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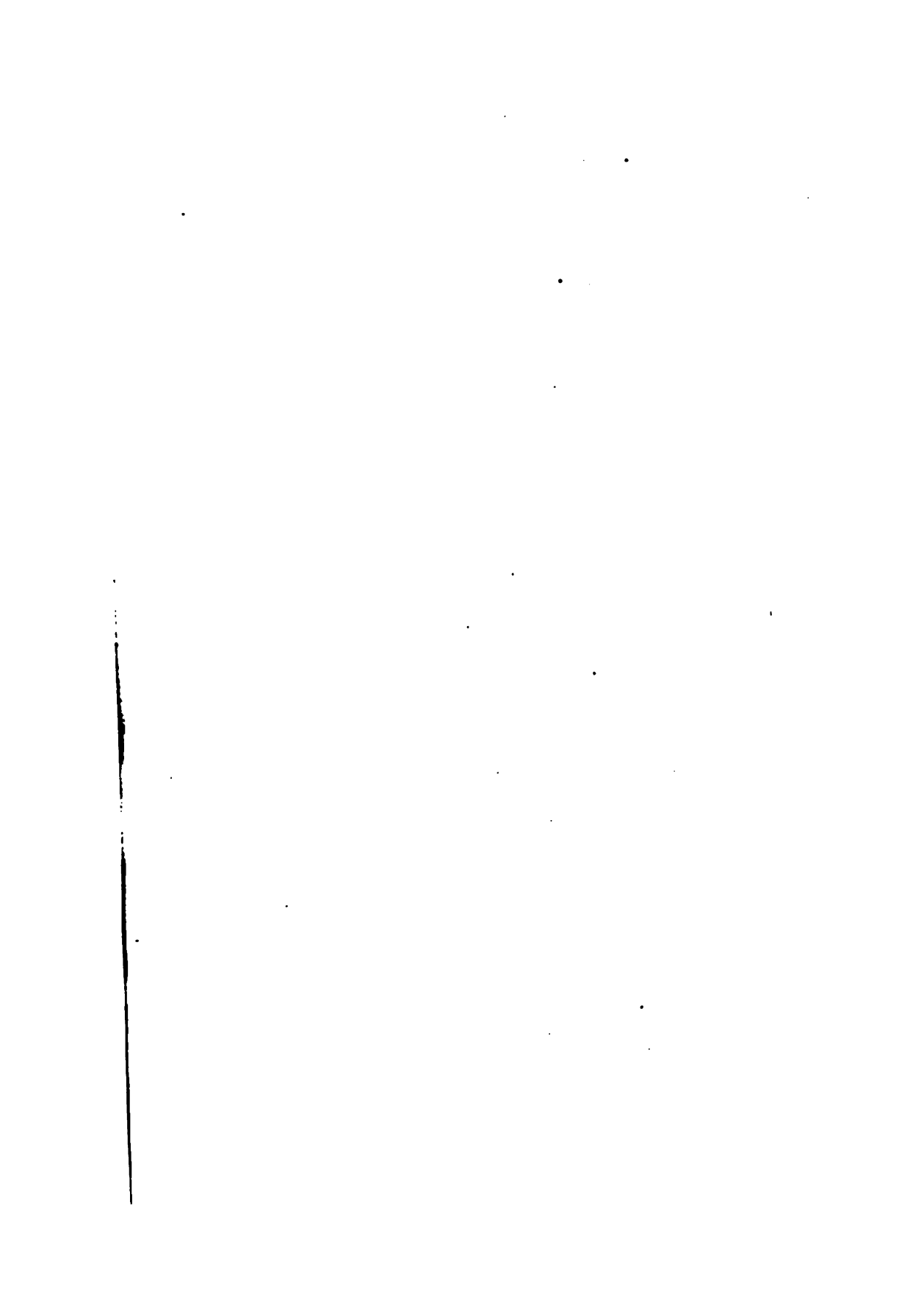
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REPORT

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Correction,

1871.



TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

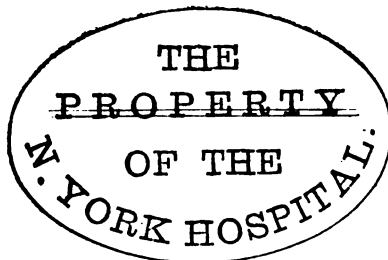
COMMISSIONERS

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
Corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street,
NEW YORK, May 1, 1872

Hon. A. OAKLEY HALL,

Mayor :

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in conformity with section 31, article 4 of the act of May 5, 1870, entitled "An act to re-organize the local government of the City of New York," the annual report of this department. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC BELL,

President.

70832



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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction.

COMMISSIONERS:

ISAAC BELL,	O. W. BRENNAN,
JAMES BOWEN,	JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ALEXANDER FREAR.	

OFFICE OF THE BOARD,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF 11TH STREET.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,
FOR THE YEAR 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW YORK, June 18, 1872.

To the Hon. A. OAKLEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in conformity with the Act of May 5, 1870, entitled "An Act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," respectfully submit their

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year 1871 there were received into the several Institutions of the Department, as follows:—

HOSPITALS.

Reception	Hospital, City Hall Park.....	1,905
"	" 99th Street, (opened in December).....	
Bellevue	Hospital, 26th Street.....	7,514
Charity	" Blackwell's Island...	5,999
Small-pox	" " " ...	2,526
Typhus Fever	" " " ...	252
Incurable	" " " ...	177
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, Blackwell's Island.....		297
Carried forward.....		<u>18,670</u>

II

Brought forward.....	18,670	
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	2,023	
City Insane, Ward's Island, (opened in Dec.)		
Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island.....	617	
Patients treated at their homes by the De-		
partment Physicians.....	5,645	
Patients treated at Bureau for Out-door Sick	17,717	
		<u>44,672</u>

ALMS-HOUSES AND ASYLUMS.

Alms-houses, Blackwell's Island.....	3,716	
Blind Asylum, " ".....	149	
Nurseries, Randall's ".....	2,965	
Infants Asylum, " ".....	2,213	
Soldiers' Home, Ward's ".....	855	
Inebriate Asylum, " ".....	1,718	
Idiot " Randall's ".....	181	
Relieved by Superintendent of Out-door		
Poor.....	19,157	
		<u>30,954</u>

SCHOOLS.

Nautical School.....	681	
Industrial School, Hart's Island.....	942	
Idiot " Randall's Island.....	115	
		<u>1,738</u>

REFORMATORIES AND PRISONS.

City Prisons, City.....	51,466	
Work-house, Blackwell's Island.....	21,182	
Penitentiary " ".....	2,368	
		<u>75,016</u>

III

LABOR BUREAU.

Employment obtained for 43,058

The annual census of the foregoing classes has been as follows:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hospitals, Asylums and Nurseries	23,047	20,662	20,690	21,744	25,163	30,149	29,402
Patients treated at their homes					708	4,585	5,645
Patients treated at Bureau for out-door sick			4,435	9,650	17,050	16,850	17,717
Nautical and Industrial Schools.....				60	696	1,741	1,623
Alms-houses.....	5,087	4,646	4,033	4,135	4,203	4,315	3,716
Destitute relieved by Superintendent of Out-door Poor.....	23,034	19,977	17,390	24,338	33,262	22,782	19,157
Labor provided for ...					14,978	34,804	43,058
Prisons and Reformatories.....	53,632	58,865	66,092	65,882	63,834	71,849	75,016
	104,800	104,150	112,640	125,809	159,994	187,075	195,334

The constant population of the following classes have averaged—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hospitals, Schools, Asylums, and Nurseries.	5,048	5,202	5,094	5,278	5,670	6,858	6,173
Prisons.....	1,584	1,576	1,619	1,347	1,671	1,982	2,081
	6,632	6,778	6,613	6,625	7,341	8,840	8,254

The current expenses incurred for the maintenance of the several classes of Institutions have been as follows:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Charitable Institutions	\$ 741,073	\$ 705,656	\$ 681,945	\$ 767,561	\$ 756,237	\$ 913,611	\$ 820,788
Correctional “	147,890	161,554	198,050	181,329	217,195	292,747	243,202
	888,963	867,210	879,995	948,890	973,432	1,206,358	1,063,990

The tax per capita on the population of the City for the current expenses of the Institutions has been—

POPULATION.	760,000	790,000.	820,000.	860,000.	920,000.	960,000.	1,000,000.
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Charitable Institutions	cents. 97	c. m. 89 35	a. m. 82 11	c. m. 88 12	c. m. 82	c. m. 95 2	c. m. 82
Correctional “	19	20 04	24 14	21 09	23 02	30	24 03

There are five general hospitals for medical and surgical cases, besides the Bureau for the Out-door sick, and six special hospitals for specific and contagious diseases.

The capacity of the general hospitals is for 2,480 beds, and of the special hospitals for 943 beds. The capacity of the Insane Asylums is for 1,400 patients, and of the Infants Asylum for 450 infants.

The number of patients treated during the year in the general hospitals was..... 16,222

Of whom were discharged 13,087

“ died..... 1,764

————— 14,851

Remaining 1st January, 1872..... 1,371

The number treated in the special hospitals was..... 1,865

Of whom were discharged 1,368

“ died..... 277

————— 1,645

Remaining 1st January, 1872..... 220

The number of lunatics treated in the asylums was... 2,023

Of whom were discharged 620

“ died..... 171

————— 791

Remaining 1st January, 1872..... 1,232

At the Morgue, or receptacle for the unknown dead, there were received 214 persons, of whom 127 were identified by their friends.

The reports of the Medical Officers and Wardens of the several hospitals and asylums, which are herewith forwarded, contain detailed statements of the character of the diseases treated, and the percentage of cures and of deaths.

By the report of the Examining Physician, who examines and assigns to the several hospitals patients applying for admission, there were 518 fraudulent applications, or applications from 518 persons simulating disease.

HOSPITALS.

The Reception Hospital, in the City Hall Park, for the reception of persons wounded or taken ill in the streets, was found to be of so much benefit in saving life, that the Commissioners in December last established a similar hospital in Ninety-ninth street, near the Tenth avenue. The number of patients received during the year at the Park Hospital was 1,902, and the number received at the Ninety-ninth street Hospital, between the 1st December, 1871, and the 1st June, 1872, was 137.

The organization of the two Reception Hospitals has, with the Ambulance Corps, perfected the system of relief for street casualties. No accident affecting the person of a citizen in the public streets can occur, of which the Medical Officers of the Department are not instantly informed by telegraph, or for which instant relief is not provided.

The number of persons wounded or seriously ill in the streets, and conveyed to the Hospitals or their homes by ambulance in care of the Physicians of the Department, was 1,566—from

First Ward.....	280	Ninth Ward.....	22	Seventeenth Ward....	53
Second "	67	Tenth "	52	Eighteenth "	56
Third "	68	Eleventh "	35	Nineteenth "	54
Fourth "	147	Twelfth "	57	Twentieth "	110
Fifth "	76	Thirteenth "	25	Twenty-first "	69
Sixth "	132	Fourteenth "	43	Twenty-second "	37
Seventh "	44	Fifteenth "	26		—
Eighth "	77	Sixteenth "	36	Total Cases....	1,566

In 1869 the Commissioners divided the City into eleven medical districts, and appointed to each a Resident Physician, whose duty is to visit at their homes and prescribe for the sick poor of his district.

The service for the year has been as follows:—

1st	District, comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Wards—Dr. Thos. G. Holmes	556	patients.
2d	"	6 " " L. D. Sproat....	370	"
3d	"	7, 13 " " H. Raphael....	897	"
4th	"	8, 9, 15 " " W. P. Ackerman	169	"
5th	"	10, 14 " " C. W. Badeau...	804	"
6th	"	11, 17 " " D. Brekes.....	1,331	"
7th	"	16, 20 " " A. L. Ranney...	375	"
8th	"	18, 21 " " W. B. Emerson...	399	"
9th	"	12 " " W. P. Wooster...	490	"
10th	"	19 " " G. H. Butler....	483	"
11th	"	22 " " J. C. Joy.....	271	"
			5,645	"

Drs. J. W. Buell and M. A. Bailey of the Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital serve gratuitously as District Physicians in the area west of Eighth avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

Under this organization the sick poor have the benefit of continuous attendance at their homes by skillful physicians resident in their neighborhood; and by the generous offer of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, they have the further advantage of the prompt and gratuitous services in consultation of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the City. Aside from the alleviation to the sufferings of the patients in being treated at their homes, and nursed by their relatives, instead of at a hospital, the economical advantages to the Department are important. By the returns of the District Physicians the number of patients kept from the hospitals through their attendance during the year was 1,324. The average sojourn of a patient in a hospital is forty days, and the daily expense of maintenance is 30 cents, or for the number stated about \$16,000. The expenses incurred were—for Salaries of District Physicians . . . \$5,500 00

Medicines	692 95	
	<u> </u>	\$6,192 95

VII

The relapsing fever, a new and contagious disease, which appeared in the City in the spring of 1870, and, though rarely fatal, caused much alarm, has entirely disappeared. During the year 1871 there were in hospital but 89 cases, against 1,673 cases in the preceding year. That transient and partial epidemic has been followed by one more general and fatal—small-pox, of which there were in hospital for 1870 but 977 cases, has pervaded the City. There were received in 1871 in the hospitals, 2,526 cases, and since the 1st January to 1st June instant, there have been received 1,832 cases. The buildings assigned to this disease were found inadequate for the increasing number of patients, and a large temporary structure was erected for the summer months. As the winter approached without any abatement of the disease, two additional hospitals, of the aggregate length of 313 feet, were erected, capable of receiving 230 patients. Hospital accommodation is now provided for 500 small-pox patients.

The contagious character of the disease requires that the patients should be strictly isolated; and in cases where the isolation cannot be complete, the law and the public health demand their transfer to the hospital. The painful duty of separating the members of a family, and compelling the sick, by force if necessary, to be removed to a distant hospital, and there debarred from the visits of their friends, for the same reason which caused their removal, devolves on the officers of the Board of Health. The duty has been discharged, so far as the Commissioners have observed, with tenderness and care, though the compulsory transfer has added greatly to the imaginary horrors of a small-pox hospital. A portion of the public press, careless of the effect produced, has published statements touching the administration of the hospital which have spread terror among the more ignorant and excitable classes of the population. Every instance of alleged neglect has been made the subject of investigation, and its falsity demonstrated; the hospitals have been personally visited by the Commissioners when crowded with patients, and committees of physicians, distinguished for their professional as well as personal character, have examined and favorably reported on the conduct of the hospitals. It is

VIII

the practice of the Commissioners to scrutinize, very closely, all requisitions for the institutions in their charge, and to assent to none that may be deemed unnecessary; but in the case of the Small-pox Hospital it is the rule of the Board to grant everything, that in the opinion of the Physician in charge, will minister to the comfort or cure of the patients; and since the outbreak of the epidemic there has not been an instance of refusal or even of delay. But perhaps no more conclusive proofs of the general good management of the hospital can be adduced than the rate of mortality there as compared with the mortality in the city. The rules so wisely adopted by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of the disease, exempt chiefly the rich or those in good circumstances from the necessity of sending their members ill of small-pox to the hospital. It is to be assumed that such patients have the benefit of skillful physicians, faithful nurses, and proper diet, yet the mortality in the city has been, according to the official report of Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, 35½ per cent., while the rate at the hospital has been but 21 1-10 per cent.

SMALL-POX.—1871.	Cases Treated.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
New York City.....	484	171	35.33
Blackwell's Island Hospital.....	2,526	533	21.10
Brooklyn City.....	861	373	43.32
" Hospital.....	939	179	19.06
Philadelphia City.....	8,114	1,879	23.15
" Hospital.....	1,227	361	29.42

The abrupt diminution of the annual appropriation by the Board of Apportionment, on the 30th May, 1871, from \$1,495,000 to \$934,000, compelled the delay of many needed improvements and repairs in the hospitals of the department. The supplies of clothing, bedding, and other articles, were limited in Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and all other Institutions, except the Small-pox Hospital, to the bare requirements from day to day of the inmates. Since the first of January of the present year the deficiencies have in some degree been supplied, and by the 1st of August abundant provision will have been made for all the Institutions of the Department.

The great mortality of the infants consigned to the care of the Commissioners was, in former years, a subject of deep solicitude. Prior to 1866 the death rate of foundlings was 85 per cent. In 1868 an asylum was erected specially for infants, and placed in the medical charge of a Resident Physician, and of an Advisory Medical Board. Under their judicious administration the mortality has steadily diminished.

The Infants are classified as
 Foundlings, and
 Mother's Children, or children nursed by their mothers.

The mortality of foundlings in
 1868, was 76.77 per cent.
 1869, " 70.32 "
 1870, " 58.99 "
 1871, " 38.53 "

And of mother's children,
 1868, was 20.57 per cent.
 1869, " 20.44 "
 1870, " 15.06 "
 1871, " 12.26 "

In 1869, Dr. Jacobi, a member of the Medical Board of the Infants Hospital, visited Europe, and at the instance of his colleagues and of this Commission, he examined the Infant Asylums of England and the Continent, and embodied his observations in a report replete with interesting and valuable matter, and showing, conclusively, that the large aggregation of children under six years of age is fatal to life. In his report he states that the mortality of foundlings in the hospitals or asylums of Europe, was in

1789, in Paris,	died before the end of the first year,	60 per cent.
1811, in Vienna,	" " " "	92 "
1817, in Madrid,	" " " "	67 "
1798, in Dublin,	" " " "	98 "
1830, in St. Petersburg,	" " " "	50 "
1817, in Brussels,	" " " "	56 "
1831, in Moscow,	" " " "	66 "

In the Foundling Hospital of Lyons, the mortality is,

1st year, 23 pr. ct., or 3 years 47 pr. ct. wet nurse feeding.							
Paris,	1st	"	53	"	or 3	"	65 " mixed "
Rheims,	1st	"	63	"	or 3	"	71 " artificial "

The conclusions of Dr. Jacobi, after an exhaustive examination of the subject of Infants Asylums are, that a large mortality is inevitable, if infants be gathered together in large numbers, whatever may be the mode of feeding, and that they ought to be nursed in separate dwellings in the country. In accordance with these views the Commissioners have commenced the practice of boarding infants at private and separate dwellings in Westchester County. Fifty children have been placed in charge of nurses, under the supervision of a physician living in their vicinity. It is the duty of the physician to visit each infant at least once a week, and whenever ill. The time which has elapsed since the system has been established has been too brief to determine practically its advantages, but thus far the children have thriven, and the experiment promises to be satisfactory.

ASYLUMS.

The number of Lunatics in care of the Department was, in

January 1861, ... 1,142 patients.					January 1867, ... 767 patients.			
"	1862, ...	805	"		"	1868, ...	917	"
"	1863, ...	769	"		"	1869, ...	1,035	"
"	1864, ...	771	"		"	1870, ...	1,181	"
"	1865, ...	759	"		"	1871, ...	1,805	"
"	1866, ...	736	"					

In 1862 a large number of harmless insane were transferred to the Alms-houses. In 1869 the survivors were re-transferred to the asylum for better treatment, and that they might be under the direct supervision of the Resident Physician.

The Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, which has been in course of construction for the past three years was completed, and in part occupied in December last. The asylum consists, of a central administration building, and four wings. The central building is fifty feet broad and two hundred feet long, and four stories high, exclusive

of the basement, which is from nine to seventeen feet high. Two of the wings are in a line and connected with the central building by fire proof corridors, of sixteen by twenty-four feet, and two stories high, and two wings connected and at right angles with the first mentioned wings. The building if extended in line would average one thousand and ninety feet in length, forty-five feet in breadth, and forty-five feet above the basement in height. The style of the building, which is very effective, is the middle pointed Gothic; it is faced with Collerburgh brick, relieved by bands and arch-stones of Cleveland stone. It is heated by steam and lighted with gas, and embraces the latest improvements of hospitals for the insane. The boiler house, laundry, engine-room, and Wards for the employees is one hundred and sixty feet long, fifty-two feet wide and thirty feet high. The cost of the whole structure is \$842,020 16.

Since the completion of the Ward's Island Asylum the male lunatics who were on Blackwell's Island have been transferred to the new Asylum.

The question of the separation of the sexes in the treatment of the insane has caused much discussion among alienists, and though not definitely settled, the argument appears to be in favor of their entire separation. The assignment of the females to the asylum on Blackwell's Island, and of males to that on Ward's Island will be a practical test of the advantages claimed by the advocates of the separate system, among whom is Dr. Kirkbride, the distinguished Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

The Legislature, at the session of 1864, directed the Commissioners to provide an asylum for the reformation of inebriates. In pursuance of the law then passed, a building was erected on Ward's Island and opened for the reception of inebriates in 1868. Ample provision was made for all classes of patients; for the rich, who desired the comforts to which they had been accustomed, as well as for those in middling circumstances and for the poor. In their Annual Report for 1869 the Commissioners stated, that though the time which had elapsed since the Institution had been opened was too brief to deter-

mine accurately its value as a means of cure, they apprehended from the experience that had been acquired that the expectations of the more ardent advocates of Inebriate Asylums would hardly be justified by the results, for that habitual drunkenness is a moral as well as physical disease, for which there is no specific, except the resolute determination of the patient; and that in the large majority of cases which had come under their observation there was no desire for amendment. The Commissioners are constrained to state that further experience has confirmed the opinion then expressed. While many patients have been discharged cured, the larger proportion have derived but little benefit from their residence at the asylum. And this result seems inevitable. A public institution for inebriates must be open to all classes, to the habitual drunkard committed by a magistrate, and not only who has no desire to amend his life, but exults in his debaucheries, as well as to those who are sincerely desirous to reform. Unhappily the larger number are of the former class. The prevailing sentiment is, therefore, unfavorable to the great object of the institution, and has a discouraging influence on those who seek the asylum as a means of reformation. It is believed that private institutions with limited numbers of voluntary patients, will be found much more efficient, and that under the charge of judicious superintendents the patients will encourage and sustain each other in their efforts to amend their habits of life. But irrespective of the question whether a large asylum is an effective means for the cure of inebriates, it seems to be a necessary adjunct to the public institutions of a great city. Provision ought to be made, other than in Lunatic Asylums and Work Houses, for such as cannot from infirmity of purpose abstain from drunkenness and from bringing disgrace on their families and friends.

One wing of the Inebriate Asylum has been assigned to the Invalid Soldiers, who served during the late war in regiments raised in the City of New York. Their number has varied during the past year from 200 to 375 men. On the 1st January there were 340 men in the asylum.

The School of the Idiot Asylum has abundantly vindicated the

XIII

wisdom of its appointment. There are daily gathered over one hundred children, who, when they entered the asylum were without a ray of intelligence. Through the skill and patient attention of the Principal, Miss Dunphy, and her assistants, they have learned to read and write. They have made some progress in arithmetic, geography, and history, and sufficient mental ability has been developed in many of their number to redeem them from the class of idiots.

ALMS-HOUSES.

Admission to the Alms-houses is restricted to the old and infirm destitute. The able-bodied who apply for public maintenance are committed to the Work-house, where they are required to labor, or temporary relief is granted to them by the Superintendent of Out door Poor, after a careful scrutiny into their condition by officers appointed for that purpose.

The number of inmates in the Alms-house on

January 1, 1850, was 1,313, or 1 in 423 of the population.

“	1, 1860,	“	1,613,	“	1 “	432	“	“
“	1, 1870,	“	1,114,	“	1 “	808	“	“
“	1, 1872,	“	1,190,	“	1 “	840	“	“

The Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for the relief of the Blind resident in New York, for three years, which was distributed as follows :—

To	15	Blind persons, having 5 minor children,	@ \$40—	\$ 600
“	58	“ “ “ 3 “ “	35—	2,030
“	136	“ “ “ 1, or less than 3, “	25—	3,400
“	312	“ “ without children, ...	20—	6,240
				\$12,270

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The expediency of granting out-door relief has long been a mooted question. It has been held that relief so administered must inevitably be indiscriminate, and that impostors, or those who do not require assistance, will as readily obtain money from public charity as the destitute, and that it is the sure and fruitful source of pauperism. The

same objection applies to all modes of public assistance, whether by out-door relief or through alms-houses and hospitals, for all have the tendency to encourage in a greater or lesser degree the reliance of the poor on public beneficence. The argument against out-door relief is largely based on the assumption that all public charities are improper, and that the sick and the destitute should be remanded back to their condition before the advent of Christianity, when there were neither hospitals for the sick, or alms-houses for the destitute, or reformatories for the erring. If aid in any form, whether public or private, be lavish or indiscriminate, there can be no question that pauperism will increase, and it is only by wise discrimination, both in the objects of relief and in the kind and measure of relief granted, that pauperism instead of increasing may be diminished.

The destitute comprises several classes. They are—the old and infirm incapable of labor, the able-bodied single without employment, vagrants, the infirm or widows with large families of minor children. The first class, or those from old age or infirmity unable to work, are sent to the Alms-houses, the able-bodied single and without employment and vagrants are committed to the Work-house, and the last class mentioned are granted temporary out-door relief, after a careful examination into the circumstances of each applicant. It is the uniform experience of overseers of the poor that a person entering an Alms-house loses all self-reliance, and becomes thenceforth a pauper or a vagrant. He finds it so pleasant to live without exertion that he will make none, and he becomes a charge on public charity for life. Hence, no person is admitted to the Alms-house but such as from infirmities are incapable of earning a livelihood. The able-bodied and vagrants are committed to the Work-house, where, though well fed and clothed, they are admonished by compulsory and constant labor, that industry and thrift are, on the whole, more profitable than sloth and heedlessness.

For the relief of the out-door poor the City is divided into eleven districts, and a visitor to the poor appointed to each. It is the duty of these officers to examine personally into the condition of every ap-

plicant for relief resident in their respective districts, and to report thereon, in writing, to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, setting forth the number dependent on the applicant, for support, the causes of destitution, and the amount of relief, and the time for which it should be granted; and while the applicant is receiving assistance it is his duty, from time to time, to visit him; and if the applicant shall have obtained work, or other assistance, to so report to the Superintendent.

The periods of relief are once in two weeks, and the sums paid at each period are from one to two dollars to each family. The number of families receiving relief for the longest period—forty weeks—was fifty.

By reference to the report of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, herewith submitted, it will be seen that during the year there has been relieved

5,051 Families, comprising
 1,710 Adult males,
 4,405 “ females,
 6,132 Male children,
 6,910 Female “

19,157 Persons.

Six hundred and seventy-four families were refused aid for the following reasons:

No urgent need.....	428
Fraudulent.....	138
Absent from stated residence.....	51
Chargeable to Commissioners of Emigration.	58
	— 675

The applicants for relief are divided into three classes:

- 1st.—Those in temporary need from want of employment, having families dependent on them for support.
- 2d.—Widows with children dependent on them.
- 3d.—The sick and aged.

The following table shows the number of families relieved, the num-

ber of times they were relieved, the amount paid, and the aggregate expenditure.

	No. of Families.	No. of Times Relieved.	Amount Paid.	Total.
1st Class.....	70	1	\$1	\$ 70 00
	1,009	7	"	7,063 00
	562	8	"	4,496 00
	111	12	"	1,332 00
				12,961 00
2d Class.....	40	1	\$1 50	\$ 60 00
	61	3	"	274 50
	868	6	"	7,812 00
	350	7	"	3,675 00
	152	10	"	2,280 00
				14,101 50
3d Class.....	560	1	\$2	\$1,120 00
	125	2	"	500 00
	162	3	"	972 00
	173	4	"	1,384 00
	144	5	"	1,440 00
	149	6	"	1,788 00
	465	7	"	6,510 00
	50	20	"	2,000 00
				15,714 00
				\$42,776 50

It will be seen that relief was granted to

670	families	once	during the year,	amounting to	\$1,250 00
125	"	twice	"	"	500 00
223	"	three times	"	"	1,246 50
173	"	four	"	"	* 1,384 00
144	"	five	"	"	1,440 00
1,017	"	six	"	"	9,600 00
1,824	"	seven	"	"	17,248 00
562	"	eight	"	"	4,496 00
152	"	ten	"	"	2,280 00
111	"	twelve	"	"	1,332 00
50	"	twenty	"	"	2,000 00

5,051 families, comprising 19,157 persons, \$42,776 50
and that the average amount paid each family was \$8 46.

XVII

SCHOOLS.

The Industrial Schools, at Hart's Island, for insubordinate and vicious boys, is governed under the general rules of the Board of Education, both in respect to discipline and the order of studies. There have been received at these schools during the past year 818 boys.

The School Ship *Mercury* well fulfills the object of its establishment. The mode of instruction by actual service at sea rapidly teaches the boys the duties of a seaman, and qualifies them in a few months to enter the Navy or Mercantile service and obtain a livelihood. The practice which has been adopted of short trips at sea during the summer months, and of a long voyage to warm latitudes from December till May, has been found advantageous. Appended to this report is a special report of the cruise of the ship during the winter of 1870-1. The ship returned from a cruise in the South Atlantic, during the winter of 1871-2, on the 12th May.

PRISONS.

The Commissioners have repeatedly, and for many years, directed the attention of the Legislature to the defective arrangements, and the inadequate capacity of the Tombs, or First District Prison, for the detention of persons charged with crime. The prison has been presented to the Courts as a nuisance by Grand Juries. Its unhealthy location and its insecurity have been the subject of many communications to the Legislatures of the City and the State, and of comments by the public press, but neither the representations of the Commissioners, or of the press, or the action of Grand Juries, have led to the adoption of measures for its removal. Designed for the temporary detention of not exceeding one hundred and twenty, it is daily crowded with four hundred persons, and at mid-summer, during the vacation of the Courts, the number is increased to nearly five hundred. The cells, barely sufficient for the proper confinement of one, are from the necessity of the case required to hold three persons. So limited is the area of the prison and so defective its interior structure, that there is room neither for the exercise of the prisoners nor for their proper ablution.

The Second District, or Jefferson Market Prison, has in part been torn down for the erection of a larger prison. Its speedy completion is greatly required, for the number of prisoners in that district is constantly increasing, and the remains of the old prison are quite inadequate for their confinement.

The Fifth District, or Harlaem Prison, is unfit for the detention of prisoners for a day. The cells are underground, without light and without ventilation. Happily the number committed is small, and they are permitted to remain but a few hours.

The Work-house contains persons committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and vagrants. To the Work-house are also assigned, during the winter months, persons soliciting charity, who are unable to obtain work. The increase of this class from year to year is perceptible, and the time is not distant when provision should be made for them in a separate building.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that the Penitentiary should be removed to Hart's Island, for the reasons stated in their last Annual Report. It is believed, that in every respect that Island is a more eligible site for the confinement of prisoners. Distant sixteen miles from the city, and separated by the Sound from the mainland for over a mile, with a sufficient area of land for the employment of prisoners, it is free from the multitude of visitors who daily visit Blackwell's Island, and whose presence very seriously interferes with the discipline of the Penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF
Commissioners of Charities and Correction.
From January 1, to December 31, 1871.

By Balance 31st December, 1870.....		\$	54,948 79
To Comptroller, Warrants issued.....	\$1,034,404 83		
“ Appropriation for Blind.....	12,500 00		
To Cash received for			
“ Board for Pay Patients.....	\$ 61,670 67		
“ Sales of Groceries.....	3,125 00		
“ Sundries—paper, iron, rent of hospital, students tickets, passage money, etc.	21,770 01		
“ Fines.....	5,060 00		
“ Interments.....	423 00		
“ Barrels, casks, etc.....	2,285 46		
“ Sales of Live Stock.....	1,322 00		
“ “ Bones and Grease.....	1,550 45		
“ Support of Illegitimates.....	3,206 00		
“ Indenture Fees.....	72 00		
“ Postages.....	136 00	\$	100,620 59
To sundry Invoices and claims transmitted to Board of Audit for adjustment.....			
	638,459 89		
Dec. 31, 1872. By Sundries.....			1,716,661 36
			\$1,771,610 15
Dec. 31, 1872. By Balance.....			14,375 16
	\$1,785,985 31	\$1,785,915 31	
Dec 31, 1871. To Balance.....			\$14,375 16

Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1871.

Cash.....	\$ 14,375 16	
Comptroller		\$1,617,915 93
Alms House.....	53,419 05	
Bakery		1,338 32
Bellevue Hospital.....	105,922 02	
Charity Hospital.....	86,737 52	
Ward's Island Farm.....	3,540 66	
City Prisons.....	57,350 15	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	11,385 35	
Island Improvement.....	19,586 01	
Lunatic Asylum.....	143,753 93	
Infants Hospital.....	49,702 96	
Indigent Blind.....	6,776 46	
Colored Home.....	17,355 37	
Garden Bureau.....		3,950 64
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00	
Incurable Hospital.....	10,594 94	
Office	94,365 45	
Out-door Poor.....	117,218 15	
Penitentiary	57,082 07	
Randall's Island Nursery.....	38,417 57	
" " Hospital	43,373 26	
Small-pox Hospital.....	16,333 03	
Work House.....	17,303 10	
Steamer Bellevue.....	4,437 00	
" " repairs.....	3,102 64	
" Hope	2,498 53	
Stables.....	260 00	
Store House Expenses.....	6,938 99	
" " Blackwell's Island.....		3,211 66
Hospital, Out-door Poor.....	4,166 45	
Inebriate Asylum.....	19,922 72	
Printing Office.....	2,359 87	
General Drug Department.....		3,282 70
Labor Bureau	21,879 30	

XXI

Morgue	271	10	
Steamer Minnahanonck	8,137	11	
" " repairs	1,250	78	
Appropriation for Blind	24,338	73	
Industrial School	30,582	85	
Ambulance Department	3,158	12	
New Lunatic Asylum building	330,690	89	
School-Ship Mercury	54,702	90	
" " repairs	7,687	75	
Permanent Improvements	35,574	83	
Soldier's Retreat	19,709	82	
Fever Hospital	894	98	
Park Reception Hospital	11,426	47	
Gas House	1,257	01	
Ferry House	1,798	99	
Steamer Hope, repairs	1,864	66	
Hart's Island Improvement	3,318	25	
Photographic Department	67	90	
School-Ship Mercury, wreck	120	38	
Gas Works	3,984	41	
New York City Asylum for the Insane	14,666	40	
Hart's Island Hospital			2,109 93
City Cemetery			114 00
Ward's Island Improvement	3,261	73	
99th Street Reception Hospital	1,489	35	
Lodge, Blackwell's Island	125	29	
Additions and Alterations to Bellevue Hospital	12,040	84	
Contagious Diseases	22,773	93	
	<u>\$1,631,923</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$1,631,923 18</u>

EXPENDITURES

. OF THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Charged to the following Institutions, from January to December.

Alms Houses	\$ 54,390 37
Bellevue Hospital	122,571 58
Charity Hospital	88,667 72
Ward's Island Farm	3,540 66
• City Prisons	61,549 01
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	11,584 05
Island Improvement	19,586 01
Lunatic Asylum	147 264 34
Infants Hospital	52 294 52
Indigent Blind Asylum	6,776 46
Colored Home	17,355 37
" Orphan Asylum	6,570 00
Incurable Hospital	10,594 94
Office ..	98,226 35
Out-Door Poor	120,939 15
Penitentiary	62,952 73
Randall's Island Nursery	47,186 55
" " Hospital	43,439 39
Work House	22,680 72
Steamer Bellevue	10,260 85
" Hope	2,498 53
Small-pox Hospital	20,266 45
Stables, Blackwell's Island	260 00
Store House Expenses	6,938 99
Hospital, Out-Door Poor	4,166 45
Inebriate Asylum	37,237 16
Industrial School	32,079 66
Labor Bureau	21,879 30
Morgue	271 10
Steamer Minnahanonck, Repairs	1,250 78
Ambulance Department.	3,158 12
School-ship Mercury, Repairs.	7,687 75

XXIII

School-ship Mercury	55,809 34
New Lunatic Asylum Building.....	330,690 89
Permanent Improvement.....	35,574 83
Soldier's Retreat.....	19,709 82
Steamer Bellevue, Repairs.....	3,102 64
Printing Office	2,359 87
Steamer Hope, Repairs.....	1,564 66
Appropriation for Blind.....	36,838 73
Gas Works and Pipes.....	3,984 41
Fever Hospital.....	896 48
Park Reception Hospital.....	11,434 47
Gas House.....	1,257 01
Ferry House.....	1,798 99
Hart's Island Improvement	3,318 25
Steamer Minnahanonck.....	13,704 27
School-ship Mercury, (wreck).....	120 38
Photographic Department	67 90
N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane.....	14,666 40
Ward's Island Improvement.....	3,261 73
Reception Hospital, 99th street.....	1,489 35
Lodge Building, B. I.....	125 29
Additions and alterations to Bellevue Hospital.....	12,040 84
Contagious Diseases.....	22,773 93
	\$1,723,015 54
Deduct Credits to Institutions for supplies furnished.....	6,354 18
Disbursements for the year.....	\$1,716,661 36
Deduct, on hand, Dec. 31, 1871, Drugs and Medicines.....	\$ 13,600 78
" " " " " Flour, Malt and Hops.....	3,687 37
" " " " " Dry Goods.....	25,472 88
" " " " " Coal.....	12,000 00
	54,761 03
	\$1,661,900 33
Deduct amount charged which does not belong to current expenses of Department.....	412,405 97
	\$1,249,494 36
Deduct sundry cash receipts.....	100,620 59
Expense to the City for the maintenance of the Department, and of Out-Door Poor, for the year 1871.....	\$1,148,873 77

Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1871.

Barley	\$ 336 05	Oil Lamps, kerosene, etc...	3,771 17
Beans	715 05	Paints, oil, glass, etc.....	4,035 33
Beef, fresh	145,380 58	Plumbing, Pumps.....	1,412 39
" salt.....	17,444 45	Pork, hams, etc.....	346 51
Boats and repairs.....	5,589 08	Postage and stamps.....	508 94
Brooms and Brushes.....	2,998 35	Potatoes and vegetables....	12,674 65
Buildings, and repairs.....	5 508 76	Powder and Safety-fuse....	367 56
Butter.....	18,925 42	Refreshments for visitors....	1,390 42
Candles	290 49	Rice.....	1,972 63
Children, (nursing in city)...	3,928 80	Rope, twine, etc.....	4,629 86
Cleaning and office expenses	13,178 33	Salaries, commissioners, war-	
Coal, Institutions.....	72,781 08	den, superintendents, Phy-	
" Out-Door Poor.....	31,883 70	sicians, clerks, etc.....	402,105 13
Coffee, cocoa, peas, rye, etc..	8,541 00	Salt	1,322 50
Colored Home Paupers.....	17,355 37	Shoes.....	12,221 93
" Orphan Asylum....	6,570 00	Soap, materials for making.	8,578 28
Combs.....	90 00	Spices	1,089 05
Crackers.....	4,610 05	Starch	108 44
Crockery, glass, stonew're, etc	3,908 44	Stationery, printing, etc....	6,040 30
Croton Water Expenses and		Stoves, ranges, etc.....	4,837 34
Steam Heating.....	2,002 00	Subscription and advertising	883 06
Donations to Out-Door Poor..	42,796 50	Sugar.....	23,032 33
Drugs and Medicines.....	21,559 89	Surgical Instruments.....	2,136 60
Dry Goods.....	46,890 28	Tea	11,589 89
Eggs.....	5,745 20	Tin and Copper-ware.....	1,757 52
Farming Implements.....	310 02	Tobacco and Snuff.....	6,955 76
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners	206 50	Transfer of prisoners.....	2,858 30
Fish, fresh and salt.....	4,625 16	" " paupers.....	1,731 76
Flour	110,665 84	Vehicles, harness, etc.....	4,205 66
Furniture	4,060 51	Vinegar	1,221 13
Gas Light and Fixtures.....	7,834 53	Wages of mechanics.....	2,265 75
Groceries, small.....	3,224 21	Wine, alcohol, brandy, etc..	9,504 27
Garden seeds.....	299 10	Wood.....	636 00
Hardware, iron, steel, etc...	7,690 82	Wooden-ware	916 63
Hats and Caps.....	494 58	Str Minnahanonck, repairs..	227 68
Hay, grain, feed, straw, etc..	5,881 03	Island Improvements, B. I. .	1,724 20
Hire, extra.....	5,482 57	New Lunatic Asylum Build'g	324,208 09
Ice	985 44	School-ship Mercury. repairs	9,047 79
Lard	142 61	Ambulance Department....	1,756 81
Leather and Findings.....	3,154 63	Permanent Improvements...	36,708 56
Lime, whitewash.....	175 50	Str Bellevue, repairs.....	1,866 67
Live Stock.....	2,005 00	Blind Appropriation.....	36,838 73
Lumber.....	11,336 49	Hart's Island Improvements.	3,318 25
Malt and Hops.....	134 60	Str Hope, repairs.....	1,842 23
Marketing for Hospitals.....	3,652 95	School-ship Mercury, wreck	120 38
Mason-work and materials...	6,659 10	Lunatic Asy. Amusem't Fund	86 32
Meal, corn and oats.....	10,623 26	Gas Works.....	5,211 36
Medical attendance, Lunatic.	221 25	Contagious Diseases.....	624 99
Milk.....	33,235 36	Addition and alterat'n to B.H.	12,040 84
Miscellaneous	7,486 68	W. I. Improvement.....	3,261 73
Molasses.....	4,035 70		
Mutton	27,016 78		
			\$1,716,661 36

EXAMINATION OFFICE.

REPORT OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.

EXAMINATION OFFICE, January 1, 1872.

ISAAC BELL, Esq.,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I herewith present, for the consideration of your Honorable Board, the following annual report of the Examination Office, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

The total number of applicants at this office during the past year was 11,702; of which number there were admitted to the several Hospitals of the Department, 10,997; referred to the Dispensary for Outdoor Poor, 187; rejected and referred to the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, 518.

The following table shows the number of applicants in each month of the year, and the disposition that was made of them :

Months.	Whole No. of Applicants.	Admitted to Hospital.	Rejected.	Referred to Dispensary.
January	944	874	60	10
February.....	886	828	55	3
March.....	912	852	48	12
April.....	910	855	39	16
May.....	1,056	1,004	40	12
June.....	930	884	39	7
July.....	1,136	1,076	42	18
August.....	1,080	1,013	52	15
September.....	1,029	969	43	17
October.....	942	885	35	22
November.....	910	854	41	15
December.....	967	903	24	40
Total.....	11,702	10,997	518	187

Of the cases referred to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, a small number were recommended as fit subjects for the Hospital for Incurables.

That the number so recommended might have been greatly increased there is no doubt, but owing to the fact that the patients evince a stubborn reluctance to be assigned to any hospital other than Bellevue or Charity, and as many of them have been under treatment in one of the above mentioned hospitals in the earlier stages of their ailments, I have generally felt constrained to yield to their requests, though at times I was conscious of acting in opposition to discreet judgment.

Were this class properly disposed of, it would in a great measure relieve the over-crowded wards of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and help to obviate the objectionable necessity of "doubling," that those institutions during the winter months are frequently compelled to resort to.

It would also be of an additional advantage in that it would tend to check in some degree the habit which is quite prevalent among certain classes, of evading their just obligations in sending friends and relatives to the hospital (all hope of recovery having been abandoned), as the way attended with least expense in disposing of them.

The cases admitted to hospital were distributed as follows:

To Bellevue Hospital, ...	6,480
" Charity "	4,035
" Fever "	35
" Relapsing Fever Hospital.	48
" Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, ...	128
" Small-pox Hospital, ...	40
" Work-house (Venereal cases), ...	231
Total, ...	10,799

Great credit is due to Mr. C. Terriberry, the Assistant to this Office, in charge of the Reception Pavilions for small-pox and fever cases, for the care and attention that he bestowed on the patients, in administering to their wants and comfort, while remaining under his charge, and for the skill and ability exercised in discriminating the non-infectious from among the cases that were received at the Pavilions by order of the Board of Health.

The cases received at the Reception Pavilions, and transferred thence to the Small-pox or Fever Hospitals, are not included in the above statistics.

For the records of this office for the month of December I am indebted to my successor, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff.

I avail myself of this occasion to tender my thanks to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, and the heads of the various institutions with whom I have officially been thrown, for the uniform kindness and assistance that I have received at their hands whilst discharging the duties of my office.

In conclusion permit me to express the gratitude I entertain for the courtesy and consideration which has always been shown me by the individual members of your Honorable Board.

Very respectfully,

W. P. ACKERMAN,
Examining Physician.

RECEPTION HOSPITALS.

RECEPTION HOSPITALS CENTRE STREET AND NINETY-NINTH STREET.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

HON. ISAAC BELL,
*President, Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—It will be found fresh in the recollection of many that some eighteen months ago a Reception Hospital, for the ostensible object of giving relief to the suffering poor, was established at Centre street, in connection with Bellevue Hospital; and that in the lower part of the city this institution became a virtual necessity, particularly during the summer season, when so many of the poor were prostrated by sun-stroke, and other sudden injuries, and cases of illness. This asylum was laid out and taken in charge by your Honorable Board. The benefits it conferred, as well as the indisputable advantages it bestowed, were very apparent, and gave universal satisfaction.

To effect this benevolent object, and have it placed on a permanent basis, a bill was presented to the Legislature, and unanimously passed by that Honorable Body; and negotiations were opened and speedily brought to a successful termination.

The possession of the unoccupied building on the north-east side of City Hall Park, was obtained from the Park Commissioners, who afforded all the facilities at their disposal to your Honorable Body, in fitting it up as a provisional shelter, or reception hospital, where those requiring immediate relief could be speedily carried and cared for, instead of having to wait for an ambulance to convey them to Bellevue Hospital. The project was inaugurated and carried out with all possible dispatch, and has proved such a great success, that it would be impossible to do justice to the unfortunate sufferers without it.

This auxiliary was organized and established on the most approved and thoroughly tested principles, and its workings have proved an un-

doubted and undeniable success; and it is still, to use an old adage, in "full blast," affording relief to the poor afflicted of our common humanity.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state that another new reception hospital has just been opened in Ninety-ninth street, near Boulevard, by your Honorable Board, and which is also attached to this (Bellevue) Hospital, and which will prove a great boon to the poor and distressed in the upper part of the city.

This new institution is built in a rising, populous, and important part of the city, consequently, the wants of the thousands of the poorer classes will be well cared for. Contiguous to this new institution there are about eight or ten thousand laborers daily employed in blasting rock and other dangerous work, and instead of having to be taken four or five miles for medical or surgical relief when accidents occur, they are immediately conveyed there, and receive proper treatment. This establishment will be conducted on the most economical principles, and will be supplied with all the requisites which are so indispensable to an institution of its nature. An ambulance house, stable, and other offices, are attached to this building, which are furnished and admirably equipped. A House and Ambulance Surgeon will reside in the building, and will always be on hand to take charge of cases of affliction arising from accident or otherwise. There will also be an uninterrupted communication with Bellevue Hospital by telegraph, so that in cases of a serious or dangerous nature, the best and ablest surgical aid and advice can be had. An orderly and nurse are also on the premises; and the inmates will be supplied with every comfort which a comprehensive system of public charity can supply or furnish.

In order to keep a sufficient number of vacant beds in this hospital, and as soon as a patient can be removed, they will be transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

This new up town Reception Hospital, in connection with the down town one in Centre-street, is every thing that could be desired, and tends to show the wishes and anxiety of the Commissioners to spend the public money entrusted to their care in its proper and legitimate channels.

It certainly must prove a great public comfort and blessing to our thousands of poor to know that the public blessings and benefits re-

ceive no curtailment in the hands of your Board in these Institutions, which have worked so well and effectually in the City of New York, and received the public approval of all good and feeling men.

Attached to the Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital is an Outdoor Poor Dispensary, which will prove a great advantage to the poor of the surrounding neighbourhood for miles ; and with a staff of physicians and surgeons on the premises, both medical and surgical aid will be freely given, together with the requisite medicines, to obtain which the poor were compelled to travel a long distance, and pay pretty sharply for it.

This was a matter which occupied the attention of your Honorable Board when this building was being erected, consequently your desires have been fully gratified.

When it is taken into consideration that thousands of laborers, who have large families, and were unemployed during the winter months, and who were compelled to pay for their medical and surgical advice and treatment, such a boon will prove a great public blessing.

The following table exhibits the number of patients admitted to this institution, the number of discharges and deaths, together with the number of out-door poor cases treated at its dispensary, and the number visited gratuitously at their homes, since the opening on December 1st, 1871, just one month.

Statistics of Ninety-ninth street Hospital, from 1st December to 1st January—one month.

Admissions.....	16
Discharges	9
Deaths	2
Causes of Death.—Burns and Poisoning.	
Treated in Dispensary.....	447
Treated gratuitously at home	21

CENTRE STREET RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

Table "A," attached to this report, shows the number of monthly admissions, births, discharges, and deaths, for the year 1871.

Table "B" exhibits the nativities of those admitted, and Table "C" the number of cases brought in by the ambulance, police, and others, during the year.

Attached will also be found an abstract of diseases causing death in this hospital.

In conclusion I beg leave to present my sincere thanks to your Honorable Board, for the encouragement and sympathy you have always shown to the sick poor placed under my care.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
Warden.

TABLE A.

Monthly Admissions, Births, Discharges, and Deaths, for the Year 1871.

Month.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.								
	Admissions.			Births.			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.																
January.....	75	24	6	2	.....	107	55	52	75	19	6	2	102	46	56	4	3	.....	7	1	6
February.....	86	13	16	1	.....	116	43	73	83	12	16	.....	111	36	75	4	3	.....	1	8	6
March.....	68	11	18	3	.....	1	101	46	55	63	13	14	3	93	36	57	5	.....	1	6	3
April.....	80	14	30	2	.....	126	62	64	75	15	29	3	122	60	62	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
May.....	124	23	39	5	.....	1	192	77	115	109	15	40	5	169	72	97	16	6	1	1	24
June.....	99	34	50	4	.....	188	84	104	96	35	50	3	184	86	98	5	1	1	1	8	3
July.....	172	52	59	13	1	4	301	154	147	158	44	60	15	277	135	142	10	7	1	1	19
August.....	134	38	46	5	.....	4	227	86	141	122	35	44	6	207	79	128	11	.....	2	1	14
September.....	75	22	28	2	.....	2	129	43	86	66	23	25	6	120	39	81	9	2	.....	11	.....
October.....	92	14	25	1	.....	1	133	71	62	85	13	27	1	126	68	58	8	1	.....	1	10
November.....	94	21	24	.....	2	2	143	47	96	89	16	22	1	128	43	85	9	2	2	.....	13
December.....	97	10	31	1	.....	139	51	88	81	13	31	2	127	47	80	9	1	2	.....	12	2
Total.....	1196	276	372	39	4	15	1902	819	1083	1102	253	364	47	1766	747	1019	93	26	10	6	135
																					35
																					100

TABLE B.
Nativity of those Admitted, including Births, for the Year 1871.

Month.	UNITED STATES.		IRELAND.		ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		DOMIN- IONS.		GER- MANY.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		WEST INDIES.		UN- KNOWN.		OTHERS.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
January.....	37	8	27	15	4	1	2	1	....	....	5	2	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	107
February.....	34	8	41	6	5	....	3	....	1	....	9	1	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	116
March.....	40	6	29	9	4	....	2	..	1	....	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	101
April.....	52	9	38	3	3	....	....	2	3	1	8	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	126
May.....	63	12	58	12	8	2	4	1	3	....	18	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	5	....	192
June.....	74	9	51	20	7	3	3	1	....	2	12	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	188
July.....	102	22	50	18	10	2	....	....	1	....	21	4	3	1	....	....	1	....	39	22	4	1	301
August.....	76	10	60	28	10	2	2	2	5	....	21	3	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	227
September.....	38	9	45	12	4	....	1	1	2	1	12	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	129
October.....	59	10	36	8	6	1	1	....	1	....	5	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	133
November.....	44	3	47	16	9	....	1	1	2	....	8	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	6	....	143
December.....	49	2	41	8	7	1	3	....	6	....	16	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	139
Total.....	668	108	523	155	77	12	22	9	25	4	142	13	12	5	12	—	12	....	44	23	35	2	1,902

Brought forward	122
Premature Birth.....	3
Pyæmia.....	7
Stab wound (involving femoral artery)	1
“ “ (involving heart).....	1
Tetanus (traumatic).....	1
Total.....	135
Number remaining in Hospital, December 31, 1870.....	13
Number admitted, 1871.....	1,883
Births.....	19
Total.....	1,915
Number Discharged, 1871.....	1,357
Number Transferred to Bellevue Hospital.....	409
Deaths	135
Total	1,901
Remaining in Hospital December, 31, 1871.	14



BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President, Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—It is with gratification that I am again permitted to present to your Honorable Board my Annual Report for the year 1871, and to submit for your consideration the following statistical reports and statements of the finances, together with a brief outline of the condition of this Institution.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1, 1871....	779
“ “ admissions during the year.....	6,359
“ “ births during the year.....	376
Total number treated during the year.....	7,514
The number of patients discharged or relieved.....	5,753
“ “ deaths during the year.....	1,102
Total number of patients remaining in Hospital under treatment December 31, 1871.....	6,855
	659

In the following statements will be found the number of cases treated here during the year ending December 31, 1871.

Number of ambulance cases treated.....	1,433
“ “ police cases “.....	420
“ “ sun-stroke cases “.....	2
“ “ obstetrical cases “.....	399
“ “ infants born and treated.....	376
All other cases treated.....	4,105
	6,735

Annexed hereto is a table marked “A,” which exhibits the number of monthly admissions, births, discharges and deaths during the year. The one marked “B” shows the number of cases of injury brought

in by ambulance and otherwise, and in which inquests have been held by the Coroners. The nativities of those admitted will be found in table "C." In table "D" you will find the average cost per day and month for each patient for provisions, clothing, and bedding, salaries, liquors and drugs, fuel and miscellaneous articles.

I also annex the names and amount of annual salaries paid to the employees; and a schedule showing the cost of all the changes and improvements made by your Board for carpenter work, mason work, painting, and repairing of every kind, with the cost of materials furnished for such work, and also a list of all the articles made by female patients during the year. The amount credited to this institution for the year 1871 will be found in table "E."

During the year many alterations and repairs were made, the most expensive of which was putting an addition of one story and French roof to centre building, and erection of new amphitheatre therein for lectures and operations, the old operating-room having been found totally inadequate and unfit for use on account of the great want of proper light, thorough ventilation and sufficient accommodation for the increased number of students.

This being done, it results in a decided addition to the comfort and convenience of the operator, students, and patients.

While providing these great accommodations, it must not be forgotten that other important improvements can be made for the comfort of the inmates.

The operating-room being situated in the dome, a distance of four stories, the suffering patient who is to undergo an operation has to be transported on a stretcher from his ward to that place, after which he is by the same means conveyed back to his bed, there being no other process in his hour of suffering and danger.

This evil should be at once remedied by having an elevator running from the lower floor, connecting at each landing into a room adjoining the amphitheatre. This could also be used in cases of serious injury and illness brought into the hospital, thereby saving the patients an immense amount of suffering and anxiety.

A separate entrance and stairs for students entering the amphitheatre have been made, and proves to be a decided success.

The wood-work, etc., where necessary, was repaired and put in good order, and the whole of the interior of the wards and hall-ways were painted in nice cheerful colors, in order to make it more pleasant to the patient's view.

The doctors' rooms were also painted and put in very good condition.

The steam-pipes and heaters throughout the building were also painted, not only for the appearance, but also to prevent them from rusting, thereby rendering them far more durable.

The entire ceiling in room and hall-ways in middle house were in a very bad condition ; they were torn down and replaced in a good and substantial manner.

The necessity for putting on an entire new roof on the large pavilion presented itself, and measures were at once taken for carrying the same into effect.

This hospital has sustained a serious loss during the past year in the death of one of the attending obstetricians, Dr. George T. Elliott, whose rare intelligence and experience were of the utmost value to the institution, and whose devotion to his patients won the respect and esteem of all.

The vacancy in the Board has been filled by the election of Dr. William T. Lusk.

Recently Dr. Theodore G. Thomas, Attending Physician, resigned his position, and Dr. Janeway was elected in his place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To your Honorable Board my sincere thanks are due for the generous gift of two hundred beautiful lithographs for the purpose of adorning the walls of our sick rooms, thereby giving great joy and satisfaction to our poor inmates.

We are also indebted to Dr. Austin Flint, Sen., Dr. James R. Wood, and Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who not only presented us with a beautiful selection of pictures, but were instrumental in procuring a large number of others from charitable ladies in this city.

To the clergymen of the different denominations, and Sisters of

Charity, our thanks are due for the ever faithful manner in which they have attended the patients, and for the comfort and consolation which they brought to their bed-side.

I deem it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to acknowledge the efficient aid I have received from the hands of the benevolent ladies of this great metropolis, and for the deep interest they have manifested in the suffering patients

Their daily visits, and munificent donations of delicacies, fruits, flowers, books, etc., were a source of great consolation and comfort.

To the Hon. John R. Fellows we are also indebted for the generous contribution of \$50, for the purpose of supplying the daily papers to the poor patients.

Mrs. George T. Elliott presented your Honorable Body with the complete set of instruments belonging to her late husband, for which your Honorable Board had made an elegant black walnut case, and the instruments placed in it.

I desire to renew my expression of thanks to the attending physicians for their unwearied and humane devotion to all that concerns the welfare of the patients under their care and the reputation of the hospital.

It is with feelings of pride and gratification that I am able to testify in this report to the general excellence with which the house staff of physicians and surgeons have performed their parts during the past year.

Attached to this report will be found one from Mr. Frey, Apothecary, which shows the amount expended in his department, together with a full and complete inventory of the amount and value of stock on hand.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

The good success attending this corps since its organization is almost incredible. As at present regulated, the moment an accident or case of sudden illness occurs in the street the telegraph is immediately put into operation, and in less than two minutes the ambulance, fully equipped, with a surgeon, (who is always supplied with such remedial and alleviating agents as may be found necessary,) are on the road to the Station-house, or whatever place the injured party may be.

The inestimable value of these chariots of charity was established during the past year in a great number of cases, more particularly on the 12th day of July, a riot having occurred on the west side of the city, when in the short space of one hour no less than thirty-five injured and wounded persons were attended to by our corps of surgeons at the scene of conflict, and conveyed to this institution; and on Sunday, the 30th of July, when the dreadful explosion occurred on board the ferry-boat Westfield, at the South Ferry. This accident occurred at a distance of four and a half miles from this institution, and in less than three hours seventy-six sufferers were conveyed to the Reception Hospital in Centre street, attended to, had their wounds dressed, and were transferred to this hospital. Also on the morning of November 8th, at the fire in the piano factory in Tenth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, the walls of which gave way, carrying with it no less than twenty-five firemen and three policemen. These poor men were very badly injured, and after being dressed and receiving the necessary restoratives, some were taken home and others conveyed here.

The surgeons and drivers attached to the Ambulance Bureau having often experienced inconvenience from crowds of persons at the place where their services were required, your Honorable Board found it desirable to adopt a uniform dress, in order that they should at once be recognized upon appearing in the locality to which their duty summoned them.

The surgeon's uniform consists of an army blue coat, pants and vest—coat and vest ornamented with brass buttons—blue military cap with gold cord, having in front a handsome wreath encircling the words "Ambulance Surgeon," while the drivers wear a suit of dark grey cloth and cap of same material; the collar and cuffs of coat are of black velvet; besides this each driver has a shield marked "Ambulance Bureau," and numbered.

BUREAU FOR THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF OF
OUT-DOOR POOR.

In forwarding the statistics of this Bureau, I am happy in being able to state that the character of the cases presenting themselves for

treatment, leads us to know that the importance of this department is being better appreciated as it becomes better known.

It will be easily seen, the numbers are steadily and rapidly increasing—the increase of the year 1871 over that of 1870 being no less than 867.

The patients who present themselves for treatment, although poor and unable to pay for medical and surgical attendance, are of a more worthy class than those usually applying to similar institutions.

A great number of children are also treated here, they being too young to leave their parents and home to enter a hospital.

There is also a large number of inmates of the hospital who are discharged and made patients in this Bureau weeks before they are fit to be finally dismissed from the physician's or surgeon's care, thereby relieving the hospital of their maintenance, and giving their beds to parties needing them more ; and also improving by the change from the hospital atmosphere to an out-door one.

It is impossible to calculate the great advantage of this charity, as regards the amount of suffering relieved, as well as the burden taken from the community in supporting so many who would otherwise become inmates of the different hospitals in your department.

The following table exhibits the number of patients, with the number of prescriptions issued from this Bureau, and names of Visiting Physicians, for the year 1871 :—

	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestion.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopaedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total.
No. of New Patients.....	1,188	3,825	329	4,766	3,986	412	706	580	66	1,860	17,717
" Visits by Patients..	6,787	8,201	710	20,852	9,991	1,770	2,387	2,135	142	9,664	62,639
" Prescriptions.....	7,941	10,140	1,052	22,236	11,157	2,404	3,140	2,001	100	10,999	72,169

The above table exhibits an increase of 3,408 visits by patients, 867 new patients, and also a decrease of 886 prescriptions from the year 1870.

ATTENDING STAFF.

Class of Diseases.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
Diseases of Women.....	Dr. G. S. Winston.....	Dr. H. F. Walker.
" Children.....	" G. H. Swezey.....	" F. A. Castle.
" Eye and Ear.....	" N. S. Wescott.....	" H. T. Strong.
" Chest.....	" F. H. Bosworth.....	" Geo. G. Wheelock.
" Digestive Organs.....	" Horace Williams.....	" F. R. S. Drake.
" Nerves.....	" Chas. T. Whybrew.....	" J. Winalow.
" Skin.....	" B. Thompson.....	" R. C. M. Page.
" Male Genitals.....	" E. A. Banks.....	" J. W. Bowden.
Orthopædic Surgery.....	" A. B. De Luna.....	" Geo. R. Phillips.
General Surgery.....	" Lucian Demainville.....	" J. F. Ferguson.
	" W. S. Watson.....	" Charles H. Ludlum.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
Warden.

REPORT OF APOTHECARY.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1872.

Expended for Drugs and Medicines.....	\$10,785 29
Stock on hand December 31, 1870.....	1,982 34
	\$12,767 63
Stock on hand December 31, 1871.....	\$1,505 55
Expended for liquors, wines and ale.....	\$3,824 08
Stock on hand December 31, 1870.....	233 80
	\$4,057 88
Stock on hand December 31, 1871.....	\$97 28
Number of patients treated during the year.....	7,514
" prescriptions put up.....	123,268

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

TABLE B.

Ambulance, Police, and Coroner's Cases for year 1871.

MONTH.	Ambulance.	Police.	Coroner.
January., ...	101	38	22
February.....	96	27	21
March.....	96	42	21
April	113	31	20
May.....	132	24	21
June.....	114	35	27
July.....	154	46	32
August.....	215	37	49
September.	103	48	19
October.....	111	36	16
November.....	97	30	22
December.....	101	26	25
Total.....	1,433	420	295

TABLE C.

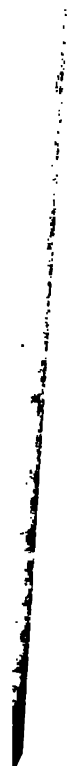
Nativity of those Admitted, including Births, for the Year 1871.

MONTH.	UNITED STATES.		IRE- LAND.		ENG- LAND.		SCOT- LAND.		NEW DO- MINION.		WALES.		GER- MANY.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		SWEDEN.		NORWAY.		DEN- MARK.		SWITZER- LAND.		WEST INDIES.		EAST INDIES.		AT SEA.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
January....	97	61	137	107	13	9	4	1	2	3	1	39	12	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	501	
February...	102	65	126	109	20	1	9	5	3	2	1	33	5	3	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	501	
March.....	108	61	140	124	14	11	6	3	3	1	1	41	16	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	543	
April.....	87	69	150	140	13	6	5	2	4	5	2	1	36	9	5	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	550	
May.....	97	63	169	136	17	10	6	4	2	2	1	41	13	7	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	591	
June.....	108	61	146	141	17	6	3	2	1	1	1	37	10	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	552	
July.....	134	71	177	115	22	6	7	2	7	3	1	56	4	2	2	1	6	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	632	
August.....	132	79	172	140	21	9	6	4	4	4	1	70	23	5	3	3	5	6	5	6	6	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	697	
September..	126	60	139	120	20	15	6	2	3	2	1	40	13	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	571	
October....	103	58	135	114	14	13	2	2	2	2	1	40	8	8	1	2	5	5	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	524	
November..	103	55	134	85	19	8	5	1	5	1	1	39	6	2	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	473	
December..	102	78	173	118	21	16	7	1	2	3	2	40	17	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	600	
Total....	1299	781	1789	1449	210	108	66	29	38	28	6	4	512	136	47	10	17	1	37	4	26	1	27	4	17	6	12	5	4	1	1	2	41	8 6735	

Abstract of Diseases Causing Death, during Year 1871.

Abcess of brain	3	Brought forward	237
" liver	1	Coup de soleil	14
" thigh	2	Coxalgia	1
" and malnutrition	1	Cystitis and gummy tumor of spinal	
Aneurism of aorta	2	cord	1
" heart	1	Cystitis and pyetitis	2
" popliteal	1	Delirium tremens	32
" and pneumonia	1	" and meningitis	1
Apoplexy	25	" " œdema of lung	2
" and purpura hæmorrhagic	1	" " old age	1
Ascetes	1	" " pyæmia	1
Asthenia	2	Diffuse abdominal aneurism	3
Atelectasia	4	" phlegmonous inflammation	1
Bright's Disease	48	Disease of kidney	5
" and bronchitis	1	Diarrhœa, acute	4
" " cardiac	6	" and Bright's disease	1
" " cystitis	2	" chronic	2
" " gangrene of lung	1	" and exhaustion	1
" " œdema	9	" " phthisis	6
" " pericarditis	1	" " pneumonia	1
" " phthisis	5	" " syphilis	1
" " pleurisy	5	Diabetes	1
" " pneumonia	10	Drowning	1
" " pneumo-hydro		Dysentery, acute	11
thorax	2	" chronic	3
" " relapsing fever	2	" and delirium tremens	1
" " suppression of urine	1	" " phthisis	2
" " uremia	1	" " pneumonia	1
Bronchitis	3	Embolus from cardiac disease	1
" capillary	4	Embolum of heart and myetitis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	Emphysema	1
Burns	19	" and bronchitis	3
Cancer of breast	1	" " cardiac	2
" kidney	1	Endo-carditis	1
" liver	4	Endo-metritis	1
" ovaries	1	Enteritis and peritonitis	1
" rectum	1	Epilepsy	3
" shoulder	1	Epitheloma of lip and exhaustion	1
" spine	3	Erysipelas of leg	4
" " and emphysema	1	Exsection of femur and Bright's disease	1
" stomach	2	Exhaustion	11
" uterus	5	" from amputation	7
Cardiac	14	" and cancer	1
" and Bright's disease	2	" " immersion	1
" " pericarditis	1	" " vomiting	1
" " pneumonia	3	Fatty heart	3
Cholemia	2	" liver	2
" and Bright's Disease	1	Fracture of pelvis	1
" " cirrhosis	1	" skull	51
Cirrhosis	10	" spine	5
" and Bright's disease	1	Gangrene	2
Concussion of spine	1	" of leg	1
Congestion of brain	3	Gastric ulcer	1
Congestive fever	3	Gunshot wounds	9
Cut throat (suicide)	1	Hæmorrhage	3
Convulsions, infantile	8	" from bowels	3
Carried forward	237	Carried forward	459

Brought forward	459	Brought forward	8
Hæmoptysis and gangrene of lung....	1	Pneumonia and dysentery	
Hepatitis and cedema of lung.....	1	“ “ gangrene of lung.....	
Hydrocephalus, acute.....	2	“ “ phthisis	
Inanition.....	4	“ “ pyæmia.....	
Injuries.....	40	“ “ tuberculosis.....	
“ and confinement.....	1	Pneumo-thorax.....	
Locomotor ataxia and pneumonia....	1	Poisoning by carbolic acid.....	
Lupus exedens.....	1	“ “ opium	
Malarial Fever, pernicious.....	4	“ “ Paris green.....	
Malnutrition.....	2	Post-partum hæmorrhage	
Malignant tumor of pharynx.....	1	Premature birth.....	
Mania and Congestion of Lung.....	1	Puerperal convulsions	
Marasmus.....	20	“ peritonitis	
Meningitis.....	13	Purpura and Bright's	
“ and cerebral abscess.....	1	Pyæmia.....	
“ sub-acute	4	“ from necrosis of sternum ...	
Menorrhagia.....	1	Pyetitis.....	
Morbus coxarius and pyæmia.....	1	Relapsing fever.....	
Necrosis of metatarsal bones.....	1	Remittent	
Edema of the glottis.....	1	Retention of urine.....	
“ “ lung.....	6	Resection of elbow joint and pyæmia.	
Ovaritis and peritonitis	1	Rupture of bladder.....	
Paralysis of heart.....	1	“ “ urethra.....	
Paraplegia.....	1	Strictures.....	
Pericarditis.....	2	Softening of brain from obliteration of	
“ and Bright's	1	artery	
“ “ pleurisy.....	2	Softening of spinal cord	
“ “ pneumonia.....	1	Spinal apoplexy	
Peritonitis.....	10	Spina bifida	
“ from bursting of ovarian tumor.	1	Stab wounds	
“ “ operation for hernia.....	3	Still-borns	
“ “ perforation	1	Stricture of intestines and fecal ab-	
“ “ and pelvic abscess.....	1	cess	
Periostitis of tibia and profuse sup-		Stricture of œsophagus.....	
uration	1	Syphilis	
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	193	“ and Bright's.....	
“ “ and abscess of perineum..	1	Synovitis.....	
“ “ “ asthma.....	3	Tertiary syphilis and pyæmia....	
“ “ “ Bright's	16	Thrombosis of heart.....	
“ “ “ capillary bronchitis....	3	Thoracic aneurism.....	
“ “ “ chronic diarrhœa.....	1	Trismus nacentium	
“ “ “ cirrhosis	1	Tuberculosis	
“ “ “ cystitis.....	1	Tubercular meningitis.....	
“ “ “ delirium tremens.....	3	Tumor of brain.....	
“ “ “ degeneration of kidney.	2	Typhoid fever.....	
“ “ “ emphysema.....	1	Ulcer of stomach and pelvic cellulitis.	
“ “ “ peritonitis.....	1	Ulceration of œsophagus.....	
“ “ “ pneumonia.....	3	Uræmia.....	
“ “ “ pneumo-hydrothorax ..	2	“ and convulsions.....	
“ “ “ syphilis	2	“ „ exhaustion.....	
Pleurisy.....	6	Valvular disease of heart.....	
“ and cardiac.....	2	Vomiting and dyspepsia.....	
“ sub-acute	2	White softening of the brain.....	
Pneumonia.....	30	Yellow fever	
“ and Bright's	2		
Carried forward.....	867	Total.....	1,0



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Hon. ISAAC BELL,

President of the Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital respectfully submit the following report, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1, 1871.. . . .	779
“ admissions during the year.....	6,859
“ births.....	376
Total.....	7,514
Number of patients discharged during year.....	5,753
“ “ dying “ “	1,102
Total discharged and died.....	6,855
Number remaining under treatment December 31, 1871.....	659

Classification of cases treated :

Number of ambulance cases.....	1,435
“ “ police cases	420
“ “ sun-stroke cases	2
“ “ obstetrical “	399
“ “ infants born and treated.....	376
Other cases treated.....	4,884
Total.....	7,514

The hospital is at present in a good condition, both as regards its efficiency as a benevolent institution, whose purpose it is to look toward the amelioration of the physical distress of the suffering poor, and as a practical school at which hundreds of medical men receive that instruction, by which they will be able hereafter to contend with disease in the different parts of this country. The former purpose is one which is aided by all that can remove the minds of the patients from their sufferings, or render a life separated from intercourse with friends more comfortable ; and this has been effected to a certain extent during the past year by the placing of engravings and other pic-

tures in the wards of the hospital. This apparently small thing may have been the weight which has at times turned the scale towards hope, convalescence, and health. The Warden has mentioned in his report the names of those, to whom the hospital is indebted for these gifts.

The efficiency of the hospital, as a clinical school of medicine and surgery, has been considerably increased by the new amphitheatre, capable, as it is, of accommodating more students than the old one, and furnishing better light to the operator, and better air to the spectators and listeners. The Medical Board feel called upon to thank you for the interest thus displayed in the advance of medical education. A gain, in the respects mentioned, has to offset a loss in acoustic properties, which, probably owing to the size and shape of the room, are inferior to those of the old. This is a defect which we feel assured will be corrected at such time as you have the opportunity. This is a light thing, however, to the want felt by the Members of the Board for a more ready and an easier means of conveyance of patients from the wards to the amphitheatre. It seems to us that this could be best accomplished by means of a steam elevator, (as alluded to by the Warden in his report), and in addition, perhaps, by a series of railways from the wards to the elevator, as by these measures all jarring of patients would be avoided. By the present system of hand-stretchers this desideratum is not obtained to near the same extent as it would be by the plan proposed. We know, however, that it is from no want of favorable disposition on your part that we have to ask for this, but simply because of the expense it would entail, and we know that questions of expense have been serious ones to you during the past year.

The improvements of the past year have been such that beyond these mentioned, little was called for which could be accomplished without considerable alteration of the building.

During the early part of the year we were called upon to mourn the loss of an honored colleague, Dr. George T. Elliot, a member of the Medical Board for more than sixteen years. It becomes a pleasant duty to call attention to the many traits by which he endeared himself to the patients and officers with whom he was thus thrown in official contact. We must also allude to his endeavors to develop the hospital as a source of medical instruction to the many who should

there receive lessons available in after life. Not only did he endeavor to make his hospital experience of use to others by means of clinical lectures, but also through his work entitled, the "Obstetric Clinic." We feel assured that his memory still lives in the minds both of those who have been benefited by his advice, and of those who have learned by his instruction.

We have also to regret the resignation of Dr. T. G. Thomas, for many years a member of this Board.

During the past year, as previously, the Warden has been active and efficient in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon him. As chief executive officer of the institution, Mr. Brennan showed himself equal to emergencies at the time of the Westfield disaster, and of the 12th of July riots.

The Apothecary, Mr. Frey, and his Assistant, Mr. Rice, deserve favorable mention for the manner in which they have conducted their department.

We desire also to mention the services rendered by the members of the resident medical staff of the hospital; services whose remuneration is the knowledge which they acquire, and the satisfaction of their love for the profession. We take pleasure in stating that during the last year they have discharged their duties with fidelity.

The Museum is growing, and during the past year several additions have been made: some of these, as we understand, at considerable expense to Dr. Wood. It already forms a cabinet where students may obtain a large amount of information with regard to morbid processes, and also of comparative osteology.

Finally, we would thank your Board that, considering the embarrassed financial condition of the city, so very little has occurred to interfere with the proper working of the hospital.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD E. JANEWAY, M. D.,
Secretary.

M O R G U E.

R E P O R T O F W A R D E N.

In the history of this noble institution, the past year exceeds anything heretofore as regards the number of unrecognized bodies brought there for identification.

The sad consequences of the unfortunate riot on the 12th of July last, were nowhere so apparent as they were at this place, as on the cold slabs the still colder forms of the thirty-one poor victims were placed ; and to describe the heart-rending scenes which followed the recognition of the different bodies by the father, mother, wife, husband, or child, would be impossible.

As also on 30th of same month, after the explosion on steamboat Westfield, the scenes were truly harrowing, when no less than sixty-four bodies were placed here for recognition. Every now and then the dreadful silence of the fifty thousand seemingly bewildered spectators would be broken by the startling cry of a despairing woman or man recognizing a loved one.

After the experience of last year, I can safely say that great improvements could and should be made in this building, as it has proven to be entirely too small for the work assigned it.

Attached to this report will be found a complete record of recognized and unrecognized bodies brought there during the year.

*The following is a Statement of Bodies received at the MORGUE from
January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872.*

RECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	REMARKS.
January 1	A. H. Giosling.....	George Kellock.....	Bright's disease.....	City Cemetery.
1	James Lackey.....	".....	Phthisis.....	Calvary "
2	John Feele.....	".....	Drowning.....	Cypress Hill Cem- etery.
4	Thomas M'Grath.....	T. S. Brennan.....	Apoplexy.....	Calvary Cemetery.
16	John Farrell.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	Astoria, L. I.
22	Bella Mena.....	".....	".....	City Cemetery.
24	Bridget Lynch.....	".....	Apoplexy.....	Calvary "
February 4	James Gardner.....	".....	Drowning.....	" "
12	James Smith.....	".....	Bright's disease.....	City "
27	Charles Aal.....	T. S. Brennan.....	Apoplexy.....	Lutheran "
March 4	Charles Young.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	Greenwood Ceme- tery.
11	Margaret Walsh.....	".....	Heart disease.....	Calvary Cemetery.
15	Peter Pelgir.....	Officer Welch, Twenty- first Precinct.....	Drowning.....	Lutheran "
19	Antonio Fazzi.....	Officer Cline, Twenty-se- cond Precinct.....	".....	Evergreen "
21	Albert Erickson.....	T. S. Brennan.....	".....	City "
24	Caroline Wolfrhein..	George Kellock.....	".....	Evergreen "
24	Frank Dale.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
28	Edward Fitzpatrick..	".....	".....	" "
April 6	Emma Fox.....	Officer, Sixteenth Pre- cinct.....	".....	Peekskill, N. Y.
18	George Miller.....	George Kellock.....	".....	City Cemetery.
19	John Miller.....	".....	".....	" "
May 10	Mary Gail.....	Officer Kiernan, Eight- eenth Precinct.....	Heart disease.....	" "
11	Richard M'Ginniss..	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
11	George M. C. Flynn..	".....	Apoplexy.....	" "
13	Margaret Dire.....	".....	Pneumonia.....	City "
13	Jane Farrell.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
16	William Burkhardt..	Coroner Young.....	Heart disease.....	City "
16	Owen Marra.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
16	Casper Danges.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
20	John Brady.....	Officer Nealis, Twenty- first Precinct.....	".....	Calvary "
29	Edward Wall.....	George Kellock.....	".....	Evergreen "
June 25	Mark Green.....	".....	".....	City "
28	Martin Beihl.....	".....	".....	" "
July 28	Henry M'Gregor.....	".....	Heart disease.....	" "
4	James Powers.....	Coroner Herman.....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
6	Andrew Schneider..	George Kellock.....	".....	Lutheran "
12	William M'Grath.....	T. S. Brennan.....	Gunshot wound.....	"
12	George W. Washburn..	".....	".....	"
12	Thomas Kerrigan....	".....	".....	"
12	Mary York.....	".....	".....	"
12	Thomas J. Spring....	".....	".....	"
12	John Riley.....	".....	".....	"
12	John Muller.....	".....	".....	"
12	Anthony Coleman....	".....	".....	"
12	Pat. Monahan.....	".....	".....	"
12	Michael O'Shea.....	".....	".....	"
12	Daniel Meeloy.....	".....	".....	"
12	Morris Holloway....	".....	".....	"
12	John A. Whiteside....	".....	".....	"
12	Michael M'Cormick..	".....	".....	"
12	William Shorten.....	".....	".....	"
12	Michael Kelly.....	".....	".....	"
12	Charles Buckland....	".....	".....	"
12	Joseph Love.....	".....	".....	"
12	William Thigh.....	".....	".....	"
12	Thomas McCormick..	".....	".....	"
12	Timothy Sullivan....	".....	".....	"
12	Thomas Byrne.....	".....	".....	"
12	William Hartwig....	".....	".....	"
12	Conrad Seiger.....	".....	".....	"

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	REMARKS.
July	12 Frederick Hines.....	T. S. Brennan.....	Gunshot wound.....	
	12 John Jamse.....	".....	".....	
	12 Walter J. Scott.....	".....	".....	
	12 Sarah Kelly.....	".....	".....	
	12 John Lavery.....	".....	".....	
	12 Joseph Gerarthy.....	".....	".....	
	12 William T. Latimore.....	".....	".....	
	23 James Condon.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	Calvary Cemetery.
	26 Edward Thomas.....	".....	Hæmorrhage of lungs..	City
	31 Mary Medhoff.....	T. S. Brennan.....	Burns.....	"
	31 David Dow.....	".....	".....	
	31 Patrick Landon.....	".....	".....	
	31 Catherine Cashman.....	".....	".....	
	31 Amelia Tigh.....	".....	".....	
	31 Mark Cherievere.....	".....	".....	
	31 Arthur Cherievere.....	".....	".....	
	31 Lawrence M'Cormick.....	".....	".....	
	31 Martha Moffatt.....	".....	".....	
	31 Matilda Nelson.....	".....	".....	
	31 Matthew Mahoney.....	".....	".....	
	31 Patrick Finley.....	".....	".....	
	31 Catherine Finley.....	".....	".....	
	31 Emily Friedhoff.....	".....	".....	
	31 Mary Carey.....	".....	".....	
	31 Thomas Costello.....	".....	".....	
	31 Louis Elmasser.....	".....	".....	
	31 George Elmasser.....	".....	".....	
	31 Charles Elmasser.....	".....	".....	
	31 Henry Korn.....	".....	".....	
	31 Louis Weedhoff.....	".....	".....	
	31 Michael Finn.....	".....	".....	
	31 John J. Jinks.....	".....	".....	
	31 John J. Becke.....	".....	".....	
	31 John Gerrity.....	".....	".....	
	31 William Schaeffers.....	".....	".....	
	31 Joachim Dreifees.....	".....	".....	
	31 Isaac W. Heywood.....	".....	".....	
	31 Margaret Keanilly.....	".....	".....	
August	1 Ellen Groom.....	".....	".....	
	1 Martha C. West.....	".....	".....	
	1 Ebo Eber.....	".....	".....	
	12 Patrick McNamara.....	George Kellock.....	Fracture of skull.....	Calvary Cemetery
	12 Maggie Scott.....	".....	Drowning.....	City
	13 Edward O'Callaghan.....	".....	Bright's disease.....	"
	13 John Harrison.....	".....	Drowning.....	Cypress Hill
	13 ——— Jackson.....	".....	".....	Evergreen
	26 Michael M'Cormick.....	".....	Pulmonary apoplexy.....	City
	29 Michael Daly.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary
Sept.	26 Alice A. Bowlsby.....	Coroner Schirmer.....	Metro peritonitis.....	Patterson, N. J.
	1 Lawrence Smith.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
	10 Louis Kineehof.....	".....	".....	Lutheran
	18 Albert Mulling.....	".....	".....	City
	24 Rudolph Wheenker.....	".....	".....	"
	27 W. H. Goodrich.....	".....	Injuries accidentally received.....	"
October	2 Joseph Nietsell.....	George Kellock.....	Compression of the brain.....	Evergreen Cemetery
	12 Thomas M'Guire.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary Cemetery
	13 Ellen Gillroy.....	Officer, Twenty-first Precinct.....	Fatty kidneys.....	"
	13 Charles L. Feigger.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City
Nov.	29 John E. B. Ellemen.....	".....	".....	"
	17 William Russell.....	".....	".....	Evergreen
	17 John Miller.....	".....	Injuries accidentally received.....	City
	21 William Donohue.....	".....	Drowning.....	"
Dec.	26 Maria Rhodes.....	".....	".....	Calvary
	8 John Kelly.....	".....	".....	City
	8 W. F. Ramsey.....	".....	".....	Albany, N. Y.
	11 William Torkington.....	".....	".....	Calvary Cemetery
	12 Samuel Mullen.....	Officer, Twenty-third Precinct.....	Injuries received.....	City

UNRECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	REMARKS.
Jan. 4	Unknown Woman....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
4	"	"	Alcoholism.....	"
11	" Man.....	"	Fracture of skull.....	"
March 23	"	"	Drowning.....	"
April 2	"	"	"	"
4	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	"
May 3	"	"	"	"
4	"	"	"	"
4	" Woman.....	"	Pneumonia.....	"
4	" Man.....	"	Drowning.....	"
6	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	Uremia.....	"
15	"	"	Drowning.....	"
21	"	"	"	"
21	" Woman.....	Officer, Twenty-first Precinct.....	"	"
24	" Man.....	George Kellock.....	"	"
28	"	"	"	"
30	"	Captain Todd, Twenty-fourth Precinct.....	"	"
June 30	"	T. S. Brennan.....	Coup de soleil.....	"
1	"	Officer Davis, Twenty-seventh Precinct.....	Heart disease.....	"
5	"	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	"
7	"	Captain of Steamer Hope.....	"	"
16	"	George Kellock.....	Injuries received on Hudson R. R.	"
23	" Girl.....	"	Drowning.....	"
23	" Man.....	"	Fracture of skull.....	"
26	"	"	Drowning.....	"
28	"	"	Pneumonia.....	"
29	"	"	Drowning.....	"
8	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"
12	"	T. S. Brennan.....	Gun-shot wound.....	"
12	"	"	"	"
17	"	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	"
18	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	"
July 27	" Man.....	"	"	"
28	"	"	"	"
August 1	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"
31	"	"	"	"
31	"	"	"	"
Sept. 2	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"
16	"	Officer, Twenty-first Precinct.....	"	"
16	"	George Kellock.....	"	"

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	REMARKS.
Sept. 17	Unknown Man.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
20	" ".....	" ".....	".....	"
23	" ".....	" ".....	Pneumonia.....	"
Oct. 3	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	"
5	" ".....	" ".....	".....	"
7	" ".....	" ".....	".....	"
10	" ".....	" ".....	".....	"
10	" Woman.....	" ".....	".....	"
12	" Man.....	" ".....	Apoplexy.....	"
14	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	"
16	" Woman.....	" ".....	".....	"
16	" Man.....	" ".....	".....	"
20	" Woman.....	T. S. Brennan.....	Bright's disease.....	"
31	" Man.....	Officer O'Neil, Eighth Precinct.....	Drowning.....	"
Nov. 6	" ".....	T. S. Brennan.....	Bright's disease.....	"
9	" ".....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	"
17	" ".....	" ".....	Small-pox.....	"
25	" Woman.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	"
Dec. 4	" Man.....	" ".....	Fracture of skull.....	"
10	" ".....	" ".....	Injuries, accidentally received.....	"
19	" ".....	" ".....	Alcoholism.....	"
22	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	"

Making a sum total number of bodies received, two hundred and fourteen (214).

Recognized.....	127
Unrecognized.....	87
Total.....	214

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
Warden.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I., Dec. 31, 1871.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President, and the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

GENTLEMEN.—Occupying with the close of the year the position of Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, it devolves upon me to present to your Honorable Board the customary Annual Report upon the progress and condition of the Institution.

The history of the hospital for 1871 can best be learned from the tables appended, which show, in a concise form, the various details of its progress; and it will be fitting that, leaving them to tell their own tale, I confine myself more particularly to an account of what has been accomplished in the period of three months, during which the Institution has been entrusted to my charge.

Entering upon my duties at a time when monetary difficulties were embarrassing your Board, in common with other municipal departments, it was peculiarly necessary that the most rigid economy, which the interests of the patients would permit, should be practiced. I have, therefore, closely scrutinized the various expenditures, and have been enabled to effect a considerable reduction in the cost of supporting patients, without, as I believe, any diminution of their comforts. The average daily cost of each inmate during the first nine months of the year was \$0.3723; for the past three months it has been \$0.2975, or 7½ cents per diem less for each patient. To this satisfactory result, a material reduction in the expenditure for provisions has chiefly contributed. An examination of the subject convinced me that greater care in the preparation of the food served as ordinary "house-diet" would, by rendering it more palatable, permit of a large decrease in the "extras" ordered. I believe that a smaller portion of well-cooked and properly served food would be more beneficial and more acceptable than a larger portion ill-prepared. That my

opinion was correct has, I think, been abundantly proven. A new oven was constructed, well-cooked meats and vegetables were placed upon the tables, the satisfaction of the inmates was general, and a conspicuous decrease in the orders for extra diet immediately resulted.

I have also endeavored, as much as possible, to reduce the expenses of the institution, by making it literally a *hospital*—extending its benefits to the sick, not to the idle. To this end a careful discrimination has been made between malingering and genuine sufferers; and those of the former class—always numerous in the winter season—have been denied admission, or discharged as soon as their true character could be ascertained. By carrying out this measure, and taking care that convalescent patients should not remain in the hospital an undue length of time after recovery, the daily census has been kept much below the usual average of this season of the year, and the current expenses of the institution have been correspondingly diminished. The total net expenses of the hospital for the months of October, November, and December, 1870, were \$24,543 71; for the same period of 1871 they have been but \$18,575 41.

To as great an extent as the necessity for economy would permit, the skilled labor of convalescent patients has been used in the repairing and improvement of the building. Several painters and carpenters have been kept steadily at work, and the improvement in the appearance of the different portions of the hospital resulting from their labors is manifest. In addition to the repairs made by the inmates, the plumbing work throughout the building has been overhauled and put in good order, and the roof has been mended and repainted.

Several improvements will be required during the coming year, especially the renovation and repainting of the different wards, which can be done with the labor of convalescent patients at the simple cost of the necessary materials. One improvement, which I am convinced is much needed, and which I would very respectfully urge upon your attention, is an alteration in the heating apparatus. In its present condition, it is at times impossible to obtain a sufficiently high temperature in certain of the wards. The placing of elevated steam-coils in the different wards would produce an immediate increase in the comfort of the inmates, and a decrease, no doubt as immediate, in the consumption of coal.

The several divisions of the hospital have received their due proportion of patients during the year, and the clinical advantages which they afforded have been taken full advantage of by the students of the different medical colleges. At present clinics are held by members of the Visiting Staff upon five afternoons of each week, all of which are well attended. The obstetrical and uterine services are increasing in usefulness and interest.

As in former years, venereal diseases continue to form a very large proportion of those treated in the hospital, and the proportion undoubtedly increases, year by year, with no slight degree of rapidity. In view of this fact, the question how the spread of the contagion is to be arrested, becomes more than ever an urgent one. It is doubtful if the end can be gained in any way short of the systematic observation and regulation of prostitutes. The establishment of such a system as obtains in Germany and France, may be of questionable efficacy and propriety, but it would be quite practicable to adopt a modification thereof, such as would secure the means of modifying the evil, without, at the same time, appearing to countenance its existence. The creation of a Bureau of your Department, for instance, with power to inspect houses of prostitution, and compel the removal to hospital of all inmates suffering from venereal affections, would receive the early treatment of disease, and in some degree prevent the extension of contagion.

Another vice no less instrumental in filling the hospital, and one which happily may be met by Legislative enactment without offending the sensibilities of the social economist, is intemperance. When I state that in a majority of the patients treated here, disease is either produced or aggravated by the abuse of alcoholic stimulants, I believe I err, if at all, upon the side of moderation. How this evil is to be effectually combated, I do not undertake to say, but I believe that one step in the right direction would be the enforced commitment to the Work-house or Inebriate Asylum of all patients whose condition is already traceable to habitual drunkenness, such commitment to be for a period of not less than three months. In other words, I would place such patients upon the same footing as those suffering from venereal disease. Under existing circumstances, many patients spend the greater portion of each year in hospitals, being no sooner relieved of their maladies, and discharged to the city, than they enter upon a course of debauchery, which very soon necessitates

their return. On the other hand, were they committed to the Work-house, and a system adopted which would utilize their labor, the measure would prove one of economy to the community, and the chances of their eventually returning to a better mode of life would be enhanced.

The interests of the hospital have been greatly benefited within the past three months by a reorganization of the Board of Curators. The gentlemen who now compose that Board bring to their duties a degree of energy and ability which cannot fail to make abundantly useful the pathological resources of the hospital, and enable its medical officers to discharge that duty to their profession and the public, which they, in common with the authorities of all large hospitals, undoubtedly owe. In this connection, it seems proper to ask your attention to the meagre facilities for pathological investigations which we now possess, and to suggest the propriety of extending them by the erection of a more commodious and suitable dead-house than the present one.

The outlying services connected with the hospital have progressed favorably during the year. At the Penitentiary the general health of the inmates has been good, although circumstances have, during the past three months, necessitated their being confined to their cells for a longer portion of the day than formerly. A few isolated cases of small-pox have occurred, but the prompt removal of the sufferers to the Small-pox Hospital, and the protection of their fellow prisoners by vaccination, have prevented the extension of the disease.

At the Incurable Hospital and the Alms-house the medical requirements of the inmates have been duly attended to.

To the facilities for medical treatment at the Work-house a noteworthy addition has been made, by the setting apart of a large room upon the male side of the building as a hospital. Formerly cases of delirium tremens were treated in the cells upon the ground tier, which, apart from their inapplicability in other respects, were only too liable, from their dampness, to beget pulmonary disease in their unfortunate occupants. I respectfully urged upon your Honorable Board the propriety of making more suitable provision for the class of patients mentioned, and you at once acted upon my suggestion. The wisdom of the change has been fully shown. The progress of the patients
now *ry* has been more rapid and certain, and the appearance

of other diseases as sequents of the delirium has been rare. That the number of admissions to the Lunatic Asylum from the Work-house has diminished since the opening of the hospital room may be merely a coincidence. To my own mind it appears justifiable to connect the two circumstances and look upon them as cause and effect. I believe that to a man suffering from prolonged inebriety, his being placed in a clean, well-lighted, airy room, with attendants and other patients about him, or in a bare cell, solitary and still, may make all the difference between complete recovery on the one hand, and continued mental disturbance on the other. On the whole there is much cause for satisfaction with the results of the alteration.

Religious services have been regularly held in the hospital during the year ; and the Rev. Zetus Searle, and the Rev. Father Vetter, the Chaplains of the Department, and the Rev. Edward Cowley, Missionary of the Episcopal Church, have been faithful in their ministrations from the pulpit and at the bed side. Receiving, as the hospital does, so many of the fallen women of this large city, these gentlemen find in it a peculiarly important and interesting field. That they are assiduous and untiring in their efforts I am well aware ; and yet the question has often occurred to me whether society does its whole duty to these women during the period of their detention here. To many of them the enforced retirement of the hospital brings the only opportunity for sober reflection, and then, if ever, their reformation can be effected. As it is, I fear that in almost every case the office of the hospital is only to fit them to return to their former mode of life. What is needed is not so much pulpit exhortation addressed to them collectively, as kindly and earnest reasoning with individuals, and particularly by those of their own sex ; and until this is provided for the great good which the hospital is capable of accomplishing will of necessity be lost.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging my extended obligations to all with whom my position has associated me in the conduct of this hospital. To the Medical Board, and especially to the representative portion of that body—the Committee of Inspection—I am indebted for counsel and encouragement. To the gentlemen of the House Staff I owe my thanks for their prompt and earnest assistance in the carrying out of all my measures of reform. While the shortness of my connection with the hospital deprives me of the means of comparison, and permits me only to record, without endorsing, the opinion of

others—that the present staff is of an unusually high order—I deem it but right to bear my testimony to the thoroughness of their attainments, the faithfulness of their efforts, and the gentlemanliness of their deportment. The Steward, Matron, Engineer, Apothecary, have in their several departments efficiently performed their duties, and ably seconded me in the management of the hospital.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express my obligations to you for the cordial support and encouragement which, in the successive offices to which you have appointed me, have materially lightened my labors, and rendered my connection with your department uninterruptedly agreeable.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD, M.D.,

Chief of Staff.

TABLE A.

GENERAL STATEMENT—CHARITY HOSPITAL, 1870.

1871.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	Native.	Foreign.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1871...	383	414	..	12	809	145	664
Admitted from January 1 to December 31, 1871	3,911	3,571	41	92	7,615	2,280	5,335
	4,294	3,985	41	104	8,424	2,425	5,999
Died from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871...	350	232	7	8	597	145	452
Discharged from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1871	3,570	3,417	32	85	7,104	2,002	5,102
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1871	374	336	2	11	723	278	445

TABLE B.

Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths in Charity Hospital during the Year 1871.

	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.									DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.							
	Admitted.			Born.			Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.		
								W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.				W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.					
	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.					
January.....	357	267	5	7	3	5	644	164	480	342	218	2	5	567	160	407	33	21	54	15	39		
February.....	321	251	6	7	6	5	596	142	454	299	290	4	2	535	139	396	32	17	50	10	40		
March.....	273	287	4	2	6	11	583	168	415	277	287	1	5	570	153	417	42	19	3	64	16	48	
April.....	252	295	3	5	3	7	565	173	392	275	316	1	9	601	153	448	34	23	57	9	48		
May.....	308	381	5	11	13	9	727	377	350	191	450	1	..	642	240	402	38	29	2	6	75	20	55
June.....	276	291	..	9	6	10	592	151	441	285	306	1	7	599	153	446	20	19	..	1	40	12	28
July.....	315	306	4	7	5	7	644	285	358	324	263	3	9	599	232	367	22	19	1	..	42	12	30
August.....	338	364	2	11	7	11	733	297	446	327	328	2	11	653	173	480	21	18	..	..	39	9	30
September.....	394	298	..	11	3	15	711	175	536	373	317	3	18	711	198	513	30	21	..	..	51	10	41
October.....	327	299	3	8	7	3	647	164	483	316	338	6	10	665	167	498	32	22	..	..	54	14	40
November.....	302	240	5	7	3	5	602	151	411	268	192	5	63	471	113	358	21	8	1	..	30	5	25
December.....	355	298	4	7	11	6	691	159	439	293	182	3	33	671	121	360	25	16	..	..	41	13	28
Total.....	3838	3477	41	92	73	94	7615	2280	5335	3570	3417	32	85	7104	2002	5102	350	232	7	8	597	145	452

TABLE C.

Nativities of Patients admitted to Charity Hospital during the Year 1871.

COUNTRIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTRIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	1,160	1,120	2,280	Bro't forward..	3,986	3,583	7,547
Ireland.....	1,908	2,035	3,933	Norway.....	3	..	5
Germany.....	487	150	637	New Brunswick...	3	2	5
England.....	191	153	344	Holland.....	5	2	7
Scotland.....	71	67	138	Bermuda.....	2	..	2
Canada.....	33	46	79	Greece.....	1	..	1
France.....	36	10	46	Arabia.....	2	..	2
Switzerland.....	16	5	21	Italy.....	9	..	9
Denmark.....	23	3	26	At Sea.....	1	1	2
Belgium.....	4	..	4	Mexico.....	..	1	1
Poland.....	13	..	13	Central America...	1	..	1
West Indies.....	12	1	13	South America...	1	1	2
Russia.....	4	..	4	Spain.....	2	..	2
Nova Scotia.....	4	6	10	Bavaria.....	2	..	2
Africa.....	1	..	1	Prussia.....	3	..	3
China.....	4	..	4	Austria.....	1	..	1
Wales.....	9	2	11	Saxony.....	1	..	1
Sweden.....	4	1	5				
Forward.....	3,986	3,589	7,547	Total.....	4,019	3,596	7,615

TABLE D.

List of Diseases of those who died at Charity Hospital during 1871.

Abcess, gluteal	3	Brought forward.....	221
“ liver	1	Fever typhus	2
“ hepatic	1	“ remittent	5
Amputation, thumb and finger.....	1	Fracture, compound of tibia.....	1
Aneurism of aorta	5	Gangrene of leg	6
Apoplexy, cerebral	2	“ foot	1
“ meningeal	1	“ lungs	2
Asthenia	3	Gastritis	1
Atalectasis	1	Hydrocephalus, congenital.....	1
Atrophy, infantile	1	Hæmorrhage from bowels.....	1
Bright's disease	91	Hæmorrhoids	2
Bronchitis	11	Hæmorrhagia, confluent small-pox. .	1
“ chronic	3	Hemiplegia	2
“ capillary.....	1	Lead paralysis	1
“ and emphysema	1	Lupus exedens	2
Cancer of uterus	3	Marasmus	1
“ tongue	1	Meningitis	2
“ rectum	1	Myelitis	1
“ breast	1	Necrosis of femur.....	1
“ liver	1	“ tibia	1
“ face	1	Paralysis	1
Caries, cervical vertebrae	1	Pericarditis	2
Carbuncle	1	Peritonitis	2
Cardiac aortic obstruction	2	Pericarditis and hydro-thorax.....	1
“ hypertrophy.....	2	Phthisis	200
“ and bronchitis	1	Pleuritis	1
“ dilatation.....	1	Pleurisy, sub-acute.....	5
Cholæmia	2	Pneumonia	59
Cirrhosis of liver.....	7	“ broncho	3
Convulsions, puerperal	1	“ double	9
“ infantile	1	“ pleuro	5
Croup	1	“ typhoid	1
“ membranous	1	Premature birth	1
Delirium tremens	8	Pyelitis	1
Diarrhoea	3	Pyæmia	4
“ chronic	13	Rupture of urethra	1
Dysentery	9	Senectus	9
“ chronic	10	Softening of brain	7
Eclampsia	1	Still-births	20
Emphysema	6	Syphilis, tertiary	3
Epilepsy	1	Tetanus, traumatic	1
Erysipelas	9	Tuberculosis of peritoneum.....	1
Fatty liver	1	Tumor of brain	3
“ degeneration of heart.....	1	Uremia and Bright's	1
Fever, typhoid.....	4	Valvular disease of heart	1
Carried forward.....	221	Total	597

TABLE K.

STATEMENT showing the value of Drugs, Ale, Wines and Whisky received at Charity Hospital during the years 1870-1871, with distribution of same and comparison.

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Value of Drugs received at Charity Hospital.	\$19,340 55	\$13,994 15	Value of Ale received at Charity Hospital.....	\$1,132	\$679 00
Distributed to Charity Hospital.....	12,877 55	9,668 73	Distributed to Charity Hospital	1,124 12	516 83
" Fever "	492 33	280 73	" Fever "	3 24	13 85
" Small-pox "	645 33	1,007 65	" Small-pox "	2 19	139 25
" Penitentiary.....	1,117 28	885 97	" Penitentiary.....	9 45	3 74
" Alms-house.....	3,386 76	1,489 24	" Alms-house.....		3 20
" Work-house.....	821 30	671 83	" Work-house.....		2 13
Comparison—\$5,346 40 less in 1871.	\$19,340 55	\$13,994 15	Comparison—\$453 00 less in 1871.	\$1,132 00	\$679 00
Value of Whisky received at Charity Hospital.....	\$2,107 22	\$709 70	Value of Wine received at Charity Hospital.....	\$706 65	\$260 45
Distributed to Charity Hospital.....	1,675 49	559 39	Distributed to Charity Hospital.....	612 55	165 75
" Fever "	188 20	42 41	" Fever "	34 19	21 38
" Small-pox "	198 44	92 51	" Small-pox "	59 41	59 67
" Penitentiary.....	26 41	6 94	" Penitentiary.....		2 98
" Alms-house.....		4 24	" Alms-house.....		
" Work-house.....	18 68	6 15	" Work-house.....	50	67

TABLE H.

Showing the cost of wines received at the Apothecary-shop, Charity Hospital, and their distribution to the different Institutions on the Island during the year 1871.

Amount of invoices of wines received at the Drug-store,			
Charity Hospital, from Jan. 1, 1871 to Dec. 31, 1871...			\$250 45
Distributed to Charity Hospital.....			\$165 75
"	" Fever	"	21 38
"	" Small-pox	"	59 67
"	" Penitentiary.....		2 98
"	" Work-house.....		67
			————— \$250 45

TABLE I.

Showing the cost of ales received at the Apothecary-shop, Charity Hospital, and their distribution to the different Institutions on the Island during the year 1871.

Amount of invoices of ales received at the Drug-store			
Charity Hospital, from Jan 1, 1871 to Dec. 31, 1871...			\$679 00
Distributed to Charity Hospital.....			\$516 83
"	" Fever	"	13 85
"	" Small-pox	"	139 25
"	" Penitentiary.....		3 74
"	" Alms-house.....		3 20
"	" Work-house.....		2 13
			————— \$679 00

TABLE K.

STATEMENT showing the value of Drugs, Ale, Wines and Whisky received at Charity Hospital during the years 1870-1871, with distribution of same and comparison.

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Value of Drugs received at Charity Hospital.	\$19,340 55	\$13,994 15	Value of Ale received at Charity Hospital.....	\$1,182	\$679 00
Distributed to Charity Hospital.....	12,877 55	9,658 73	Distributed to Charity Hospital	1,124 12	516 83
" Fever "	492 33	280 73	" Fever "	3 24	13 85
" Small-pox "	645 33	1,007 65	" Small-pox "	2 19	139 25
" Penitentiary.....	1,117 28	885 97	" Penitentiary.....	9 45	3 74
" Alms-house.....	3,386 76	1,489 24	" Alms-house.....		3 20
" Work-house.....	821 30	671 83	" Work-house.....		2 13
Comparison—\$5,346 40 less in 1871.	\$19,340 55	\$13,994 15	Comparison—\$453 00 less in 1871.	\$1,132 00	\$679 00
Value of Whisky received at Charity Hospital.....	\$2,107 22	\$709 70	Value of Wine received at Charity Hospital.....	\$706 65	\$250 45
Distributed to Charity Hospital.....	1,675 49	569 39	Distributed to Charity Hospital.....	612 55	165 75
" Fever "	188 20	42 41	" Fever "	34 19	21 38
" Small-pox "	198 44	92 51	" Small-pox "	59 41	59 67
" Penitentiary.....	26 41	6 94	" Penitentiary.....		2 98
" Alms-house.....		4 24	" Alms-house.....		
" Work-house.....	18 68	6 15	" Work-house.....	50	67
Comparison—\$1,307 62 less in 1871.	\$2,107 22	\$709 70	Comparison—\$456 30 less in 1871.	\$706 65	\$250 45

Showing the Daily and M

MONTH.	Average Numbers.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m
January.....	869	5,160 44	5 94 5.3	19 1.8
February....	883	3,477 65	3 93 8.4	14 0.7
March.....	816	5,986 40	7 33 6.3	23 6.7
April.....	720	4,487 94	6 23 3.2	20 7.8
May.....	736	4,955 48	6 73 3.	21 7.5
June.....	719	3,319 27	4 61 6.5	15 3.9
July....	712	5,215 82	7 32 5.5	23 6.4
August.....	731	4,378 48	5 98 9.7	19 3.5
September ...	715	4,054 00	5 66 9.9	18 9.
October.....	681	3,716 49	5 45 7.4	17 6.
November....	641	2,614 67	4 07 9.1	13 6.
December....	717	2,986 96	4 16 5.9	13 4.4
Total	8,940	50,353 60	67 49 0.2	2 20 9.1
Average.....	745	4,196 13	5 62 4.2	18 4.1

To face page 44.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CHARITY HOSPITAL.

149 WEST 23D STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,
*President Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I herewith transmit the report of Charity Hospital for 1871. In presenting this report there is but little to add to that information already in your possession relative to the condition of the hospital. The year just past has shown a more decided improvement in the general management of the hospital than any year since the organization of the present Medical Board.

Under the advisement of this Board, a resident Chief of Staff has been appointed by your Honorable Board, and the wisdom of the plan has been evinced by many changes that have operated humanely to the patients and harmoniously to the physicians and officials, whose duty has been to the interests of the suffering, and also to the public who support these charities.

To Dr. Burlingham, the former Chief of Staff, and Dr. Macdonald, the present Chief, much is due for the interest and intelligence they have shown in co-operating and advising with this Board in the many measures that have been advanced for the amelioration of the condition of the suffering poor, whom Providence has entrusted to our charge.

A comparative statement of the condition of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, published in your Minutes of December 7, 1871, is very complimentary to the management of Charity Hospital.

The hospital is not yet equipped as thoroughly as we would wish. This is mainly due to the present anomalous system of delegating the power of revision and curtailment of all requisitions made by the regularly constituted Committees of this Board to the paid Medical Inspector. We fail to understand how a gentleman having no professional connection with the hospital, however intelligent and judicious, can be qualified to judge of the needs of the hospital, in its instruments, apparatus, or general equipment.

There are deficiencies in the heating apparatus, which we have no doubt will be remedied in the coming year. We understand that it is proposed by Dr. Macdonald to remove the present registers, which are wholly inadequate in maintaining a proper temperature of the wards, and their replacement by the steam-coil. This we urgently commend to your Board. The dietary table is now strictly adhered to, and this simple act of justice to the patients, heretofore ignored through the ignorance or indifference of the wardens and stewards, has proved an economy to the department. While much has thus been accomplished, still we would recommend a revision of the diet tables of all the Institutions under the medical supervision of this Board, by a committee chosen from its members.

The hospital is sadly in need of a suitable dead-house. This want has long been felt and commented upon, and has been the subject of communication to you before. We hope the coming year will witness the erection of a dead-house adequate to the necessities of the hospital.

The Medical Board co-operates in every way with the Commissioners in advancing the interests of the subjects of charity and suffering entrusted to our mutual care, and in looking over the results of last year, we feel that much is to be thankful for in the improved condition of Charity Hospital.

Very respectfully,

WALTER R. GILLETTE, M. D.,

Secretary Medical Board, Charity Hospital.

SELECTED CASES—POST MORTEM RECORDS.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, 1871.

RUPTURE OF AORTA INTO PERICARDIUM.

Case 685. MALE. Aet. 54. Died suddenly, June 5, 1871.

Previous History.—Was being treated for disease of the eye, and having no symptoms of thoracic disease, his chest had not been examined. Dropped down dead while walking across the floor.

Post-mortem.—Twenty-four hours after death. Rigor mortis well marked. Body well nourished.

Brain and Membranes.—Normal. Arteries at the base somewhat atheromatous.

Heart.—Pericardium entirely filled with a blood clot, in which was imbedded the heart, this clot was firm enough to allow of its being removed entire, and weighed fifteen and one-half ounces. A large calcareous plate upon right auricle. Aorta at its commencement dilated, markedly atheromatous, and just as it goes off from the heart is a point of rupture at the left margin of the right auricle. Left auricle atrophied, and will only admit the middle finger into its cavity. Ventricles, especially the left, considerably dilated.

Lungs.—Hypostatic pneumonia of both lungs at the base. Upper lobe of right congested and cedematous.

Liver.—Size normal, very firm, acini small.

Spleen.—Capsule thickened, parenchyma very firm.

Kidneys.—Large, fatty, and congested.

E. A. M.

ANEURISM OF ARCH OF AORTA—BURSTING INTO LEFT PLEURAL CAVITY.

Case 627. MALE. Aet. 35. Admitted to Charity Hospital in the fall of 1869.

Previous History.—Family history good. Has worked in the water a great deal. Health commenced to fail in May, 1869; had a cough which was worse in the morning; lost flesh very fast; pain under scapular; felt feverish at times.

Physical Examination.—Vocal fremitus increased about second

intercostal space, left front ; dull on percussion over the same region, and rude respiration. Dr. Janeway diagnosed an aneurism in September, 1869, although no bruit could be heard at that time. Had partial aphonia. Pulse at times dicrotic. A bruit could be heard before death. Died of asthenia, April 15, 1871.

Autopsy.—Fifty-six hours after death. Body emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Surface normal.

Head.—Not examined.

Lungs.—Right, slight adhesions at apex and posteriorly. Left pleural cavity at the base (lower third) contained an organized blood clot, soft in the centre, adherent to the lung and surrounding pleura. Both lungs contained numerous small greyish nodules scattered throughout—left also contained a few small broncho-pneumonias.

Heart and Aorta.—Heart medium size, walls pale and flabby, left ventricle dilated. Valves normal.

Aorta.—At its origin atheromatous, commencing at the transverse division, the coats of the artery became dilated, forming an aneurismal tumor extending on the artery $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; vertical diameter of the tumor $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cavity was almost entirely filled with firm laminated fibrine. The aneurism had burst into the left pleural cavity slowly, the opening could not be found.

Liver.—Normal.

Spleen.—Of medium size and soft.

Kidneys.—Presented a few small cysts upon their surfaces; were fatty and congested. E. A. M.

ANEURISM OF ABDOMINAL AORTA.

Case 780. MALE. Aet. 31 years. Charity Hospital. Post-mortem records. Died December 16, 1871.

No ante-mortem history.

Post-mortem history.—Autopsy, December 16, 1871, fourteen hours after death.

Exterior.—Medium size. Emaciated. Rigor mortis present. No cicatrices upon body or limbs. History of syphilis.

Head.—Not examined.

, *Lungs.*—Small spot of fibrous induration at apex of upper

lobe, left side, trabeculated variety. Few small cheesy masses, some of which have softened centres; the bronchi in this vicinity dilated. Balance of both lungs normal.

Pleura.—Normal. Some fluid present.

Heart.—A few calcareous points upon aortic valves, free border. No mitral regurgitation as proven by hydrostatic test.

Abdomen.—Large amount of serous fluid present; flocculi of gelatinous lymph existed throughout.

Liver.—Fatty. Size normal. Some few old peritoneal adhesions between it and the diaphragm. Not waxy.

Kidneys.—Large, fatty. No wax.

Spleen.—Congested; tissue normal.

Stomach.—Normal.

Intestines.—Normal.

After having removed the above mentioned viscera, the abdominal cavity was found occupied by a tumor, situated beneath the peritoneum, and extending from the ninth dorsal vertebra above to the sacrum below, and sending off prolongations upon either side of the sacrum, in the course of the iliac vessels. This enlargement was soft to the feel, and dark-red in color. It was dissected out *en masse*. On removing it from its attachment to the bodies of the vertebræ, a dilated sac of the aorta was opened into. This dilatation was situated upon the first and second lumbar vertebræ, which vertebræ were eroded and formed the posterior wall of the aneurism. The dilatation was mainly upon the right side of the artery. The front portion of the sac presented an opening communicating with the large accumulation of blood forming the tumor. The aneurismal dilatation contained no laminated fibrin; was about four inches in diameter, and made up of all the arterial coats. The undilated portions of artery above and below the sac bore evidence of chronic endoarteritis.

ANEURISM OF AORTA.

Case No. 694. FEMALE. Aet. 54. Ward 4, female. Died July 18, 1871.

Previous History.—Has been a hard drinker. For several years had been in the hospital for a few months at a time as a helper, and

two years previous to her death had served as chambermaid on one of the halls; never complained of being sick until January, 1870, at which time she complained of having pain in the abdomen and back, and of losing strength. Was examined, and an aneurism the size of a walnut was found at the upper part of the abdomen. It was then supposed that it was given off from the superior mesenteric artery, owing to its superficial situation, and its being easily moved in every direction. From this time until her death, the pain was constant, but was always confined to the abdomen and that part of the back immediately behind the aneurism, and at no time did she complain of pain in the region of the chest. Vomiting was frequently present; emaciation and loss of strength continued until she was finally confined to her bed. The tumor increased in size slowly, pulsated in every direction, at times a double bruit was present, but this was not constant.

Autopsy.—Sixteen hours after death. Body emaciated. Rigor mortis well marked.

Thorax.—Right lung, normal. Left lung, a few cheesy nodules at the apex, with thickened bronchi leading to it.

Liver.—Small.

Spleen.—Large and waxy.

Kidneys.—Small and atrophied; left contained cysts.

Heart.—Small. Valves normal. Atheroma of the aorta.

Three (3) aneurisms were found. The first, seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches in circumference, filled with a firm organized clot, was given off from the arteria innominata, just beyond its point of origin. The second, eleven (11) inches in circumference, also filled with a firm organized clot, was given off from the thoracic aorta opposite the sixth, (6th), seventh, (7th), and eighth, (8th) dorsal vertebræ, the eroded bodies of which formed the posterior wall of the aneurism. The third, fourteen (14) inches in circumference in its long axis, was given off from the abdominal aorta just above the coeliac axis, and had encroached upon it, the superior mesenteric, the super-renal, and the renal, so that these arteries opened through its posterior wall. The transverse duodenum was firmly bound to its lower border. The cavity of this sac was filled with an organized clot, which was very firm on its exterior, forming a wall about one (1) inch in thickness, *its centre being soft.*

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA, WITH CONTRACTION OF THE CANAL FOR
THREE INCHES. CYSTITIS, AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

Case 758.—MALE. Aet. 38, (black.) Died in Penitentiary Hospital, October 17, 1871.

Previous History.—Had suffered from chronic diarrhœa for about a month previous to his death. Had not complained of any pain or difficulty in passing water. Several months before his last illness gradual dilatation of his urethral stricture had been done, going up to No. 19.

Autopsy.—Twenty-eight hours after death. Rigor mortis present. Body emaciated.

Head.—Not examined.

Lungs.—Right lung, lower lobe contained several spots of pneumonia, small spot of fibrous induration at apex; remaining portion of this and opposite lung congested and cedematous.

Heart.—Size, walls and valves normal. Aorta atheromatous.

Liver.—Large; surface smooth, anterior border sharp; firm to the feel and cut: cut surface being pale, shining and dotted with translucent acini and fatty patches. Iodine test showed amyloid degeneration.

Spleen.—Medium; reddish in color, and firm.

Kidneys.—Quite large. Surface of one dotted with small cysts and old cicatrices. Capsule of this one adherent, but of the other came off readily, leaving a smooth, light yellowish surface. Firm to the cut and feel. Section revealed about normal proportion between cortical and pyramidal substance, the former being pale and firm. Malpighian bodies prominent and shining; by iodine the vessels and a few malpighian bodies proved waxy.

Stomach and Small Intestines.—The former normal, the mucous membrane of the latter congested.

Large Intestines.—Throughout its whole extent, including the appendix vermiformis, which was large, the mucous membrane was the seat of extensive sloughy ulcerations, many of which were pigmented.

Bladder and Penis.—Stricture at the meatus, nearly closing it, about one inch posteriorly the urethra commenced to be contracted

being surrounded by a firm greyish tissue, extending fully one-eighth of an inch from the canal into the surrounding structure, closing the urethra so completely as to only admit a small filiform bougie for three inches, at which situation, being four inches from the meatus, was a more firm band encircling the urethra (annular stricture), presenting a larger opening in its centre than existed in the contracted portion anteriorly; the urethra behind this, including the membranous and prostatic portions, dilated to about twice its normal size; and immediately behind the annular stricture the mucous membrane for one inch was thickened, rough, and pigmented (bluish-black color); strips of this pigmented substance could be torn off, leaving a surface of the normal color and appearance of the urethral mucous membrane. (This pigmented substance appeared to be false membrane). In the lower part of the prostate a cavity one-half an inch in diameter, containing a greenish tenacious fluid was found. This cavity was surrounded by very firm walls communicating with the floor of the urethra by a small opening. Walls of the bladder firm, about one-quarter of an inch thick, its mucous lining corrugated, and at the base granular with patches of congestion and pigmentation throughout.

E. A. M.

ENLARGED PROSTATE—CAUSING DILATED URETERS AND PYELITIS.

Case No. 771.—MALE. Aet. 56. Ward 4, male. Died November 9, 1871.

No history taken.

Autopsy.—Twenty-four hours after death. Body emaciated. Rigor mortis marked.

Thorax.—The two surfaces of the pleura on the right side were bound together by adhesions. Emphysema at the apex of both lungs.

Heart.—Dilatation and hypertrophy of the left side. The mitral valves were thickened, and the opening enlarged. Atheroma of the coronary artery on the right side.

Liver.—Normal.

Spleen.—Capsule thickened.

Kidneys.—Size large. Capsule thickened. Slightly adherent, surface nodular, presenting numerous small abscesses. Cut surface granular, studded with numerous small abscesses from the size of a

pin-head to that of a pea ; situated both in the cortical and medullary substance, which were diminished in size, while the pelvis was dilated and filled with pus ; the ureters were dilated so as to admit the index finger, and were filled with pus. Both kidneys and ureters presented a similar appearance, except that the left ureter, soon after leaving the kidney, was dilated so as to form a sac of large size. Bladder was distended with a purulent fluid, its walls thickened and sacculated. The middle lobe of the prostate was very much enlarged, and pressed upon the neck of the bladder so as nearly to exclude the opening. The urethra normal.

PSAMMOMA OF DURA-MATER.

Case 747. FEMALE. Aet. 46. Died October 10, 1871.

Ante-mortem History.—Admitted to Charity Hospital October 2, 1871. Unable to speak. Large bed sores over sacrum and buttocks. Partial hemiplegia left side. Some paralysis of lower jaw (pulled towards left side). The left calf measured one and one-half inches less in diameter than that of the other side. Died suddenly the morning of the 10th.

Exterior.—Post-mortem History.—Autopsy eight hours after death. Five feet five and one-half inches in height, Well nourished. Rigor mortis present. Bed sores over sacrum and buttocks.

Brain.—Skull.—Very deep, pacchionian depressions. A tumor about two inches broad, and one and one-half inches thick, was situated at the posterior part of the middle fossa left side, resting upon petrous portion of temporal bone, and intimately adherent to inner surface of dura-mater, one-third of it encroaching upon the tentorium. This tumor pressed immediately upon the superjacent crus and pons varolii. The crus and pons were softened, almost diffuent. The tumor was gritty to the feel ; appeared to be made up of small granules, held together by trabeculæ, the whole enclosed in a fibrous sheath. Another small tumor, similar to the above mentioned, about one-half inch in diameter, was situated in centre of middle fossa, and adherent to external surface of the dura-mater, resting directly upon the bone which was eroded. Upon right side a number of small tumors, from pin head to half pea in size, and having the same characteristics as the first one described, were attached to external surface of dura-mater, and pressed upon the branches of the trifacial nerve, which branches were softened and flattened, and the subjacent

bone eroded. Lateral ventricles dilated to more than twice their normal size. Passage between third and fourth ventricles, easily admits the little finger without tearing the brain tissue. Brain substance softer than usual. Convolutions flattened.

Spinal Cord.—Normal.

Lungs.—Left.—A small spot of cheesy degeneration at base anteriorly; smaller bronchi filled with mucus; balance of lung congested and oedematous. Right.—Congested and oedematous.

Heart.—Valves and walls normal.

Liver.—Tissue normal; prolonged left lobe.

Kidneys.—Congested; capsule easily stripped. Small quantity of pus in pelvis of right. Few small cysts upon surface of right.

Bladder.—Mucous membrane granular at base. Small quantity of urine present.

Spleen.—Normal.

Intestines.—Entire lower half of ascending colon adherent to adjoining parietes, otherwise no abnormalities.

TUMORS OF BRAIN (GLIOMA).

CASE 681. MALE. Aet. 45. Widower, Germany. Admitted to Ward 2, Charity Hospital, July 1, 1871.

General Condition.—Patient's condition precludes the idea of getting either a satisfactory history or physical examination. When spoken to he mumbles something difficult to understand in reply. By request he puts out his tongue a short distance; tongue covered with the remains of food; takes nourishment when fed. Passes urine and faeces in bed; continually moving extremities, hands twitch, frequently pulling the bed clothes with some violence. Remaining in bed perfectly indifferent to surrounding objects with eyes open, or half closed. Can stand and walk when assisted; drags his feet along the floor; without assistance invariably falls backward. Breathing stertorous.

Physical Examination.—Is large and well nourished; large cicatrix over left tibia and exostosis. No scar upon penis. Dullness on percussion at base of right lung—no apex beat to heart, its action weak—no murmurs. Offers great resistance when attempt is made to extend or flex the extremities; upon pricking his feet and legs, single muscles contract, but gives no signs of pain. Died July 5th.

Post-Mortem.—Eleven hours after death, rigor mortis present.

Brain.—Calvarium very thin.

Dura-mater.—Considerably adherent over vertex, small amount of fluid at base. Both middle cerebral arteries, and right anterior contained plugs, their walls thickened and calibre diminished. Attached to them in their course several small firm tumors, (size from a pea to a hickory nut) developed also in the grey matter of the brain. The same tumors found in the right anterior lobe of the brain, on the superior surface of corpus callosum in the crus cerebri, and on the surface of the brain. The whole cerebral tissue very soft, yellowish in patches; ventricles largely dilated, measuring in length eight inches, and in diameter five. Pons Varolii also softened, its vessels dilated and filled with blood, which in some places had exuded, staining the surrounding tissue. The meninges at the base were adherent and thickened.

Cerebellum.—Normal.

Thorax.—Slight old adhesions at right apex; left, at the base, firmly bound down and compressed, being in a state of *fibrous induration*, with thickened bronchi. Left upper lobe and whole of right markedly congested and slightly cedematous. Lower lobe of right very friable.

Heart.—Normal size. Three edges of aortic valves and one of the mitral thickened. Also, endoarteritis of aorta.

Liver.—Quite large, congested with fatty patches.

Spleen.—Normal.

Kidneys.—Size about normal. Capsules easily stripped off—stellate congestion of surface. Cut surface congested. Malpighian bodies prominent and congested. Tubes in cortical portion nearing the pyramids light yellowish.

Bladder.—Distended with urine; coats normal.

Microscopic examination of the brain tumors showed them to be made up of a finely reticulated basement substance holding in its meshes small rounded or oval nucleated cells, with a fine granular intercellular substance. Small cholesterin crystals and oil globules in groups in a few places.

E. A. M.

PERITYPHILITIC ABSCESS.—PERFORATION OF APPENDIX CÆCI VERMIFORMIS.

Case 3, (new records.) FEMALE. Aet. 40. (Single, Ireland, Domestic.) Admitted from Work-house, January 1, 1872.

Previous History.—Patient states that she has heretofore enjoyed good health. That two weeks ago she began to have chills, on the day before admission was taken with severe pain in the abdomen, had the same day a small passage from the bowels, the first she had for three weeks previously.

Condition on Admission.—Patient is very feeble, and suffers severe pain in the abdomen; lies with knees flexed on the abdomen; abdomen very tender and tympanitic; bowels constipated; has been vomiting a glairy mucous; face flushed; expression anxious; pulse feeble, 120 per minute, temperature 100° ; dullness in right iliac region; on percussion, anorexia; pulse ranged during her sickness from 120 to 140, temperature from 102° to $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; treatment, opium and stimulants, with mild means to move the bowels; died of asthenia, January 7, one o'clock, A. M.

Post-mortem.—Thirty-eight hours after death; body emaciated; surface slightly jaundiced; rigor mortis well marked.

Head.—Not examined.

Thorax.—Slight old adhesions at both apices posteriorly; lower part of each upper lobe in a state of fibrous induration, with numerous small broncho-pneumonias; most of them undergoing cheesy degeneration; upper portion of these lobes emphysematous bronchi: peribronchial thickenings; a few found completely occluded, others dilated in the indurated lung. Remaining portion of lungs normal.

Heart.—Normal.

Abdominal Cavity.—On opening this a circumscribed abscess was found (containing thick greenish pus,) between the omentum and abdominal walls, extending from the right iliac region obliquely upward toward the left to about two inches above and to the left of the umbilicus. The walls of the abscess were formed behind by the omentum, circumscribed laterally by adhesions, and anteriorly by the abdominal parietes—the peritoneum covering the latter being eroded. The vermiform appendix was perforated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below its

attachment to the cœcum by an oval opening half an inch long, on its anterior aspect. The cœcum and appendix bore evidences of active inflammation and were adherent to the omentum and surrounding parts.

Large Intestine.—Contained a large quantity of light yellow colored pultaceous fœces.

Small Intestine.—Distended with gas, convolutions agglutinated together by inflammatory exudation, and contained throughout a small quantity of liquid fœces; Peyer's patches prominent, pigmented (shaven face appearance), and one nearest the colon presented two small round ulcerations with dark inverted edges.

Pelvic Cavity.—Filled with a chocolate-colored very offensive fluid, small quantity of the fluid between the adherent convolutions of the intestines. In the cul-de-sac between the rectum and uterus on the right side a large ulceration with ragged edges by which the peritoneum was destroyed. Uterus drawn to the left side of the pelvic cavity and firmly adherent.

Stomach.—Contained a thin yellowish fluid; mucous membrane undergoing post mortem softening.

Mesenteric Glands.—Enlarged, but none were found to contain pus.

Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys.—On account of post-mortem decomposition very little could be recognized, but they were apparently normal.

E. A. M.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, B. I., January 1, 1872.

*The Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction.*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to present to you herewith the Annual Report and Statistics of the Small-pox Hospital for the year 1871.

The past year has been an unusually busy one at the hospital, owing to the extensive prevalence of the special disease, sufferers from which it is its province to receive, and its capabilities and resources have been thoroughly taxed and tested. Commencing the year with but twenty-eight inmates within its walls, it was called upon to receive, up to the end of June, over sixteen hundred patients. Then a lull took place in the activity of the disease, followed, with the approach of colder weather, by its rapid extension, until, at the close of the year, the steadily increasing quota of patients under treatment reaches one hundred and seventy-two; and there is but too good reason to anticipate an augmentation, rather than a diminution of the number.

The stone building, the original hospital, has been used constantly during the year, but its accommodations were not sufficiently extensive to meet the increase of patients, and have required to be supplemented by the appropriation to the use of small-pox patients of the two pavilions on the eastern side of the Island, formerly used for fever cases. These still proving inadequate, in the month of March a large temporary frame building was erected adjoining them, and served its purpose well during the summer months. With the approach of winter, however, and the revived activity of the disease, it was found that, from the nature of its construction, it was unsuited for occupation in the colder months. It was accordingly abandoned, and the erection of a large and convenient hospital pavilion commenced upon the western bank of the Island. As I write, this pavil-

ion rapidly approaches completion, and will ere long give us the means of more comfortably providing for those patients at present under our charge, and of meeting, moreover, a probable increase in their number.

Other improvements in the hospital, and its surroundings, will be required during the present year, some of which your Board has already decided upon making. The construction of a new dock, for which you have made the necessary provision, will add much to the advantages of the hospital, by increasing the facilities for landing and embarking patients.

In conjunction with an alteration in the heating apparatus of Charity Hospital, which I have suggested in my report of that institution, I would respectfully recommend a change in the mode of supplying steam for this, the Small-pox Hospital. At present the supply is drawn from the boiler-house at Charity, through a pipe several hundred feet in length, and much is, of necessity, lost in the transit. The fever pavilions are supplied from the same source, and not unfrequently, in very cold weather, it is impossible to maintain a proper degree of warmth in any one of the three institutions. By the erection of a small boiler in, or attached to, the Small-pox Hospital, the stone building and pavilions could be more equably and economically treated than they can be now, while the boilers at Charity Hospital, relieved from the duty of supplying distant buildings, would amply meet the requirements of the larger institution.

The tables which accompany this report will be found to be self-explanatory, and indicate concisely the work which, in the past year, the hospital has been called upon to accomplish.

Table "A" shows the admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in the hospital during the year, as well as the number remaining upon its books, on the first of January, 1871 and 1872, respectively.

Table "B" supplies essentially the same information, but classified with reference to the different months. In each of these tables the patients are separated according to sex and nativity.

Of the 2,498 patients received during the year, 1,731 came from the city proper; 235 from quarantine direct; 527 from the islands under the charge of your own Department and the Commissioners of Emigration; and 5 from other sources.

Table "C," comprising the list of diseases of those who have died in the hospital during the year, is of especial interest, and upon careful examination and comparison, will be found to reflect no little credit upon the gentlemen to whom the medical treatment of the patients has been entrusted. The number of deaths occurring in the hospital during the year will be seen to have reached a total of five hundred and thirty-three (533). The entire number of patients under treatment during the year, according to table "A," is two thousand five hundred and twenty-six; therefore the proportion of deaths to cases treated is twenty-one and one-tenth (21 1-10) per cent. The average rate of mortality in English hospitals for the treatment of Small-pox patients is shown by recent reports to be about twenty-seven (27) per cent., in view of which facts, and the additional circumstances, that sanitary precautions and compulsory vaccination are much more rigidly enforced in England than in our own country, the comparatively small death-rate in this hospital is very satisfactory. But, perhaps, a fairer comparison, and certainly a no less flattering one, is between the rates of mortality among those patients permitted by the Board of Health of this city to be treated at their own homes, and those removed to this hospital. The regulations of the Board of Health as to isolation and sanitary precautions in the former cases, leave it in the power of those only who are in good circumstances to avail themselves of the privilege. It is, therefore, fair to presume that such patients have had the benefit of the best medical treatment available, the best nourishment and attendance, and the most thorough hygienic advantages. And yet, according to the Report of Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, the mortality among such patients reaches thirty-five and one-third per cent., or *over fourteen per cent. more than among those treated in this hospital*. Certainly pauperism is not without its blessings.

Another interesting fact that may be learned from this table is, that a surprisingly small number of the patients in this hospital die from complicating diseases, and more especially pulmonary complaints. From the very nature of the disease, and the delirium that so frequently attends it, rendering it difficult to keep the patient warm and in bed, affections of the lungs are very apt to intervene. Pneumonia and bronchitis, ordinarily such frequent and fatal sequelæ of Small-pox, have been extremely rare in this hospital during the year.

Two facts should not be lost sight of in any comparison that may be made between the death-rate of this hospital for 1871, and that

of any other hospital, or any other year. In the first place, this hospital receives a large number of patients of a different class from that treated in probably any other hospital in the world—emigrants from quarantine. These patients, coming to us with the disease often far advanced, and always with the debilitated condition produced by a long sea-voyage, are very frequently beyond the aid of treatment, and often die within a few hours of their admission to the hospital. Although it would be quite justifiable, in the calculation of the death-rate, to omit cases in which death has occurred within twenty-four hours of admission, this has not been done, and the fact should be borne in mind in the making of comparisons. Another fact, affecting particularly comparisons between this and other years, is the universally admitted one, that the type of the disease which we have had this year to encounter has been of unusual malignancy. The proportion of confluent and hæmorrhagic cases has been extremely large.

The examination of table "C," in conjunction with those which precede it, reveals many interesting points, and suggests many interesting deductions, which, however, are perhaps scarcely of a nature to come within the province of the present report. For instance, looking at the nativity of the patients, we find that there were more foreigners than natives admitted to the hospital, but that a larger number of natives than of foreigners succumbed to the disease. In other words, out of every hundred patients, natives of this country, twenty-eight (28) died, while but sixteen (16) died of every hundred of foreign birth. This would argue upon the part of the residents of this city of foreign birth, greater susceptibility to the disease, or, at least, greater exposure to the circumstances which beget it, or assist its development; and, on the other hand, greater constitutional vigor wherewith to meet its attack. Similarly, among the male patients, the rate of mortality was twenty-four (24), and among the female but eighteen (18), per cent. The obvious deduction from these figures are very suggestive, and it would be of interest to know if the records of other hospitals confirm them.

Table "D" shows the expense attending the maintenance of the hospital, with the daily, monthly, and yearly cost per capita of the patients.

I must avail myself of the opportunity which the presentation of this report affords, to tender to the gentlemen who are associated

with me in the duty of caring for the patients in this hospital, my sincere thanks for their unreserved and cordial support and co-operation. Dr. L. P. G. Gouley brings to his duties the advantage of an unusually extended experience in the treatment of this special disease, and Dr. Z. S. Sowers ably seconds him in his efforts. With a confidence in the ability of these gentleman which the medical records of the hospital fully justify, I have left to them the performance of the more strictly professional duties, and have principally devoted myself to those pertaining to the executive.

Mr. William Thomas, the Steward of the hospital, performs his duties to my complete satisfaction, as do the nurses and orderlies.

The chaplains of the department, the Rev. Zetus Searle, and the Rev. Father Vetter, have faithfully attended to their duties in this hospital, undeterred by any considerations of personal safety, or by the repulsive nature of the disease whose victims it is their duty to visit. Too great praise cannot be accorded to these gentlemen for the diligence and regularity with which they pursue their calling in the face of difficulties and dangers, from which less unselfish and earnest ministers would shrink.

Before closing this report, I may perhaps be permitted to make allusion to a subject which has given pain and annoyance to all those who have the best interests of this hospital and its unfortunate inmates at heart. I refer to the intemperate and harsh criticism of its management and condition by certain journals of this city. An established rule of your Department forbids the direct and public refutation of anonymous attacks, and I shall be careful, in the general remarks I shall make upon the matter, to avoid any transgression of this rule.

There are many things in the nature of this hospital which, render the labors of those who endeavor to faithfully administer its affairs peculiarly arduous, and which are likely, in a corresponding degree, to be productive of complaint. In the first place, the large majority of its inmates have become so involuntarily compelled from the necessities of public safety to leave their homes, and to break off, for a time, all intercourse with family and friends, it is scarcely to be wondered at that some of them should look upon their surroundings and their treatment with no very favorable eye. Another ground for dissatisfaction with them is the length of time for which, during their

convalescence, they are compelled to remain in hospital. Looking at the matter ignorantly and selfishly, and feeling themselves perfectly well, it is impossible always to satisfy them that their detention is due to nothing else than regard for the safety of those to whom they are so desirous to return. So much for the patients themselves. For the public there is the incentive to mistrust that the privacy of the hospital naturally presents. Concealment, or anything approaching it, will inevitably beget suspicion, however necessary and justifiable it may be. Public clamor against any other institution under your charge could be promptly met by throwing open its doors to the public, and affording them the opportunity for personal investigation. With the Small-pox Hospital this is, of course, impossible. Medical men alone, and few even of them, can, or do, claim admission; and their verdict, favorable as it is, is not widely known. That complaints against the Small-pox Hospital should be made is not, therefore, singular, nor is it likely that they will cease so long as there shall be a Small-pox Hospital to complain about. Let me, therefore, briefly state the present condition of the institution, not for the information of your Board, for day to day examination has made you thoroughly familiar with it, but for those who have not the opportunity of personally examining into it.

Upon the 23d of November last, your Board so extended the powers and duties of the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital as to bring the Small-Pox and Fever Hospitals within his jurisdiction. In the resolutions prescribing the change, you distinctly ordered that no expense should be spared whereby the comfort of the patients might be enhanced, or their recovery expedited. Could I feel that recent attacks have any possible foundation, I should acknowledge my sole responsibility, for from the promise of these resolutions you have never receded, and my every requisition has been fully and promptly honored.

The ordinary diet supplied to non-paying patients is considerably better than that furnished to the same class in any other of the institutions under your control. It is, in the main, prepared according to the Dietary Table adopted for Charity and Bellevue Hospitals, but the quantities of different articles, and the frequency with which they are given are increased, and more acceptable articles are substituted for less. In addition to this general diet, extras—such as eggs, beef-tea, corn-starch, etc.,—are supplied in liberal quantity, upon the orders of the attending physicians.

Such patients as can, and are willing to pay for their board are charged at the rate of five or ten dollars a week. From this sum your department derives no advantage. Any surplus remaining after the boarders are provided for, is devoted to the still further improvement of the diet of pauper patients. To those who pay ten dollars a week, meals are furnished by the matron of the hospital, identically the same as those placed upon my own table and that of the resident medical staff, while to those who pay five dollars, a good substantial diet is given.

All boarders live in the stone building, and those who pay the higher rate have each a private room, neatly furnished. Of the non-paying patients, the females are placed in the stone building also, while the males occupy two pavilions, constructed with a special view to the treatment of contagious diseases, and offering all the advantages which the pavilion-system is generally acknowledged to afford.

The nurses and orderlies are carefully selected, receive good wages, and are required to spare no effort to promote the comfort of the patients.

These are, in brief, the facts with regard to the condition of the Small-Pox Hospital, and the advantages which it offers to its inmates. To this, those who have had the opportunity as patients of testing its comforts will, I doubt not, cheerfully testify.

In concluding, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for the gratifying evidences you have given me of your confidence and favor, primarily in placing in my hands so important a public trust as the management of this hospital just now is; and subsequently in promptly sanctioning and liberally completing whatever measures my estimation of the requirements of the institution has led me to inaugurate.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.,

Chief of Staff.

TABLE A.

General Statement—Small-pox Hospital, 1871.

1871.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1871...	17	11	.....	.....	28	7	21
Admitted from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	1,299	1,134	35	30	2,498	1,097	1,401
	1,316	1,145	35	30	2,526	1,104	1,422
Died from January 1 to December 31, 1871	307	202	14	10	533	303	230
Discharged from January 1 to December 31, 1871	914	868	19	20	1,821	726	1,095
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1871.	95	75	2	.....	172	75	97

TABLE B.

Admissions, Births, Discharges, and Deaths in Small-pox Hospital during the year 1871.

[illegible]

TABLE C.

List of diseases of those who died at the Small-pox Hospital during the year 1871.

Variola modificata.....	
“ discreta	
“ semi-confuens.....	
“ confuens.....	
“ “ et hæmorrhagica.....	
“ “ hæmorrhagica et corymbosa.....	
“ semi-confuens and pneumonia.....	
“ discreta, bubo, and pyæmia.....	
“ confuens and œdema glottidis.....	
“ “ bronchitis.....	
“ semi-confuens and bronchitis.....	
“ discreta and pneumonia.....	
“ modificata and bronchitis.....	
“ “ and inanition.....	
“ semi-confuens and hæmorrhagica.....	
“ confuens and meningitis.....	
“ discreta and erysipelas.....	
“ semi-confuens and meningitis.....	
“ modificata and rubeola.....	
“ confuens and erysipelas.....	
Scarlatina and uræmia.....	
Inanition	
Bright's disease.....	
Cynanche trachealis.....	
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	
Pneumonia.....	
Meningitis.....	
Syphilitic adenitis.....	
œdema glottidis.....	
Typhus fever.....	
Pneumonia and phthisis pulmonalis.....	

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FEVER HOSPITAL.

FEVER HOSPITAL, B. I., Jan. 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to lay before you the statistics of the Fever Hospital for the past year.

As will be gathered from them the year 1871 has been a comparatively uneventful one. Since my own connection with the hospital commenced, a period of little more than one month, the number of patients has been extremely small, and the fevers treated have been mainly scarlatina and roseola. This has happened very fortunately, as, owing to the small number of cases, one pavilion has been found amply sufficient for their accommodation, and we have been enabled to devote the other to the use of small-pox patients, thereby, in some measure, meeting the increase of that disease, and preventing the undue overcrowding of the stone building.

The Fever Hospital, previously under the charge of a member of the Medical Staff of Charity Hospital, was, on October 1, 1871, transferred to the medical care of the resident physicians of the Small-pox Hospital; and these gentlemen, Drs. Gouley and Sowers, continue to perform duty in it.

Of the annexed tables, those marked "A" and "C" show the changes of population in the hospital during the year; table "B" the number of deaths, and the diseases to which they were attributable. It will be seen that there were in all thirty-seven deaths, and two hundred and fifty-two patients treated, so that the rate of mortality for the year is about fourteen and one-sixth per cent. of those under treatment.

Table "D" shows the amount expended during the year for different purposes, and the total cost of maintaining the institution.

It also shows the yearly, monthly, and daily cost of each inmate. In explanation of the largeness of the per capita rate, as compared with that of other institutions of your department, I must call attention to the small number of patients treated in certain months. Some of the expenses of the hospital, and especially the items for salaries and fuel and light, continue the same whether the number of patients be large or small; and, therefore, as the number of inmates decrease, the average cost per capita for their support must of necessity correspondingly increase.

In conclusion, I would very respectfully suggest to your Honorable Board the propriety of erecting two or three other pavilions, such as that which is now being built for small-pox patients. With these ready for immediate occupation in case of emergency, your Board would have the means of promptly meeting any epidemic that may occur; and, in the absence of any, they would afford facilities for the separation and classification of the various fevers and other contagious affections which we do not now possess, and which are plainly needed.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.,

Chief of Staff.

TABLE A.

GENERAL STATEMENT—FEVER HOSPITAL, 1871.

1871.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Remaining in hospital January 1, 1871.....	17	9			26	16	10
Admitted from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	131	95			226	90	136
	148	104			252	106	146
Died from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	24	13			237	12	25
Discharged from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	119	89			08	91	117
Remaining in hospital December 31, 1871.....	5	2			7	3	4

TABLE B.

List of diseases of those who died at the Fever Hospital during the year 1871:

Apoplexy.....	1
Acute meningitis.....	2
Asthensia from acute pleurisy.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1
“ “ and pneumonia.....	1
Cardiac disease.....	1
Delirium tremens and double pneumonia.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlatina maligna.....	2
“ “ and acute nephritis.....	1
“ “ “ uræmia.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	12
Typhus “.....	9
“ “ and acute pleurisy.....	1
Yellow fever.....	1
Total deaths.....	37

1

2

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HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

ISAAC BELL, Esq.,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The annual report of the Hospital for Incurables, with accompanying tables and statements, is respectfully submitted.

The interest felt in this class of afflicted persons is unabated; and in addition to the liberal provision made by your Honorable Board—the orderly and nurse, with willing assistants—are unceasing in their efforts to attend to the wants and promote the comfort of the inmates.

There has been a considerable decrease in the mortality compared with last year.

The inmates enjoy spiritual consolation in the frequent visitation of the ministers of religion, in accordance with the preference that each may have.

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES BEACH,
Warden.

STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1870.....	93	
“ “ received during the year 1871.....	84	
		177
Number of inmates discharged during the year 1871.....	20	
“ “ died “ “ “ “	52	
		72
		105
Males	46	Natives..... 12
Females.....	59	Foreigners..... 93

Nativity of inmates of Hospital for Incurables admitted during the year 1871.

Nativities.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	5	5	10
Ireland	26	46	72
Scotland.....	1	1	2
England.....	..	..	..
	32	52	84

Nativities of Inmates of Hospital for Incurables who have died during 1871.

Nativities.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	3	2	5
Ireland.....	13	21	34
England.....		3	3
Germany	1	1	2
Scotland.....	1	6	7
Other countries.....		1	1
	18	34	52

There were fifty-two deaths in the Hospital for Incurables for the year 1871.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asthenia.....	6	6	12
Age and debility.....	1	2	3
Apoplexy.....	2		2
Bright's disease.....	5	2	7
Cerebral softening.....	1		1
" apoplexy.....		1	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....		1	1
Edema of lungs.....		3	3
Pneumonia.....	1	6	7
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	6	8
Paralysis, general.....		1	1
Senectus, dotage.....		3	3
Sub-acute meningitis...		1	1
Tuberculosis.....		1	1
Uræmia.....		1	1
	18	34	52

Classification of ages of inmates admitted, 1871.

Classification of Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years			
" 30 " 40 "	2	2	4
" 40 " 50 "	7	5	12
" 50 " 60 "	8	10	18
" 60 " 70 "	5	13	18
" 70 " 80 "	5	15	20
" 80 " 90 "	4	6	10
" 90 " 100 "	1	1	2
Over 100 years.....			
	32	52	84

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for the Year 1871.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	Native.			Foreign.			Native.			Foreign.			Native.			Foreign.		
	M. W.		M.	M. W.		M.	M. W.		M.	M. W.		M.	M. W.		M.	M. W.		M.
	Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.		
January	4	3	..	9	4	16	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	3	4	4
February	2	5	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	3	4	7
March	3	11	1	1	2	10	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	4	..	1	4	5
April	2	3	..	..	2	3	1	2	..	1	2	3	1	2	1	..	1	3
May	2	2	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	2	3
June	5	4	..	1	5	3	2	2	..	2	2	4	..	2	..	..	2	2
July	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	5	4	10
August	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	5
September	1	9	..	..	1	9	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	5	..	1	4	5
October	2	7	..	..	2	7	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	3
November	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	2



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Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for the Year 1871.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	M.			Native.			Foreign.						M.			Native.		
	W.	M.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.
January	12	4	3	..	9	4	16	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	4	1	3	4
February	2	5	..	1	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	4	7
March	3	11	1	1	2	10	14	1	1	..	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	5
April	2	3	..	..	2	3	5	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3
May	2	2	..	1	2	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	2	3
June	5	4	..	1	5	3	9	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2
July	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	5	4	10
August	..	5	..	1	..	4	5	..	2	..	..	2	2	3	5	1	3	5
September	1	9	..	..	1	9	10	..	2	..	..	2	..	5	5	1	4	5
October	2	7	..	..	2	7	9	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
November	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	2
December	2	1	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3
	32	52	5	5	27	47	84	7	13	1	1	6	12	34	52	2	15	32

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—My Seventh Annual Report as Resident Physician at the New York City Lunatic Asylum is herewith respectfully submitted.

During the year 1871 seven hundred and eighteen patients have been admitted, six hundred and twenty have been discharged, and one hundred and seventy-one have died.

Of those admitted, sixty-nine had been insane less than one week at the date of admission, one hundred and forty-one had been insane less than one month, eighty-six less than two months, and twenty-seven less than three months. In two hundred and ten cases the duration of insanity, at the time of admission, could not be ascertained. Five hundred and seventy-one of these cases were first admissions to this asylum, and one hundred cases were second admissions. In four hundred and sixty-five cases there had been no previous attack of insanity, in one hundred and thirteen cases there had been one previous attack, in thirty-three cases there had been three previous attacks, in eighty-seven cases the number of previous attacks could not be ascertained, and in the remaining twenty cases the number of previous attacks varied from four to seven. One hundred and forty-two of those admitted were born in the United States, three hundred and twenty-seven in Ireland, one hundred and sixty in Germany, and eighty-nine in other countries. Of all the patients admitted since 1847 inclusive, two thousand six hundred and sixty-three were born in the United States, five thousand five hundred and forty-six in Ireland, two thousand two hundred and sixteen in Germany, and one thousand four hundred and thirty-four in other countries. Of those admitted, one hundred and nineteen males and one hundred

and seventeen females were married; two hundred and six males and one hundred and forty-four females were single; nine males and sixty females were widowed; and the civil condition of eight males and of two females could not be ascertained. The greatest number of admissions, ninety-three, occurred in the month of May.

Of those discharged, two hundred and forty-four had recovered, being a percentage of thirty-four on the number admitted; one hundred and sixty of the males who were discharged were sent to the asylum building recently completed on Ward's Island for care and treatment. Of those discharged, who had recovered, one hundred and nine had resided at the asylum less than three months, fifty-four from three to six months, fifty-five from six to twelve months, twenty-one from one to three years, four from three to six years, and one more than six years.

The percentage of deaths was eight and a half on the two thousand and twenty-three patients under treatment.

For further points of statistical interest reference may be made to the tables appended.

Three cases of small-pox have occurred in different portions of our buildings within the past year. These patients were promptly sent to the Small-pox Hospital and proper measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In each case the disease was contracted from an independent and unknown source, and was not communicated to any other individual at the asylum.

During a portion of the winter, spring, and summer months the dietary was deficient in vegetables, and with the usual disastrous results on the health of the patients. The very great importance of a wholesome, abundant, and varied dietary scale for insane patients has been often urged in previous reports and other communications. It is a necessity which cannot well be over-estimated and for which due provision should be made.

Save as above-mentioned, the sanitary condition of the household has been remarkably good during the past year.

The comfort of the patients demands that repairs be made to certain portions of the institution, which have become defective through age and long use. The means for heating are especially defective.

The boilers do not now admit of as great pressure of steam as formerly, while the pipes are so corroded and roughened that the steam is impeded in its progress through them. Since our only means of ventilation is through open doors and windows, and since proper ventilation is an absolute necessity, enough heat should be supplied to counterbalance the faults of a defective, or rather no, system of ventilation. With a sufficient supply of heat and with proper care on the part of attendants, however, no serious ground of complaint need be found either on the score of warmth or pure air.

Two great deficiencies, to which reference has been made from time to time, still exist. There is great need of a sufficiently large and commodious hall for exhibitions, dancing, lectures, theatricals, readings, gymnastics, concerts, etc. The same hall might, if thought best, also be used for religious services.

There is also great need of a bath-house for purposes of general, and vapor or hot-air bathing. This subject was treated at length in the Annual Report for 1867.

The number of females under care and treatment at this asylum has always been greater than the number of males, and this difference has been steadily increasing until latterly there have been nearly twice as many females as males in the institution. The excess in the number of females is accounted for in part by the fact that more are admitted; but the excess in the number of admissions is not sufficient to account for the excess in the number resident. There is another fact of at least equal importance: that is, of the males admitted a greater percentage is cured than of the females admitted. For example, during the past four years twelve hundred and fifty-six males have been admitted; four hundred and nineteen have been discharged as cured, or thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the number admitted. Within the same period of time fifteen hundred and eighteen woman have been admitted; four hundred and twenty-seven, or only twenty-eight per cent. on the number admitted, have been discharged as cured.

For many years past this institution has been so overcrowded as greatly to impair its usefulness. On December 13, the process of relieving the New York City Lunatic Asylum was commenced by the transfer of patients to the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, and this process has been continued at the rate of ten

each day until the present time. It is hoped and believed that the relief afforded will be substantial, and that the two institutions will accomplish an amount of good which could not be expected of one asylum so greatly overcrowded as this has been for a long time past.

LABOR, ETC.

In several of the Annual Reports of the Resident Physician especial reference has been made to the great difficulty experienced in a large asylum for the insane in furnishing sufficient and appropriate employment and exercise for the minds and bodies of the inmates. While the importance of providing relaxations and amusements was not underrated, it was yet urged that useful labor is at once the most easy "to provide and the most satisfactory in its results" of any of the means at our disposal for the employment of the insane. But on account of the overcrowded state of the institution the principles advocated could not be efficiently carried out. Each attendant has had so many patients in charge that provision for their employment, under proper supervision, could not be made. During the greater part of the past year the number of patients placed under the care of each attendant has been as high as thirty-seven, although from twelve to fifteen patients is the average number over whom a single attendant is thought capable of exercising proper care. For some years past the percentage of patients employed in useful labor has been gradually diminishing. Formerly, with the aid of a small number of laboring men and women, all the work about the buildings and grounds was performed by patients. Now, no less than twenty-five men and fifty women from the Work-house are employed about the institution. A renewed consideration of the labor question seems now to be especially appropriate, since by the opening of the Ward's Island Asylum our overcrowded condition will be materially relieved, and the number of patients placed under the care of each attendant will conform more nearly to the normal standard.

A stranger on visiting our Asylums for the Insane cannot fail to be impressed with the listlessness, the apathy, the objectless, indolent appearance of the inmates. He sees that the great mass of the patients are in good physical health, and that they conduct themselves with marked propriety. He wonders why they are not in some way employed; and cannot help thinking that he himself would become indolent and stupid and feel miserably if he had nothing to do; and

especially if he were at the same restricted in his liberty and deprived of many of the objects of interest and care with which the attention of men of leisure even is occupied in ordinary life. His impressions would not be altogether in the wrong, although in many individual cases they might be at fault. What can and what cannot be done in usefully employing insane patients will be best understood by carefully considering the salient facts and circumstances connected with the problem.

At the first accession, during what may be termed the acute stage of insanity, the mental and physical depression, or the mental perturbation, is usually so great that little can be effected and little good accomplished in engaging the insane in active employment. During this stage they need rest and medical treatment. They should not be expected to occupy and amuse themselves, but should be amused and interested in some occupation. This is not the suitable time to enlist their activities. If excitable, they are active enough already, and their activities cannot be directed into any useful channel. If they are inactive, they need the rest they get, or even if some increase in their activity be thought desirable, it should be brought about by the active co-operation of those in charge, and at the least possible expense to the nervous energies of the patient. If there are some cases that would be benefited by active employment during the early stages of the disease, they may be considered for the most part as chronic in form, if not in fact, and to be treated like other cases in which the acute symptoms have already yielded.

After the acute symptoms have in some degree passed away; when the excitability is diminished; when a fair degree of self-control has been regained; when the mental depression has become less profound; when the physical condition has become notably improved, the patient begins to feel the lack of that stimulus to his mental and physical energies to which he was accustomed in a state of health. At this period, then, judicious provision should be made to furnish the means of occupation, whether it be labor or mere amusement, or both; and as convalescence advances the mind and the body should be more and more fully occupied. But recovery may never take place. The nervous system may be irremediably impaired. In many of these cases, however, the well-being of the patient is also promoted for the remainder of his life, insane though he be, by systematically calling forth his mental and physical activities. Occupation, then,

should be especially provided for two classes of patients—for those who are fairly on the road to convalescence ; and for the chronic insane, whose minds and bodies are not too much enfeebled.

At this stage of the inquiry it will be of advantage carefully to consider what may reasonably be expected of amusement, and what of useful employment, as remedial or conservative agents in the treatment of the insane. Thus we shall come to understand the importance and the peculiar province of each.

The general principle is quite the same, whether it be applied to the sane or to the insane. In either case, if there be a fair degree of mental and physical vigor, the mental and physical powers should be called into action. If the body be properly employed and exercised it becomes more healthy and more vigorous. The brain, as a part of the body, participates in the advantages gained, and hence the mental powers, which are manifested through the brain, are rendered more vigorous and healthy. But the mind also exerts a reciprocal and powerful influence upon the body. Pleasing sights and sounds, joyful tidings, kind attentions from others, the exercise of the understanding, excite pleasurable emotions. The whole nervous system participates in the influence, the blood flows more rapidly and in a fuller stream, the appetite is increased, nutrition is improved, and a general feeling of physical comfort and well-being is the result ; the body itself is improved. On the contrary, bad tidings, fear, unpleasant sights and sounds, lack of needed sympathy from others, or any such cause of mental depression excites unpleasant and depressing emotions. The action of the heart is weakened, the circulation of the blood is impeded, the appetite is diminished, sleep is disturbed and rendered unrefreshing, nutrition is impaired, and the whole body suffers. Thus, in order to secure the highest degree of bodily and mental health, whether in the sane or in the insane, both body and mind should be occupied and exercised in proper ways and within proper limits. But if the physical health be impaired, even in the sane, both body and mind must be less actively employed ; the amount of relaxation, of amusement, must be increased ; the amount of labor must be diminished, and, moreover, must be of such a nature as not to prove too great a tax upon the mind.

The insane are of impaired health both in body and in mind. Even those who appear to enjoy robust physical health have weakened or diseased brains. Usually, however, the whole body suffers. The

general innervation and nutrition are impaired, and the power of endurance is diminished. Hence, in the management of the insane also the relaxations, the amusements, should exceed the standard required by persons in the enjoyment of perfect health, while the amount of voluntary employment required should be correspondingly diminished.

During the early stages of convalescence, and in cases considerably enfeebled in body and mind, then amusements, in which the patient is a passive participant, are peculiarly appropriate; such for instance as music, exhibitions, pictures, the reading of pleasant stories, etc. But as soon as the mental and physical powers will permit, the active participation of the patient is desirable and useful, and hence games, theatricals, dancing, books, newspapers, and other such means of amusement should be supplied in abundance; and this provision should be continued so long as the patient needs to remain an inmate of an asylum.

Mere amusements, however, even though the patient be an active participant, are limited in their sphere of usefulness. If made the sole, or even the principle object of pursuit, they soon cease to afford satisfaction; they become dissipating, weakening to the mental powers; they become sources of self-dissatisfaction rather than of pleasure; they amount to little more than a species of active idleness.

Useful employment of the body, or of the mind, and especially of both the body and the mind, has a much more extended range of usefulness than mere amusements, important and even necessary as the latter undoubtedly are. Useful occupations may be followed for several hours each day without causing a feeling of satiety, such as the pursuit of mere amusement for a like period of time would induce. Prolonged hard labor, if not carried to the extent of physical exhaustion, is usually accompanied with and followed by a sense of satisfaction and bodily comfort. A great majority of the patients who are admitted to our asylums have been accustomed to daily occupation in some useful employment, and usually in physical labor. It is a fact that many insane patients are better pleased with work than with amusement. Since then the useful employment of insane patients would seem to offer so great advantages, it is important to enquire to what extent they can be thus employed, what difficulties are to be overcome, what agencies are to be brought into requisition in inducing them to work, and what kinds of work are best adapted to the purpose.

Regarding the kinds of work best adapted for the employment of the insane, little need be said. Much will depend upon the previous pursuits of the patients, on their capacity, and on the varying circumstances and necessities of particular locations and communities. It may be stated in general terms, however, that housework, sewing, fancy needle work, embroidery, the care of plants, light gardening, and kitchen and laundry service are types of the work best adapted to females; while for males, farming, gardening, grading and improving lands and places, the care of domestic animals, and simple manufacturing pursuits are well adapted.

As has already been remarked, the majority of insane patients are unfitted for any systematic employment, during the early stage of the disease. Many others are too feeble or too profoundly demented to engage in any employment whatever. A large number of the patients in our asylum, however, are neither feeble nor profoundly demented, but yet are unemployed and cannot be engaged in useful labor without difficulties that in some cases seem at first to be practically insurmountable.

Among the most unpromising of these are patients who are too stupid, or apathetic, or indolent to attempt anything; or who, if they do undertake to work, perform their task so badly and relinquish it so quickly, that nothing seems to be accomplished. If they work at all, however, something really is accomplished. A beginning has been made. If, on the first attempt, they can be induced to work ten minutes with very indifferent results, on the occasion of the next attempt they can be induced to work a longer period of time, and to do their work in a better manner. With this class, each individual patient should be taught *habits* of industry by often-repeated, kind, patient, personal instruction and example. They have fallen into a state of mental hebetude and physical indolence through lack of use of the powers they really possess. Through use their weakened powers become strengthened; through the force of habit they will finally continue to do voluntarily and well what at first was done poorly and at the expense of much time and labor on the part of their instructors.

Others again are active and intelligent enough, but they are excitable, have little power of attention and self-control, and have lost the habit and the desire of being usefully employed. With the exercise of a little tact and patience, however, they can be induced to assist at

some simple work ; with active employment, their excitability becomes rapidly diminished and their power of self-control increased, so that in the majority of these cases the first step is the only really difficult one in the process of teaching them habits of industry. The habit of industry once formed, they become very active and efficient workers.

There are others who were of an obstinate and selfish disposition when in a state of health. They do not think their condition will be in any way improved if they do work, for they see that those who are idle get as good food and clothing, and as kind attention as those who are industrious. Hence they are inclined to persist in idleness, saying that they were not sent to the asylum to work, but to be cured, or that they will work if paid for their labor, but not otherwise. The argument that work is an important means in effecting a cure, or that they ought at least to work enough to pay for their food and lodgings, is usually of little avail. The disposition is at fault. Some privileges, however, ought to be allowed to those who are industrious that are not accorded to those who are able to work, but will not. It should be made to appear practically that it is more advantageous as well as more pleasant to be industrious than to be idle. There should not be a system of punishment for those who do not work, but a system of rewards for those who do. The selfishness that inclines them to abstain from work should be brought into requisition to induce them to engage in useful labor ; and this method will usually succeed, without doing anything more for the obstinate and selfishly disposed than ought to be done for all the workers. Here, as in other cases, it is the first step that costs.

There are yet others whose whole lives have been lives of idleness. These need to be instructed in and encouraged to undertake some easy and pleasant occupation, that if not particularly useful in itself, is yet labor rather than mere amusement. The patient will be benefited, if the community is not.

But there are many patients, both among the convalescents and the chronic insane who are willing and even anxious to be usefully employed. These should by all means be furnished with occupation, for they may be positively injured if allowed to remain in idleness. These patients, moreover, are very useful as examples, as leaders. Through the force of their example, other patients are more easily taught habits of industry.

There are not wanting those who claim that authority, that a certain degree of compulsion even ought to be employed in inducing the insane to become industrious. Their reasoning is as follows: The patient is taken to an asylum against his will; if he is violent and dangerous, he is still further restrained of his liberty; if he attempt suicide by starvation, food is forcibly administered; if medicine is considered essential to his recovery, and is refused, this also is forcibly administered. If physical employment is thought necessary in order to secure the best interests of the patient, why should not this also in like manner be enforced?

It may be replied that labor enforced against a patient's will, even if this were possible, is not likely to subserve the end designed. If he be compelled to take food while attempting suicide by starvation, the necessity of this measure is unmistakably obvious both to the patient and to all other persons. The necessity or propriety of enforced labor, however, might not be acknowledged by the patient either before or after his recovery, even if that recovery depended greatly upon labor as a remedial agent. The harm resulting from the process of compulsion would probably more than counterbalance the benefits arising from employment thus enforced. An expression of authority, however, that challenges respect and obedience while the patient is really left to act freely, and without *feeling* that he has been compelled is both useful and proper. In this, as in many other regards, the patient needs to be under the control of a mind of a will stronger than his own; a mind that is competent to exercise a beneficial, directing, and restraining influence over his actions and feelings. The indispensable agents required in the attainment of this end are earnest, reliable attendants of proper disposition and qualifications, who shall receive their inspiration and instructions from one intelligent and competent medical superior.

In order to secure the full advantages of useful employment as a remedial or conservative agent in the treatment of the insane, the facilities for providing suitable means of employment should be ample, and the organization of the asylum especially adapted to this end. If the physician directs that a particular patient be furnished with employment, there should be no obstacles on account of lack of work to be done, or of attendants to supervise. The work prescribed should be furnished with as great certainty and promptitude as medicine, or any other remedial agent, when prescribed in like manner.

Employment should be the rule, the habit of the institution. A patient who is little disposed to work is favorably influenced by the example of a few industrious fellow-patients. If the majority of the patients were regularly employed, the task of inducing convalescents and others to co-operate would be greatly facilitated.

With a system of labor so perfected that every patient could be employed as soon as in proper condition, especial advantages would be experienced in the case of those patients even who do not recover. If these patients are allowed to remain for a long period of time without employment, they contract habits of idleness which it is very difficult to overcome. They become both mentally and physically incapable of exertion through lack of use of their powers. They should not be allowed to fall into this condition. Immediately after the subsidence of the acute symptoms it is comparatively easy to enlist their activities in useful employment. If this were systematically done, very many would be rendered comparatively useful, comfortable, and even happy for the remainder of their insane lives, who otherwise are liable to fall into a state of mental and physical degradation from which they cannot be reclaimed.

In order to carry the employment scheme into practical effect a suitable and sufficiently numerous corps of attendants should be provided as instructors and co-laborers ; and the character and qualifications of these attendants is of the very greatest importance as bearing upon the success that may be anticipated. A high order of talent or intellectual ability, or culture is not required. The attendants, however, should be healthy, good-natured, reliable, industrious, obedient, conscientious, and at least, not dissatisfied with their station and calling. These are characteristics and qualifications that certainly ought to be possessed and that may reasonably be expected.

When the physician, then, directs that a particular patient be interested in some employment, such an attendant as those above described—patiently, cheerfully, and perseveringly—endeavors to carry out the orders and intentions of the physician. He endeavors to interest the patient in the work in hand. He does not order, or drive, or in any way play the part of the mere overseer, but he enters with spirit into the work himself, and by his own cheerfulness, alacrity, and good example, leads his charge to undertake willingly what he would by no means do if he were simply ordered. The attendant, as fellow-laborer and companion, attains results which he could not reach in the

role of master. Nor is the moral influence of the attendant in the least weakened by thus associating with and leading the patients. It is strengthened rather ; for he gains their good will and thus disarms opposition, while his own sound mental and physical health are advantages which give him a controlling moral influence over those who have lost in mental and usually also in physical power.

Such results, however, cannot be anticipated if attendants are employed who are mere *keepers* ; who think it beneath their dignity to give patients their personal attention ; who entrust to patients duties which they ought themselves to perform, and especially such as pertain to the care of other patients ; who consider their position as in some sort a sinecure bestowed on account of other services ; who are dissatisfied with their calling, and strive to perform their duties at the least possible sacrifice of personal comfort ; who are too indolent, both mentally and physically, to undertake what they know to be their duty ; who are ungentlemanly in their manners and general bearing, and rude in their tone of voice and language ; or who are so self-conceited, intractable, or disobedient that they perform their allotted duties as they themselves think proper rather than in accordance with the wishes and instructions of their superiors.

Now, although a small proportion only of the patients at this asylum are regularly employed, yet enough work is done to indicate what might be accomplished if the proper means and incentives were used. The amount of work done by the women much exceeds that done by the men, for the reason that work suitable for women has been more abundantly provided, and also that they have been more thoroughly supervised by the attendants. Circumstances like the following clearly demonstrate what might be done in teaching habits of industry to chronic and apparently intractable patients. Sometimes, through transfers or discharges, a particular hall is deprived of the patients who, for a long time, have performed the necessary duties of cleaning, sweeping, making beds, serving in the dining rooms, etc. At first the attendants urgently ask for other industrious patients to perform these duties, saying that not one of those remaining is competent or can be induced to work. It is almost invariably found, however, that, if these attendants are left to get along as best they can, within a few weeks, or a few days even, they succeed in teaching some of the remaining patients to perform the necessary duties quite acceptably and cheerfully.

Thus far, the question regarding the useful employment of insane patients has been considered only with reference to its beneficial effects upon themselves. There is another question which, although a subordinate one, is yet of no small importance ; that is, will it pay to furnish the means of employment and the necessary attendance ; or in other words, will the commonwealth be pecuniarily the gainer or the loser.

The labor of the insane is less profitable than that of the sane for many reasons. They are less robust ; they do their work less perfectly ; they make more mistakes, and are liable to waste and spoil materials ; they are much less efficient as workers on account of the lack of a sound mind to control and guide their actions ; they need closer supervision in order to ensure a proper performance of their work, to prevent waste, and to prevent quarrels and misunderstandings. Hence they must be employed in some simple work that is not likely to be very remunerative. They are liable to do even this poorly ; and, moreover, they need to be supervised by sane men, each one of whom might do as much work as several patients. The fact that a few insane patients work as well as though they were sane does not invalidate the general statement of the case just made.

It would be folly, then, to anticipate any considerable pecuniary gain from the employment of the insane, even under favorable circumstances. And yet there is no doubt that their labor can be made to a certain extent remunerative. If each one cannot do as much work as a sane person would accomplish, a number of them may be depended upon to do more than those required to supervise them would be able to accomplish. But the attendants who supervise them should not be idle. They should work with the patients, and thus add their contribution of labor to the general stock. It may be safely assumed that while the labor of the insane cannot with a just regard to their best interests be made a source of income, it can yet, under a proper organization, be made considerably to diminish the cost of their maintenance.

There are also two ways in which an organization especially adapted to the teaching of habits of industry to the insane may be indirectly advantageous to the community in a pecuniary point of view. In the first place, under judicious management, more patients would recover, and hence would cease to be a burden to the community. Instead of remaining consumers they would become producers.

In the second place, some of those who did not recover would be rendered so useful that their friends would undertake their care, and thus relieve the public of their further support.

Whatever may be attempted in utilizing the labor of the insane, it must not for a moment be forgotten that each step should be taken under the direction and advice of a competent and humane physician, otherwise more harm than good is likely to ensue. The insane patient is ever to be considered and treated as an invalid, and his labor, like his medicine, should be prescribed by those who fully understand his case.

Notwithstanding the small ratio of attendants in the service, and the imperfect provision for furnishing the means of employment, a considerable amount of useful labor has been done during the past year. Much of the work was of such a character as not to admit of a very exact enumeration of particulars, as it consisted in the performance of ordinary household duties. Nearly five thousand articles of clothing and bedding have been manufactured under the supervision of the Matron, and six thousand have been repaired. A table is annexed showing the kind of articles and the number of each kind manufactured and repaired. In addition to the performance of ordinary hall duties, the working men have been engaged in mechanical pursuits—in gardening, in assisting in the construction of buildings, and other such pursuits.

The usual provision has been made for the amusement of the patients, consisting in dancing, exhibitions of pictures by the stereopticon, concerts, readings, checkers, backgammon, cards, books, periodicals, etc. On the Fourth day of July, on Thanksgiving and on Christmas days, a large number of patients were assembled in one of the pavilions for dancing. A considerable number participated in the dancing, and those who did not were hardly less pleased than those who did. The entertainment on Christmas day was particularly successful on account of the unusually large number of musicians employed. A volunteer band of musicians also generously assisted in rendering the patients happy on Christmas day. Of the advantages of such amusements enough has already been said.

PATIENTS IN CARE OF FRIENDS.

Among the advantages to be gained from teaching the chronic insane habits of industry it was suggested that their friends would be

more likely to undertake their care. Questions like the following are sometimes asked :—Is it always necessary or best to put incurable insane, who are considered and have long shown themselves to be quiet and inoffensive, in an asylum for the insane? Do not many persons live outside of asylums who are quite as insane as some of those who are within? Why are not these quiet, inoffensive and industrious insane patients sent to the care of their friends, or allowed to go at large and care for themselves?

It is undoubtedly true that there are many persons at large who are quite as insane as some of those who are under the care and restraints of an asylum. They remain at large because they have not caused any especial fear or annoyance; or because they are sufficiently well cared for by their friends. If they are harmless, if they are well cared for, and if their mental condition is not likely to be improved by asylum treatment, there is certainly no reason why they should not continue to enjoy their liberty. But it should be understood that very many patients who are quiet, orderly and industrious while under the salutary discipline, supervision and restraints of an asylum, become excited and unmanageable when placed in the care of the most kind and judicious friends. All the orderly patients in an asylum would not remain so if at large. Some of the chronic insane, however, are taken from asylums and easily cared for by their friends. Others might be removed in like manner if there was any one who would undertake their care. They are not able to provide for themselves; they are not able to earn their living under friendly supervision even; and they have no friends who are willing to take them, or else the circumstances of their friends are such that they cannot undertake the burden of their support.

In the case of patients who might properly be placed in the care of their friends, and whose friends are willing to take them, but are deterred on account of inability to bear the burden of their support, it would seem highly advisable to encourage their removal, by offering a small weekly stipend that would serve in part to cover the increased expense incurred. If such an arrangement could be carried into effect the patient would be rendered happier, our over-crowded asylums would be relieved of a portion of their inmates, and the expense to the public would be diminished. The stipend granted should not be sufficient to cover the entire cost of the patient's support; it

should be less even than the cost of his support at the asylum ; but even then his friends might not be pecuniarily the losers if he were competent to render himself in some degree useful.

This plan would differ materially from the Scotch system of placing quiet incurable insane patients out to board with strangers, as under the plan proposed, patients would be placed in the care of those to whom they were bound by natural ties, and who would feel a warm personal interest in their welfare. The district physicians in the employ of the Commissioners might visit these stipendiaries from time to time, ascertain how they were treated, report on their mental and physical condition, and recommend a discontinuance of the stipend in those cases that were found able to earn their own support, or whose friends were able to provide for their maintenance.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

The gymnastic exercises for the female patients have been continued regularly as heretofore, and with all the benefit formerly experienced. In recent cases recovery is promoted, and in chronic cases the health and mental condition are improved. During the former part of the year Mrs. Gillfillan conducted the exercises with her accustomed efficiency, and during the latter portion, Miss Emma McGlenn, who succeeded Mrs. Gillfillan as instructress in gymnastics, has performed her duties with marked enthusiasm and ability.

DR. POMEROY.

Insane patients sometimes complain that there are noises in their ears, (*tinnitus aurium*,) which cause them much annoyance. In some cases the annoyance is excessive. There can be no doubt that the *tinnitus aurium* may act as one of the causes of their insanity. Nor can there be any doubt that in all cases of *tinnitus aurium* there is an abnormal condition of some part of the auditory apparatus. But it is well-known that disease of a portion of the body may exist without the person diseased being conscious of its existence. And yet the diseased condition may have a very decidedly prejudicial influence on the health of the individual. The question, then, very naturally arises whether possibly, in some cases of hallucination of hearing, there may not be an abnormal condition of the auditory apparatus which acts as an exciting cause of the hallucinations, although the patients may not have *tinnitus aurium*, or be conscious of any diseased condition of the organs of hearing.

The most obvious method of testing the question above stated would seem to be to have an expert in aural disease make a careful examination of a considerable number of insane patients who have hallucinations of hearing and of an equal number of insane patients who have no such hallucinations, and then compare the evidences of aural disease found in the two classes of cases. Dr. O. D. Pomeroy, Physician to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, at the request of the Resident Physician, had the kindness recently to make a very careful examination of sixty insane patients in accordance with the method above suggested. Dr. Pomeroy made a very able report which is of great interest as an addition to our positive knowledge on the subject. Whether the results of such investigations are positive, partial, or negative, they are none the less of interest, since something is decided, or at least brought nearer to a decision. The report of Dr. Pomeroy was follows :—

“ The examination of sixty lunatics at the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, New York, thirty of whom had hallucinations of hearing and thirty had none, with the view of determining whether disease of the ear had any agency in the production of the symptoms, by O. D. POMEROY, M. D., of New York.

“ The hallucinations referred to were human voices, the patients imagining that some person or persons were talking to them.

“ They were all females, many having symptoms of nympho-mania, and nearly the whole of them having nervous symptoms.

“ In their description of the voices heard, there was almost a constant reference to some male acquaintance or friend, which would lead one to suspect that the phenomenon depended on the condition of the brain and nervous system, rather than on the condition of the organ of hearing.

“ It was thought by the writer that if an equal number of cases having hallucinations were carefully examined and the result placed beside a similar examination of an equal number of cases not exhibiting this symptom, the subjects being taken from the same walk of life, and that if a larger number of the hallucination cases presented symptoms of present or past aural affections, it was fair to infer that diseases of the ear had an agency either in modifying or producing these phenomena. Troltsch, in his work on the ear, says, in regard to the tinnitus aurium of the insane,* ‘ It is a very important question whether the aural hallucinations occurring in insane patients do not frequently

* Second American edition, translated by D. B. ST. JOHN ROSKA, M. D., p. 531.

depend on peripheric tinnitus, which is exaggerated by the patients.' 'It would be well worth the trouble if physicians for the insane would examine the ears of such patient.'

"He quotes Prof. Ludw. Mayer, formerly of the Insane Asylum in Hamburg, who gives the history of a melancholy patient who was relieved of a sound in the ear resembling the cry of an infant, by the removal of a plug of inspissated cerumen which had caused deafness of one side. On the same page Schwartzer is quoted as follows: 'Subjective aural sensations, which are caused by demonstrable affection of the ear, may, in predisposed persons, especially when there is a hereditary tendency to mental disease, become the direct cause of aural hallucinations that may accelerate the outbreak of mental disease. I have treated such a patient for a long time, and she has been protected from a threatened attack by local treatment of the aural disease. In other cases, insane persons who suffer from aural disease, distinguish its tinnitus from their illusions or hallucinations. They hear their "sounds" simultaneously, but independently of the tinnitus aurium.'

"Troltsch further states that, 'Koppe speaks in the same way, more in detail. He examined thirty-one insane persons in the insane asylum at Halle, in whom considerable disease of the auditory apparatus could be detected. In none of them was there tinnitus without, at the same time, the existence of aural illusions or hallucinations. Seven insane persons also had a chronic hyperæmia of the vessels of the handle of the malleus, and besides the subjective aural sensations, aural illusions, and hallucinations. 'In two cases of inspissated cerumen the tinnitus disappeared after the removal of the wax, but the hallucination remained. In several cases, which are fully detailed, both the tinnitus and the hallucinations disappeared after local treatment of the ear. Two cases were particularly interesting, where only one ear was affected and where the sounds were only heard on that side.'

"Troltsch* again says: 'Perhaps we may designate the one variety 'as nervous tinnitus aurium, the other as material or acoustic,' and which may 'exist at the same time.' William Hamey, F.R.C.S.,† speaks of 'hysterical, hypochondriacal, and nervous patients' as suffering from every possible form of tinnitus. Wilde says‡: 'In some forms of hysteria, and in cases of mental aberration and lunacy—as those familiar with such know full well—the patients often complain of all manner of noises, whisperings, and unnatural sounds, but these are, I believe, generally the result of a disordered imagination, like the

* An Essay on the Diseases of the Internal Ear. T. T. Saisy, M. D., etc. Baltimore: Hatch & Dunning, 1829, p. 527.

† The Ear in Health and Disease. London: Henry Renshaw, 1865, p. 25.

‡ Disease of the Ear. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea: 1863, p. 361.

ocular spectra which afflict certain individuals.' Saissy* speaks of symptomatic tinnitus as depending on 'nervous diseases, such as hysteria, hypochondria, convulsions, and mental alienations.'

"The cases are thus tabulated :

No HALLUCINATION.	HALLUCINATION.
Cerumen in ext. auditory canal, in four instances.	Cerumen in ext. auditory canal, in three instances.
The membrane sunken and opaque, nineteen times.	The membrane sunken and opaque, eighteen times.
Membrane congested, five times.	Membrane congested, one time.
Occasional pains in ears, two times.	Occasional pains in ears, six times.
Diffuse acute infl. of ext. canal, no times.	Diffuse acute infl. of ext. canal, one time.
Granular membrane tympani, no times.	Granular membrane tympani, two times.
Catarrh of E tube, no times.	Catarrh of E tube, one time.
Acute otitis media, recently or at present, one time.	Acute otitis media, recently or at present, four times.
Perf. of m. and discharge, no times.	Perforation and discharge, one time.
All these were females but two.	All these were females.
No HALLUCINATION.	HALLUCINATION.
H. D. (hearing distance) normal, twenty-five times.	H. D. normal, twenty-two times.
Tinnitus aurium, four times.	Tinnitus aurium, six times.
The record, no history of ear trouble occurred, twenty-four times.	The record no history of ear trouble occurred thirteen times.
History of ear trouble, six times.	History of ear trouble, seventeen times.
Tinnitus occasionally, two times.	Tinnitus occasionally, four times.
H. D. not normal, five times.	H. D. not normal, eight times.

"From the above table it will be seen that there is no striking difference between the cases having hallucinations and those not having them. The most conspicuous differences are as follows" :

"The record 'membrane congested' occurs five times without hallucinations, and not a single time with. The record 'occasional pains in the ear' occurs two times in the first column, and six times in the second.

"'Acute otitis media' occurs only one time in the first, and four times in the second column.

"'H. D. normal' twenty-five times in the first, and twenty-two times in the second column.

"'No history of ear trouble' occurs twenty-four times in the first, to only thirteen times in the second division

* An Essay on the Diseases of the Internal Ear. T. T. Saissy, M.D., etc. Baltimore: Hatch & Dunning, 1829, p. 132.

“ ‘History of ear trouble’ occurs six times in the first, and seventeen times in the second.

“ ‘Tinnitus aurium’ occurred about twice as often in the hallucination cases, which is somewhat worthy of note. The ‘H. D.’ was considerably better (as eight to five) in the no hallucination cases.

“So the result of the examination is a little in favor of the hallucination cases, being oftener associated with ear disease.

“The proportion is not, however, anything like that previously quoted from Troltsch and others. Neither was it possible to observe any connection between the tinnitus aurium and the hallucination, or even to make other observations so exactly laid down in the quotations, the patients being hardly intelligent enough for that purpose. Certainly, the aural disease did not, in a single instance, develop or excite the insanity, as has been quoted.

“The fact of these patients all being females, except two, was purely accidental, those being furnished for examination probably as a matter of convenience.

“The histories of each patient were given to the writer, but were not considered as being specially pertinent, and are omitted.

“The subjects were of the middle period of life. The disease was usually chronic mania or melancholia.

“In reading over these records one certainly must feel a suspicion that aural diseases have some influence in producing aural hallucination. But in very many of these cases no possible connection could be made between the hallucination and disease of the ear. The statements made by others would seem to be exaggerated at least.”

Dr. Edward G. Loring, Physician to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, has within the past year made a careful ophthalmoscopic examination of a number of cases of epilepsy and of general paresis with reference to the determination of any abnormal condition of the vessels and nerves of the eye that might exist. Dr. Loring’s engagements were such that he could not make a large number of examinations, and hence he does not think it advisable to make a statement of the results of his observations until he has made a greater number of examinations.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton has also given us the benefit of his valuable experience and advice in such cases as rendered the advice of a specialist in surgery particularly desirable.

To all these gentlemen thanks are returned for their very valuable services. They have done such service as was referred to in the remarks regarding a Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons in the Annual Report of the Resident Physician for the year 1870.

DONATIONS.

The following donations are thankfully acknowledged in behalf of our patients :

Mr. John S. Pierson, of No. 7 Beekman street, has continued his generous contributions by sending two dozen well-selected books for the patient's library, one hundred stereoscopic views for their amusement, and forty beautiful pictures for the adornment of the halls. A copy of the *New York Ledger* and a copy of the *New York Observer* were received until nearly the close of the year, and the *Christian Union* was received for six months. George Kellock, Esq., has sent two copies of the *Staats Zeitung*, and packages of exchange papers daily. Mr. John Murphy presented half a dozen volumes for the patient's library. Books of the value of thirty dollars have been presented by the Society for the Promotion of Religion and of Learning through the Rev. Edward Cowley. Prayer Books and periodicals have also been received through Mr. Cowley. Donations of periodicals, flowers, and seeds have been received through the kindness of Mrs. George Doyle, of Williamsburgh.

We are also indebted to Mr. Thomas McAlister, to H. B. Anthony & Co., and to Mr. Charles L. Chapin, for the loan of slides for the stereopticon.

The Rev. Mr. Shackleford favored us with a reading, Miss McCarty, of New York, and also Miss —, of Brooklyn, gave our patients a musical entertainment, while several concerts of vocal music were given through the kindness of Captain Todd.

A continuance of similar favors is respectfully solicited. Books and periodicals are in especial request. The only periodicals now regularly received are those sent by Mr. Kellock. German books for the library are much needed. Although the number of Germans exceeds the number of native born citizens now admitted to the asylum, there is yet not a single book in the library in the German language for their use.

The great majority of the attendants have performed their duties well and are deserving of the highest commendation.

Mr. James W. Smythe, the Warden, and Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin, the Matron, have performed their various duties with their customary zeal and efficiency.

The religious services have been conducted, and the pastoral duties performed regularly by the Rev. Zetus Searle, the Rev. Edward Cowley, Father Gelinas, and Father Chambaud.

Dr. W. H. McDonald and Dr. T. A. Martin, Assistant Physicians, did efficient service until the close of the year for which they were appointed. They resigned their positions in the spring. The vacancies thus made are now filled by Dr. R. H. De La Mater and Dr. C. G. Hubbard.

Dr. Theodore H. Kellogg still continues his very valuable services, as Senior Assistant Physician, performing also the duties of Resident Physician during his absence. By his good judgment, reliability, and general efficiency he adds greatly to the usefulness and success of the Institution.

With many thanks to the members of your Honorable Board, for their kind support and sympathy,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. PARSONS,

Resident Physician.

N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum,
January 1, 1872.

TABLE I.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the patients at the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

	Males	Females	Total.
Remaining January 1, 1871.....	466	839	1,305
Admissions during 1871.....	342	376	718
Total under treatment.....	808	1,215	2,023
Discharged during 1871.....	383	237	620
Died during 1871.....	75	96	171
Number of patients remaining January 1, 1872	350	882	1,232

TABLE II.

Ages of patients at the time of admission to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

	During the year 1871.			Since 1847, inclusive.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 20 years.....	16	20	36	289	450	739
From 20 to 30 years....	134	127	261	1,658	2,303	3,961
“ 30 “ 40 “ ...	107	100	207	1,655	1,993	3,648
“ 40 “ 50 “	43	77	120	969	1,121	2,090
“ 50 “ 60 “	23	29	52	423	441	864
“ 60 “ 70 “	9	12	21	172	183	355
“ 70 “ 80 “	2	6	8	27	68	95
“ 80 “ 90 “ ...		2	2	1	13	14
“ 90 “ 100 “		2	2		5	5
Unknown.....	8	1	9	52	36	88
	342	376	718	5,246	6,613	11,859

TABLE III.

Nativities of patients admitted to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Since 1847, inclusive.	DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Since 1847, inclusive.
Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
United States	74	68	142	2,663	Bro't forward ..	333	371	704	11,753
Ireland	131	196	327	5,546	West Indies	2	3	5	30
Germany	88	72	160	2,216	Russia				12
England	12	8	20	578	Isle of Malta				2
Canada	3	2	5	58	China				4
Other British Pro- vinces	3	1	4	47	Portugal	1		1	10
Scotland	4	5	9	203	Hungary				7
France	4	5	9	169	Bohemia				2
Sweden	2		2	30	Turkey	1		1	3
Norway	2	2	4	17	East Indies				5
Denmark				17	Chili				1
Holland		2	2	17	Mexico				1
Belgium		1	1	13	Panama				1
Spain	1	1	2	18	Buenos Ayres				1
Italy	1	2	3	27	Africa				1
Austria	4	1	5	20	Columbia				1
Switzerland	3	4	7	57	At Sea				3
Wales				23	Unknown	4	1	5	20
Poland	1	1	2	34	South America ..	1		1	1
					Australia		1	1	1
Forward	333	381	704	11,753	Total	342	376	718	11,859

TABLE IV.

Occupation of patients admitted in the year 1871.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male	Female.	Total.
.....	3		3	Brought forward.....	71	56	127
.....		1	1	Cattle-dealer's daughters.....		2	2
ghter.....		1	1	Carver's wife.....		1	1
s wife.....		1	1	Caulker.....	1		1
.....	3		3	Coal-miners.....	2		2
.....		2	2	Carriage-maker.....	1		1
hters.....		3	3	Custom-house officer.....	1		1
ives.....	1		1	Coal-carrier.....	1		1
ughter.....		4	4	Candy-seller.....	1		1
.....		1	1	Carpet-maker.....	1		1
.....	1		1	Dealer in paintings.....	1		1
ughter.....		1	1	Dock-thief.....	1		1
.....	2		2	Drivers' wives.....		4	4
' wives.....		3	3	Engineer.....	1		1
daughters.....		2	2	Engineers' wives.....		2	2
's wife.....		1	1	“ daughter.....		1	1
wife.....		1	1	Editor's wife.....		1	1
.....	1		1	Engraver.....	1		1
.....	1		1	Farmers.....	6		6
.....	1		1	Farmers' wives.....		4	4
er.....	1		1	“ daughters.....		38	38
s.....	3		3	Farm-laborer.....	1		1
.....	1		1	Furniture dealer.....	1		1
.....	1		1	Furrier.....	1		1
.....	1		1	Fruit-merchant.....	1		1
.....	1		1	Firemen.....	2		2
r.....	1		1	Factoryman.....	1		1
.....	3		3	Fisherman's daughter.....		1	1
r.....	1		1	Grocers.....	2		2
.....	1		1	Grocer's daughter.....		1	1
rs.....	2		2	Goldsmith.....	1		1
er.....		1	1	Goldsmith's wife.....		1	1
ives.....	5		5	Gardener's daughters.....		2	2
ughters.....		6	6	Gas-fitter's wife.....		1	1
.....		4	4	Glazier's “.....		1	1
ughter.....	4		4	Gun-smith's “.....		1	1
.....	1		1	Grinder.....	1		1
.....		2	2	Grain-measurer.....	1		1
.....	9		9	Hair-worker.....		1	1
.....		5	5	Hair-dresser.....		1	1
s.....		1	1	Hostler.....	1		1
hter.....		1	1	Hostler's wife.....		1	1
.....	1		1	Harness-maker's wife.....		1	1
wives.....		2	2	“ daughter.....		2	2
.....	16		16	Hatter's wife.....		1	1
wives.....		7	7	Hospital nurse.....	1		1
daughters.....		4	4	Hotel-keeper.....	1		1
ers.....	6		6	Ice-cream maker.....	1		1
er's wife.....		1	1	Iron-moulder.....	1		1
ughter.....		1	1	Janitor's wife.....		1	1
forward.....	71	56	127	Carried forward.....	106	125	231

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward.....	106	125	231	Brought forward.....	244	248	492
Jeweler's wife.....		1	1	Publisher's wife.....		1	1
" daughter.....		1	1	Plumbers.....	3		3
Laborers.....	63		63	Picture-framer.....	1		1
Laborers' wives.....		26	26	Physiognomist.....	1		1
" daughters.....		25	25	Paper hanger.....	1		1
Longshoreman.....	1		1	Packer of goods.....	1		1
Longshoremen's wives.....		4	4	Quarryman's wife.....		1	1
Locksmith.....	1		1	Restaurant-keepers' wives.....		2	2
Liquor-dealer.....	1		1	Railroader.....	1		1
Lather's wife.....		1	1	Servant.....	1		1
Merchants.....	5		5	Servant's daughter.....		1	1
Merchants' wives.....		2	2	Servants.....		54	54
" daughters.....		6	6	Seamstresses.....		4	4
Minister.....	1		1	Sewing-women.....		2	2
Minister's daughter.....		1	1	Sewing and knitting.....		1	1
Machinists.....	7		7	Stewardess.....		1	1
Machinists' wives.....		2	2	Steward's daughter.....		1	1
Mechanics.....	2		2	Salesmen.....	6		6
Mechanics' wives.....		2	2	Salesman's daughter.....		1	1
" daughter.....		1	1	Shoemakers.....	15		15
Musician.....	1		1	Shoemaker's wives.....		4	4
Musicians' wives.....		4	4	" daughters.....		5	5
Mill-worker.....	1		1	Soldier.....	1		1
Miller's daughter.....		1	1	Soldiers' wives.....		4	4
Masons.....	3		3	Sailors.....	11		11
Masons' wives.....		3	3	Sailors' wives.....		2	2
Marble-cutter.....	1		1	" daughter.....		1	1
Muff-maker's wife.....		1	1	Segarmakers.....	10		10
Music professor's wife.....		1	1	Segarmakers' wife.....		1	1
None.....	28	24	52	Speculators.....	3		3
Nurse.....		1	1	Stonecutters.....	2		2
Night-watchman.....	2		2	Stonecutters' wives.....		2	2
News dealer.....	1		1	Sewing machine maker.....	1		1
Prostitute.....		1	1	Silk weavers.....	2		2
Pedlars.....	7		7	Sculptor.....	1		1
Pedlars' wives.....		3	3	Ship caulker.....	1		1
Policeman.....	1		1	Saloon keepers.....	2		2
Policemens' wives.....		2	2	Sail maker.....	1		1
Physician.....	1		1	Silk printer.....	1		1
Physician's wife.....		1	1	Superintendent.....	1		1
Printers.....	3		3	Silversmith.....	1		1
Printers' wives.....		3	3	Ship carpenter's daughter.....		1	1
Porters.....	3		3	Silver plater's wife.....		1	1
Porter's wife.....		1	1	Sawyer's daughter.....		1	1
Painter.....	1		1	Slate roofer's wife.....		1	1
Painter's wife.....		1	1	Straw merchant's wife.....		1	1
" daughter.....		1	1	Sadler's wife.....		1	1
Priest.....	1		1	Stableman's wife.....		1	1
Priest's wife.....		1	1	Stable boss's ".....		1	1
Pilot's ".....		1	1	Tailors.....	9		9
Plasterers.....	2		2	Tailor's wives.....		4	4
Plasterer's wife.....		1	1	" daughters.....		8	8
Pastry cook.....	1		1	Teacher.....		1	1
Carried forward.....	244	248	492	Carried forward.....	321	357	678

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward.....	321	357	678	Brought forward.....	333	366	699
Teacher of music.....	1		1	Varnisher.....	1		1
“ “ languages' wife.....		1	1	Weaver.....	1		1
“ “ music's wife.....		1	1	Weavers' daughters.....		6	6
Teachers.....	2		2	Watchman.....	1		1
Treasurer's wife.....		1	1	Watchman's daughter.....		1	1
Truckman.....	1		1	Waiters.....	3		3
Tinman.....	1		1	Waiter's wife.....		1	1
Turner.....	1		1	Wine merchant's wife.....		1	1
Tobacconist.....	1		1	Watchmaker's daughter.....		1	1
Tea merchant.....	1		1	Wood carvers.....	2		2
Upholsterer.....	1		1	Wood cutter.....	1		1
Unknown.....	3	6	9				
Carried forward.....	333	366	699		342	376	718

TABLE V.

Civil condition of patients admitted to the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

During the year 1871.				Since 1847, inclusive.		
Civil Condition.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Married.....	119	170	289	2,187	2,968	5,155
Single.....	206	144	350	2,730	2,757	5,487
Widow.....	9	60	69	186	750	936
Unknown.....	8	2	10	143	138	281
	342	376	718	5,246	6,613	11,859

TABLE VI.

Form of the insanity of patients admitted during the year 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	177	144	321
" chronic	24	44	68
" partial	7	5	12
" alcoholic	14	2	16
" a potu	10	3	13
" puerperal		13	13
" epileptic	4	9	13
" idiotic	1		1
" of lactation		1	1
" hysterical		1	1
" recurrens	1		1
 Erotomania	1		1
 Delirium tremens	1		1
 Melancholia	38	64	102
" with stupor		1	1
" puerperal		5	5
 Dementia	37	50	87
" epileptic	5	11	16
" senile	2	9	11
" primary	6	4	10
" alcoholic	3	2	5
" puerperal		1	1
 General paresis	6	2	8
 Imbecility	1	2	3
 Improper subjects	4	3	7
	342	376	718

TABLE VII.

Number of attacks of patients admitted during the year 1871.

	Males.	Females	Total.
First attack.....	223	242	465
Second "	44	69	113
Third "	12	21	33
Fourth "	3	1	4
Fifth "	4	5	9
Sixth "	1	4	5
Seventh "		1	1
Several attacks.....		1	1
Unknown "	55	32	87
	342	376	718

TABLE VIII.

Number of admissions of patients admitted during the year 1871.

	Males.	Females	Total.
First admission.....	275	296	571
Second "	54	51	105
Third "	6	18	24
Fourth "	2	5	7
Fifth "	4	3	7
Sixth "	1	1	2
Seventh "		1	1
Several "		1	1
	342	376	718

TABLE IX.

Duration of attack at the time of admission of patients admitted during the year 1871.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Less than one week.....	45	24	69
“ “ “ month.....	67	74	141
From one month to two months.....	35	51	86
“ two months to three months.....	19	8	27
“ three “ “ four “.....	5	5	10
“ four “ “ five “.....	4	5	9
“ five “ “ six “.....	10	4	14
“ six “ “ one year.....	12	28	40
“ one year to two years.....	27	19	46
“ two years to three “.....	5	12	17
“ three “ “ four “.....	1	9	10
“ four “ “ five “.....	2	6	8
“ five “ “ six “.....	2	8	10
“ six “ “ seven “.....	1	1	2
“ seven “ “ eight “.....	1	2	3
“ eight “ “ nine “.....		3	3
“ nine “ “ ten “.....		3	3
“ ten “ “ twenty years.....	2	5	7
Several years.....		2	2
Life time.....		1	1
Unknown.....	104	106	210
	342	376	718

TABLE X.

Term of residence in the United States of patients admitted in the year 1871.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Less than three months.....	5	1	6
From three months to six months.....	3	3	6
“ six “ “ one year.....	1	6	7
“ one year to two years.....	9	5	14
“ two years “ three “.....	9	2	11
“ three “ “ four “.....	8	3	11
“ four “ “ five “.....	18	17	35
“ five “ “ ten “.....	51	54	105
“ ten “ “ twenty “.....	83	121	204
“ twenty “ “ thirty “.....	46	59	105
“ thirty “ “ forty “.....	7	7	14
“ forty “ “ fifty “.....		5	5
“ fifty “ “ sixty “.....		1	1
“ eighty “ “ ninety “.....		1	1
Life time.....	74	68	142
Unknown.....	28	23	51
	342	376	718

TABLE XI.

Profession of religion of patients admitted to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Since 1847, inclusive.
Religion.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males and Females.
Catholic	177	237	414	6,258
Protestant	129	112	241	4,821
Hebrew	13	20	33	402
Heathen				4
Mohammedan	1		1	1
Unknown	11	7	18	362
None	11		11	11
	342	376	718	11,859

TABLE XII.

Education of patients admitted during the year 1871.

Education.	Males.	Females	Total.
Education, good	2		2
“ common	9		9
“ fair	6		6
“ very little	8		8
“ reading and writing	263	220	483
“ reading only	12	37	49
“ none	42	119	161
	342	376	718

TABLE XIII.

Physical condition of patients admitted during the year 1871.

Condition.	Males.	Females	Total.
Good.....	139	132	271
Fair.....	121	125	246
Poor.....	82	119	201
	342	376	718

TABLE XIV.

Color of the hair of patients admitted during the year 1871.

Color.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brown	141	144	285
Dark brown.....	7	5	12
Light brown	6	3	9
Auburn	8	9	17
Brown and gray.....	5	11	16
Black.....	71	71	142
Dark	44	55	99
Dark and gray.....	8	14	22
Sandy	2	6	8
Gray	21	36	57
Red	1	7	8
Dark gray.....	2	3	5
Light "	2	1	3
Light.....	23	11	34
White	1		1
	342	376	718

TABLE XV.

Color of the eyes of patients admitted during the year 1871.

Color.	Male.	Females	Total.
Brown	62	83	145
Blue.....	181	169	350
Black	12	20	32
Dark	24	31	55
Gray	49	61	110
Dark brown.....	1	4	5
Dark blue.....	1	3	4
Hazel	12	5	17
	342	376	718

TABLE XVI.

Habits of patients admitted during the year 1871.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Temperate.....	181	274	455
Intemperate.....	153	87	240
Unknown	8	15	23
	342	376	718

TABLE XVII.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths for each month during the year 1871.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	16	25	41	11	14	25	7	5	12
February	10	24	34	14	18	32	5	7	12
March	23	34	57	15	11	26	7	7	14
April	29	35	64	12	18	30	7	7	14
May	35	58	93	18	24	42	4	13	17
June	35	31	66	18	22	40	1	5	6
July	38	26	64	19	23	42	7	8	15
August	37	31	68	32	28	60	5	6	11
September	43	22	65	23	18	41	5	9	14
October	22	39	61	19	26	45	15	9	24
November	19	27	46	19	17	36	8	10	18
December	35	24	59	183	18	201	4	10	14
	342	376	718	383	237	620	75	96	171

TABLE XVIII.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths for each month since the year 1847, inclusive.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	354	520	874	198	234	432	110	96	206
February.....	327	443	770	220	281	501	100	86	186
March.....	419	528	947	286	316	602	110	109	219
April.....	432	601	1,033	249	344	593	108	132	240
May.....	563	724	1,287	319	406	725	100	148	248
June.....	557	675	1,232	371	401	772	94	126	220
July.....	470	607	1,077	295	415	710	165	218	383
August.....	470	569	1,039	205	358	563	162	268	430
September.....	485	531	1,016	280	400	680	119	129	247
October.....	414	495	909	360	393	753	133	123	256
November.....	373	466	839	263	383	646	135	89	224
December.....	382	454	836	480	407	887	110	91	201
	5,246	6,613	11,859	3,616	4,338	7,954	1,440	1,616	3,056

TABLE XIX.

missions, Discharges, and Deaths for each year since 1847, inclusive.

ARS.	Total Number under treatment.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	779	201	195	396	133	129	262	79	74	153
.....	855	246	245	491	165	137	302	54	62	116
.....	896	229	230	459	145	138	283	85	127	212
.....	792	195	196	391	138	113	261	43	34	77
.....	905	216	225	441	146	162	308	37	43	80
.....	1,012	241	254	495	178	177	355	70	60	130
.....	1,014	226	261	487	164	193	357	56	59	115
.....	1,028	224	262	486	131	152	283	80	110	190
.....	926	163	208	371	113	140	253	57	43	100
.....	939	149	217	366	103	173	276	32	34	66
.....	923	130	196	326	94	127	221	37	38	75
.....	982	129	226	355	81	154	235	30	62	92
.....	1,044	166	223	389	107	140	247	41	45	86
.....	1,112	161	240	401	91	149	240	56	62	118
.....	1,142	149	239	388	92	124	216	54	67	121
.....	1,147	133	209	342	104	177	281	52	47	99
.....	1,111	123	219	342	75	148	223	68	49	117
.....	1,137	149	217	366	91	176	267	59	52	111
.....	1,284	208	317	525	180	241	421	66	61	127
.....	1,330	247	347	594	147	229	376	64	125	189
.....	1,441	305	369	674	176	226	402	59	63	122
.....	1,580	319	349	668	205	205	410	68	67	135
.....	1,715	298	382	680	178	234	412	59	63	122
.....	1,890	297	411	708	196	257	453	59	73	132
.....	2,023	342	376	718	383	237	620	75	96	171
total.....		5,246	6,613	11,859	3,616	4,338	7,954	1,440	1,616	3,056

TABLE XX.

Form of Insanity of Patients Discharged.

	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			TOTAL.		SINCE 1847, EXCLUSIVE.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.			
DURING THE YEAR 1871.															
Mania.....	77	57	134	27	24	51	57	17	74	161	98	2,473	661	246	3,380
" partial.....	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	3	8	8	8	1,096	607	151	1,854
" recurrent.....	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	3	7	7	7	149	32	6	187
" puerperal.....	1	1	2	6	9	14	42	14	56	48	24	252	38	12	277
" chronic.....	2	3	5	3	3	6	8	8	16	13	6	34	61	34	263
" epileptic.....	20	7	27	1	1	2	21	8	29	21	8	368	9	1	368
" alcoholic.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	15	6	6	29
" acute.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	10	2	16
" moral.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	8	1	1	9
" suicidal.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	2	5
" homicidal.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
" idiote.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	5
Dipsomania.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
Typhomania.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
Nymphomania.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
Erotomania.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
Dementia.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
" from epilepsy.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
" senile.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
" primary.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
" puerperal.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	26	17	3	43
" alcoholic.....	25	1	26	13	21	34	19	8	27	57	43	102	267	191	560
Melancholia.....	24	49	73	13	22	35	38	6	43	43	18	191	267	191	560
" puerperal.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Hypochondriasis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Paralysis, general.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Imbecility.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Idiocy.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Epilepsia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Improper subjects.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
" typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
" febrile delirium.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
TOTAL.....	131	113	244	58	71	129	194	53	247	383	237	4,765	1,982	1,257	9,547

TABLE XXI.

Term of residence of patients discharged.

	DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Since 1847, inclusive.			
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Total.
Less than three months.....	109	37	73	219	2,302	713	642	3,657
From three months to six months.....	54	42	44	140	1,114	399	207	1,720
“ six “ “ twelve months.....	55	25	35	115	810	301	150	1,261
“ one year to three years.....	21	16	62	99	413	311	150	874
“ three years to six “	4	5	28	37	78	131	69	278
“ six “ “ twelve years.....	1	3	4	8	38	74	46	158
“ twelve “ “ eighteen “		1	1	2		3	3	6
	244	129	247	620	4,755	1,932	1,267	7,954

TABLE XXII.

Causes of Death.

DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Total Males and Females.	DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Total Males and Females.
Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Apoplexia.....	4	2	6	65	Brought forward.....	16	16	32	248
“ sanguineous.....				1	Asthemia and hypochondriasis.....				1
“ serous.....				3	Abcess of kidneys.....				1
Anæmia.....				4	Adenitis Erysipelatous.....				1
Anasarca.....				2	Accidental Drowning.....				16
Ascotis.....				10	Bright's Disease.....				3
Albuminuria.....				8	Bilious Fever.....				1
Aneurism of the arch of the } aorta..... }				2	Bronchitis.....				2
“ cardiac.....				1	“ acute.....				1
“ of internal iliac ar- } tery..... }				1	“ chronic.....				1
Asthemia.....	12	14	26	144	“ capillary & Bright's.....				1
“ and epilepsy.....				1	“ and cardiac.....				1
“ softening of brain.....				1	Congestion Cerebri.....	5	5	10	157
“ chronic mania.....				1	“ “ and epilepsy.....				1
“ acute.....				1	Chorea.....				2
“ melancholia.....				1	Concussion of the Brain.....				1
“ dysentery.....				1	Cystitis.....				1
“ hemiplegia.....				1	Carcinoma.....				2
Carried forward.....	16	16	32	248	Cholera.....				238
					Cancer of the Breast.....				1
					Carried forward.....	21	21	42	680

DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Since 1847, Males and Females, Total.
Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	21	21	42	680
Cancer schirrus.....				1
Congestion of the Lungs.....				2
Dysentery.....				71
" chronic.....				1
" and inanition.....				1
Diarrhoea.....	1	11	12	120
" chronic.....				224
" and scorbutus.....				1
" melancholia.....				1
Dropsy.....				15
Delirium tremens.....				10
Diabetes.....				1
Epilepsia.....				130
Erysipelas.....		1	1	19
" phlegmonous.....		1	1	2
Exhaustion from mania.....	12	7	19	116
" " and } burns.....				1
" and melancholia.....				1
" from exposure to } cold before admission.....				1
Empyema.....	1	1	2	3
Eclampsia and chronic me- } ningitis.....				1
Enteritis.....	1		1	2
Encysted Dropsy of the right } ovary.....				1
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....				4
Gangrene of the lungs.....				5
" stomach.....				1
" dry.....				2
" of thigh.....		1	1	1
Gastritis.....				1
Gastro Schirrus.....				1
Hyperthrophy of the heart.....				3
Hydrothorax.....		2	2	7
Hemiplegia.....				1
Hæmoptysis.....				2
Hydrocephalus.....				3
Hæmorrhage of the spleen.....				1
Intus Susceptio.....				1
Inanition.....	4	2	6	27
" and senectus.....				1
Inflammation of the bowels.....				1
" of spinal marrow.....				1
" of brain.....				20
Injuries to the abdomen.....				1
" to the head.....				1
" from a fall.....				1
Laryngitis.....				3
Lumbar abscess.....				2
Meningitis.....				6
" acute.....		1	1	4
" sub-acute.....				3
Marasmus.....				13
Necrosis of the sacrum.....				1
Organic disease of the heart.....				9
CE ma of the brain.....				1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	12	28	40	734
Carried forward.....	52	76	128	2,269
DURING THE YEAR 1871.				Since 1847, Males and Females, Total.
Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	52	76	128	2,269
Phthisis pulmonalis and } syncope.....				1
Phthisis pulmonalis and } cardiac disease.....				1
Phthisis pulmonalis & schirrus.....				2
Paralysis Generalis.....	7	5	12	299
Paralysis.....				91
Pleuro Pneumonia.....		1	1	8
" and phthisis } pulmonalis.....				1
Pneumonia.....	4	4	8	46
" and scorbutus.....				1
" exhaustion from } mania.....				1
" epilepsy.....				1
" phthisis.....				1
" typhus.....				3
Pneumothorax.....	1		1	1
Peritonitis.....				7
" chronic.....				2
" acute.....	1	1	2	2
" idiopathic.....	1		1	1
Pyæmia.....				1
Purpura.....				1
" hæmorrhagica.....				1
Pleuritis.....	1	1	2	8
" and scorbutus.....				1
Paraplegia.....				1
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia.....				2
Poisoning by strichnia.....				1
Pleurisy.....				1
Pericarditis.....				4
Phlebitis.....				1
Senectus.....		1	1	82
Softening of the brain.....	1		1	17
Suffocation from food.....				3
Suicide by suspension.....	1		1	12
" suffocation.....				1
" scalds.....				1
" precipitation.....				1
" submersion.....	1		1	11
" taking laudanum.....				1
" strangulation.....				1
Scorbutus.....	4	5	9	25
" and cachexia.....				5
Syncope.....		2	2	3
" and cardiac disease.....				1
" pneumonia.....				1
Stomatitis.....				2
Scrofula.....				1
Typhomania.....				68
Typhus Fever.....				21
Typhoid Fever.....				27
Tuberculosis of the brain.....				1
Tumor of the brain.....				1
Uremia.....				1
Ulceration of the stomach.....				1
" intestines.....				1
Valvular disease of the heart.....		1	1	8
Total.....	74	97	171	3,056

TABLE B,

Showing the nativities of patients admitted to the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	72	69	141	Brought forward.....	320	367	687
Ireland.....	130	195	325	South America.....	1	...	1
Germany.....	87	73	160	Poland.....	1	1	2
England.....	11	9	20	Austria.....	4	1	5
Scotland.....	4	5	9	Norway.....	2	2	4
France.....	4	5	9	Holland.....	...	2	2
Spain.....	1	2	3	West Indies.....	1	2	3
Italy.....	3	1	4	Portugal.....	1	...	1
Canada.....	5	2	7	Sweden.....	2	...	2
Cuba.....	...	1	1	Turkey.....	2	...	2
Switzerland.....	3	4	7	Nova Scotia.....	1	...	1
Belgium.....	...	1	1	Unknown.....	7	1	8
Forward.....	320	367	687	Total.....	342	376	718

The following tables from A to K will show the statistical items of importance throughout the year :

TABLE A,

Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the native and foreign patients at the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	
Remaining January 1, 1871.....	122	344	110	729	1,305
Admissions during the year.....	71	271	69	307	718
Total under treatment.....	193	615	179	1,036	2,023
Discharged during the year.....	79	304	34	203	620
Died during the year.....	21	54	17	79	171
Total discharged and died.....	100	358	51	282	791
Number remaining January 1, 1872.....	93	257	128	754	1,232

TABLE B,

Showing the nativities of patients admitted to the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	72	69	141	Brought forward.....	320	367	687
Ireland.....	130	195	325	South America.....	1	...	1
Germany.....	87	73	160	Poland	1	1	2
England	11	9	20	Austria.....	4	1	5
Scotland	4	5	9	Norway	2	2	4
France	4	5	9	Holland.....	...	2	2
Spain.....	1	2	3	West Indies.....	1	2	3
Italy	3	1	4	Portugal	1	...	1
Canada.....	5	2	7	Sweden.....	2	...	2
Cuba.....	...	1	1	Turkey.....	2	...	2
Switzerland.....	3	4	7	Nova Scotia.....	1	...	1
Belgium.....	...	1	1	Unknown	7	1	8
Forward	320	367	687	Total	342	376	718

TABLE C,

Showing the form of insanity of those discharged at the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		IMPROPER SUBJECTS.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Mania	77	57	27	24	57	17	.....	.....	259
" partial .....	.....	1	3	4	5	3	.....	.....	16
" puerperal .....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
" chronic	1	1	5	9	42	14	.....	.....	72
" epileptic	2	3	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....	19
" a potu	12	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
" acute	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" alcoholic	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Dementia	1	8	4	5	38	5	.....	.....	61
" epileptic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	10
" senile .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
" primary	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
" puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" alcoholic	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Paralysis, general	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8
Melancholia	25	24	13	21	19	8	.....	.....	110
" puerperal .....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Imbecility .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Improper subjects .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
	131	113	58	71	191	50	3	3	620

*Showing the civil condition of the patients admitted in the N. Y. City
Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	Males.	Females	Total.
Single.....	193	139	332
Married.....	118	165	283
Widows.....		59	59
Widowers.....	9		9
Unknown.....	22	13	35
	342	376	718

TABLE E,

*Showing the profession of religion of patients admitted in the N. Y. City
Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.*

PROFESSION.	Males.	Females	Total.
Catholic.....	165	231	396
Protestant...	124	105	229
Hebrew...	12	17	29
Unknown.....	38	26	64
	339	379	718

TABLE F,

Showing the ages of patients admitted in the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum at the time of their admission, during the year 1871.

AGES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 20 years of age	10	13	23
From 20 to 30 years.....	120	103	223
“ 30 “ 40 “	113	107	220
“ 40 “ 50 “	51	76	127
“ 50 “ 60 “	26	45	71
“ 60 “ 70 “	10	13	23
“ 70 “ 80 “	5	12	17
Unknown.....	7	7	14
	342	376	718

TABLE G,

Showing the term of residence of those patients discharged from the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

TIME OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females	Total.
Less than three months	130	89	219
From three to six months	82	57	139
“ six months to twelve months	51	55	106
Over twelve months.....	120	36	156
	383	237	620

TABLE H,
Showing the Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1871.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.		Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.		Native.	Foreign.			
January.....	3	13	5	20	41	2	9	2	12	25	2	5	2	8	12
February.....	..	10	4	30	34	2	12	3	15	32	..	5	2	5	12
March.....	4	19	8	26	57	7	8	1	10	26	8	4	1	6	14
April.....	6	23	8	32	64	4	8	2	16	30	1	6	1	6	14
May.....	4	31	10	48	93	2	16	6	18	42	..	4	2	11	17
June.....	8	27	8	28	66	5	13	8	19	40	1	..	..	5	6
July.....	6	32	5	21	64	5	14	3	20	42	1	6	2	6	15
August.....	5	32	3	28	68	4	28	4	24	60	1	4	8	3	11
September.....	14	29	8	19	65	6	17	3	15	41	1	4	2	7	14
October.....	5	17	13	26	61	3	16	2	24	45	7	8	1	8	24
November.....	5	14	7	20	46	3	16	3	14	36	3	5	..	10	18
December.....	11	24	5	19	59	36	147	2	16	201	1	3	1	9	14
Total.....	71	271	69	307	718	79	304	34	203	620	21	64	17	79	171

TABLE I.

Showing the causes of death in the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

CAUSE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asthenia.....	22	10	32
Apoplexy.....	2	1	3
" congestive.....	1	1	1
Congestion, cerebri.....	6	5	11
" of lungs.....	1	1	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	15	16
Debility.....	2	9	11
" from diarrhoea.....	1	1	1
Exhaustion from mania.....	12	7	19
Enteritis diarrhoeacal.....	1	1	1
Empyemia.....	1	1	1
Gangrene of thigh.....	1	1	1
Hydro-thorax.....	1	2	2
Hæmoptysis.....	1	1	1
Idiopathic erysipelas.....	1	1	1
Inanition.....	4	3	7
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	7	22	29
Paralysis, general.....	1	2	2
Phro-thorax.....	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	4	3	7
Pneumo-thorax.....	1	1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1	1	1
Pleuritis.....	1	2	2
Peritonitis, acute.....	1	1	1
" idiopathic.....	1	1	1
Senectus.....	1	1	1
Scorbutus.....	3	4	7
Syncope.....	2	2	4
Softening of brain.....	1	1	1
Submersion.....	1	1	1
Suicide by hanging.....	1	1	1
Valvular disease of heart.....	1	1	1
Acute meningitis.....	1	1	1
	75	96	171

TABLE J,

Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths of colored patients at the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum for the year 1871.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	
Remaining January 1, 1871.....	11	1	5	.....	17
Admitted	6	.....	10	3	19
Total under treatment.....	17	1	15	3	36
Discharged.....	5	1	5	1	12
Died.....	2	.....	3	1	6
Total discharged and died.....	7	1	8	2	18
Remaining January 1, 1872.....	10	.....	7	1	18

TABLE K.

Matron's Report of clothing and bedding made at the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871.

Chemises.....	1,000	Shirts.....	900
Petticoats.....	498	Sheets.....	600
Denim dresses.....	400	Pillow cases.....	300
Gingham ".....	190	" ticks.....	50
Canvas ".....	32	Bed ".....	300
Stockings, pairs of.....	550	Suspenders.....	800
Camisoles.....	24	Burlap comforters.....	150

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Pants, pairs of.....	2,000	Sheets.....	500
Jackets.....	463	Blankets.....	100
Shirts.....	1,392	Dresses.....	800
Socks, pairs of.....	200	Chemises.....	700
Stockings ".....	500	Pillow cases.....	200
Bed ticks.....	146		

In this, as in former years, a number of the patients admitted have been, owing to the short period of their residence in the country, properly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. In all these cases the examination always made when a patient is admitted has promptly satisfied us of the fact, the proper papers have been procured, and the patient has been at once transferred.

The expenses of the Institution have been during the year for provisions, \$80,453 28 ; clothing and bedding, \$11,926 42 ; salaries, \$26,835 99 ; drugs and liquors, \$1,898 16 ; fuel, \$8,140 58 ; miscellaneous articles, \$6,586 03 ; making a total of \$135,840 46. The daily average number of inmates supported during the year has been 1,520 ; the yearly cost of each inmate, \$89 35.52 ; the daily cost of each inmate, 24.62 cents.

Comparing these figures with the annual expenditure of other institutions in your Department, and taking into account the disposition to break and destroy so characteristic of the insane, it will appear that they must have been carefully watched and restrained to produce so favorable an exhibit.

Many repairs and improvements have been made during the year whereby the comfort of the inmates has been increased, particulars of which have been given in my quarterly reports. A large proportion of the requisite labor has been performed by the patients themselves, much to their own advantage and to that of the institution.

For the coming year a great deal requires to be done to put the buildings in proper condition. The heating apparatus needs a complete overhauling, and the replacing of the present steam-pipes and fittings with new ones. The roof of the main building, although it has been partially repaired and painted during the winter, is still in bad order and requires further attention. New floors are required in the male hall, and in the dining and bath-rooms of the female hall. The present floors have been in since the erection of the building, and are very much worn.

A portion of the stairs in the middle house of the main building also needs to be replaced, and this can be done by the labor of the inmates, at no cost save for material.

The stone work throughout the exterior of the whole building should be pointed up. In the pavilion the lead valleys should be replaced by zinc, as recommended in my report of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital. In Pavilions A and E "Hitching" hot water stoves are required. The roof and leaders of the "Retreat" are in very bad repair, and will require speedy attention.

Other improvements, of which I would respectfully urge the importance, are the refitting of the wash-house with more modern appliances, and the completion of the portico at the eastern end of the male wing. The "Quakers" at present in use in the Wash-house

are completely worn out and quite unserviceable, and it is imperatively necessary that they should be replaced with new ones. The portico, in its present incomplete condition, is unsightly and useless, and at but little outlay could be made ornamental and accessible.

I need scarcely mention the necessity for thoroughly renovating and repairing the "Lodge" building, its dilapidated and unsafe condition being well known to you.

With the close of the year a very important extension of the means of provision for insane patients under your care has been made by the opening of the New York City Asylum for the Insane upon Ward's Island.

In view of the greatly overcrowded condition of this institution, and more especially of the Lodge, your Board determined to throw open the new building for the reception of patients, and on the 12th of December their transfer was commenced. This has since been continued at the rate of ten each day, until at this date one hundred and sixty male patients have been sent, and a hall thus vacated has been converted to the use of female patients. An order of your Board directing all new cases of insanity occurring in males to be at once conveyed to Ward's Island still further relieves this institution by diminishing the number of admissions, and permitting its census to be reduced by the ordinary discharges and deaths.

The rapid increase in the number of the insane under your charge since the new building now opened was commenced, renders the accommodations now afforded by both institutions barely adequate for their support. Provision will, therefore, be required in the immediate future for an increased number of inmates, and particularly for the class of chronic and harmless cases which form so large a proportion of our patients.

The advantages which the newer institution, owing to its modern construction and the use of all the recent improvements, can be made most valuable by its devotion to the more recent, and, therefore, probably curable cases; and it will, therefore, devolve upon the older institution to furnish accommodation for those in whom the greater length of the disease renders their recovery less hopeful. To this end, in the course of repairs which I have already mentioned as indispensable, by substituting a Mansard roof for the present one, the size and convenience of the now almost useless garret could be so increased as to afford suitable accommodation for from one hundred and fifty to two hundred patients.

During the past year the grounds about the asylum have been much improved. The patients took great pride in cutting the lawns and keeping the drives clear. The lawn cutter was in use constantly. The entire surroundings were pleasing and refreshing to the eye.

The amusements have been the same as in former years. Dancing and the magic lantern, with a little music occasionally, all of which the patients seemed to enjoy; but the holidays are the events which are really enjoyed most by them. On these occasions the festivities are on a larger scale and entered into generally by all the inmates. They remember and talk of the feasting and dancing for many days after.

We have been fortunate during the year in having little serious illness among the patients from fevers and other epidemic diseases so much to be dreaded. In an institution of such magnitude we have been carefully guarded, and but two accidents have taken place: one suicide by hanging, and the accidental drowning of a patient while bathing.

Religious services have been duly performed each Sabbath, and on all days appointed for holy worship. The clergy have been faithful and attentive. Thanks are due to the Rev. Zetus Searle, of this institution, the Rev. Father Chambaud, of the Work-house, and the Rev. Edward Cowley, of Charity Hospital, for their devotion to the spiritual welfare of the inmates of this institution.

To the officers and attendants associated with me I feel truly thankful. They have been assiduous and subservient, co-operating with me under all circumstances in carrying out the details of the asylum. To Mrs. Goodwin, the Matron, I am particularly grateful for her valuable assistance during the year.

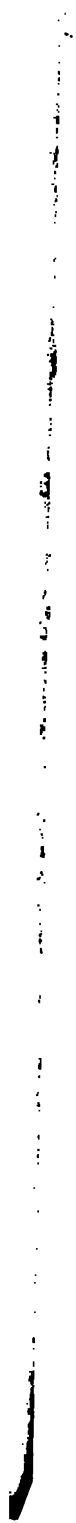
And though I feel my position to be one of great responsibility, causing anxiety of mind, obliging me to labor much with apparently little result, yet, in looking over the year, I feel that I have much to be thankful for. I find my charges comfortable, and as happy as is possible to make those whom the Almighty has afflicted beyond the aid of man.

And I feel truly grateful to your Honorable Board. You have ever been kind and consistent with me, aiding and advising, and in many ways generously smoothing my way.

Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. SMYTHE,

Warden,





1

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITAL, B. I.,

January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I herewith respectfully present to your Honorable Board the annual Report of the above Hospital for the year 1871.

The accompanying tables from A to J will show in detail the progress and result of the year's work.

The average number of patients under treatment during the year has been 117.17. The yearly cost for each patient being \$103 26.60, and the daily cost \$0 28.58. The total expenditure for the support of the hospital during the year amounts to \$12,099 72, divided as follows: Provisions, \$6,198 79; clothing and bedding, \$927 33; salaries, 2,324 10; drugs and liquors, \$1,131 23; fuel, \$914 02; miscellaneous articles, \$604 25.

The health of the inmates has been generally good during the year, and we have been visited by no epidemic, nor has any serious accident occurred.

In a hospital so limited in extent, the list of improvements made during a single year can never be very extended. The present year, however, has not passed without some improvements being effected. Apart from those incidental to ordinary repairs, the comfort of the patients in Pavilion D has been enhanced by the introduction of a "Hitching's stove," whereby two hundred gallons of hot water can be furnished at all times. The value of this improvement is so manifest, that I feel that I have but to recommend its extension to the Female Pavilion to secure the consent and approval of your Board.

Another improvement which I would respectfully recommend, is the removal of the lead valleys of the roof, which by their expansion and contraction with the difference of temperature, causes the roof to leak badly, and the substitution of zinc valleys in their place. The labor requisite for this can be performed by inmates, and the outlay material would be inconsiderable.

More than the ordinary number of changes in the Medical Staff the hospital has to be chronicled.

Dr. M. Gonzalez Echeverria, Visiting Physician, resigned his position upon the first of May, to assume charge of New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island. He retains his connection with the hospital as Consulting Physician, and Drs. E. J. Janeway and C. Seguin succeed him as Visiting Physicians. The House Physicians at the beginning of the year were Drs. A. E. Macdonald and Guy Daly. Dr. Macdonald's term of service expired upon the first May, but his connection with your Department, commenced in the hospital, has been continued by his appointment to the position Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, which position he now holds. He was succeeded by Dr. F. A. Betancourt, who in turn resigned to enter the House Staff of Charity Hospital, and was succeeded by Dr. W. Ford. Dr. Daly resigned in August, and Dr. G. A. Wilcox was appointed to succeed him; but receiving the appointment of Surgeon upon the School-ship Mercury, made way for Dr. G. M. Arnold. Drs. Ford and Arnold continue to perform the duties of House Physicians.

The calisthenic exercises for the female patients have been regularly practised throughout the year, and for those of the male patients, whose condition permitted it, light work about the grounds has been provided.

Mrs. Goodwin has continued to discharge the duties of Matron in the thoroughly efficient manner which has characterized her performance of them in former years, and the attendants and nurses have been attentive and energetic.

The spiritual welfare of the patients has been duly cared for; and the Rev. Zetus Searle, the Rev. Father Chambaud, and the Rev. Edward Cowley have acceptably ministered to the sick of their respective faiths.

Permit me in concluding to acknowledge my obligations to your Honorable Board for unvarying consideration and encouragement extended to me in this as in former years.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES W. SMYTHE,
Warden.

TABLE A,
Showing the admissions, discharges and deaths of the native and foreign patients at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1871.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	
Remaining January 1, 1871.....	18	24	26	28	96
Admitted during 1871.....	36	98	27	40	201
Total under treatment.....	54	122	53	68	297
Discharged during 1871.....	28	74	24	30	
Died during 1871.....	1	10	5	6	
Total discharged and died.....	29	84	29	36	178
Number remaining January 1, 1872.....	25	38	24	32	119

TABLE B.

Showing the monthly admissions, discharges, and deaths at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1871.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.			
	MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Total.
January.....	3	10	2	3	1	16	3	8	3	3	1	15	..	1	..	1
February.....	2	3	2	6	13	3	3	2	..	4	9	9	..	2	1	3
March.....	3	15	3	1	22	..	..	6	1	..	7	7	..	1	..	1
April.....	2	9	3	3	17	2	2	13	3	6	24	24	1	..	2	3
May.....	4	12	2	6	24	3	3	5	3	1	12	12	..	2	1	3
June.....	4	5	3	4	16	4	4	6	2	3	15	15	..	1	1	3
July.....	2	9	1	2	14	3	3	6	1	2	12	12	..	..	..	..
August.....	5	13	1	2	21	..	..	13	..	..	13	13	..	1	..	2
September.....	3	8	4	3	18	3	3	9	5	6	23	23	..	..	2	3
October.....	3	7	2	8	20	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	..	2	..	3
November.....	3	7	3	4	17	1	1	2	2	3	8	8	..	..	..	1
December.....	2	7	1	..	3	3	3	1	1	1	6	6	..	1	..	1
Total.....	36	98	27	40	201	28	74	24	30	156	156	156	1	20	6	23

TABLE C.

ving the nativities of patients admitted in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1871.

Nativities.	Male.	Female.	Total.
nd States	36	27	63
nd	58	24	82
and	6	4	10
many	28	7	35
ce	2		2
ida	1	2	3
and	1	3	4
len	2		2
Total	134	67	201

TABLE D.

ving the ages of patients admitted in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1871.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
er 20 years of age	6	19	25
a 20 to 30 years	35	25	60
30 " 40 "	34	10	44
40 " 50 "	26	8	34
50 " 60 "	25	5	30
60 " 70 "	6		6
70 " 80 "	2		2
Total	134	67	201

TABLE E,

Showing the civil condition of patients admitted in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1871.

Civil Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	72	39	111
Married	45	12	57
Widows		15	15
Widowers	18		18
Unknown	4	1	5
Total	134	67	201

TABLE F,

Showing the profession of religion of patients admitted in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the Year 1871.

PROFESSION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	49	25	74
Catholic	77	42	119
Hebrew	2		2
Unknown	6		6
Total	134	67	201

TABLE G,

Showing the time of residence of the patients discharged from the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1871.

TERM OF RESIDENCE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	63	21	84
“ “ 3 to 6 months.....	19	12	31
“ “ 6 to 12 “	13	9	22
Over 12 months.....	7	12	19
Total	102	54	156

TABLE H,

Table of deaths and their causes during the year 1871 at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	1		1
Asthenia.....	8	5	13
Congestio Cerebri.....		2	2
Epilepsia.....		1	1
Fibrinous Clot.....		1	1
Flægmonous Erysipelas.....	1		1
Pneumonia.....		1	1
Softening of Brain.....	1		1
Uræmia.....		1	1
	11	11	22

TABLE I.

Table of patients discharged and a statement of the diseases for which they were treated during the year 1871.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Hemiplegia	30	12	
Epilepsy	30	29	
Locomotor Ataxia	2	2	
Myelitis	1		
Paraplegia	14		
Paralysis	9	3	
" Agitans	4		
Rheumatoid Arthritis		2	
Improper Subjects	7	4	
Chronic Rheumatism	1		
Softening of the Brain		1	
Progressive Muscular Atrophy		1	
Syphilitic Paraplegia	1		
Chorea	1		
General Paralysis	1		
Injury to Hip	1		
	102	54	156

TABLE J.

Matron's Report, showing the articles of clothing and bedding made during the year 1871 at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.

Pink dresses	50
Muslin chemises	50
Red flannel chemises	140
" " drawers	140
Kersey petticoats	50
Muslin shirts	150
Linen pants, pairs	100
Woolen " "	100
Sheets	150
Pillow cases	50
Total articles made	980

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NURSERY HOSPITALS, R. I.

ACTING SUPERINTENDANT'S REPORT.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,
President Commissioners
Public Charities and Correction.

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully submit the Annual Report for this Department for the year 1871, showing that five hundred and nine children have been received, all of whom having been disposed of as the following tables indicate :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in hospitals December 31, 1870.....	90	59	149
Admitted during the year 1871.....	345	123	468
	435	182	617
Discharged during 1871.....	322	124	446
	113	58	171
Died.....	11	12	23
Remaining in hospitals December 31, 1871.....	102	46	148
Adult domestics.....	8	35	43
Total census.....	110	81	191

The mortuary report shows a decrease during the year which is a matter of rejoicing, inasmuch as many of these children are afflicted with hereditary diseases, aggravated by want and exposure, and are apparently hopeless cases, with frail constitutions, leaving the physicians but little to build upon.

The school at the hospital still continues for the benefit of convalescent children. The average attendance has been fifty-four, who make very favorable progress in their studies.

The mechanics have been employed in making improvements and keeping the buildings in proper repair.

The Matron, Miss Byrem, has been prompt and efficient in the performance of her duties, which have been increased by the death of the late Mrs. Strong, both hospitals being under her care.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1, 1871.....	84	57	141
Admitted in 1871.....	21	20	41
	105	77	182
Discharged in 1871.....	17	8	25
	88	69	157
Died.....	8	4	12
Remaining.....	80	65	145
Adult domestics.....	5	30	35
Total population.....	85	95	180

The increase in the number of imbecile children having uncomfortably filled the asylum, the apartments lately occupied by the late Superintendent and physicians have been fitted up as a temporary hospital by your order for that class of children, which gives great relief and avoids overcrowding in the main building.

The general health here continues good, the children having plenty of exercise in the open air every favorable opportunity, everything possible has been done, by order of the Board, to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunates.

The Visiting Physician, E. S. Dunster, with Assistant Physicians P. H. Jameson and John C. Howard, have been unremitting in their attention to the children.

The Rev. Fathers Duranquet and Renaud, with the Sisters of Charity, and the Rev. Marinus Willet and Rev. William Plested, have attended to the children of their respective denominations, and at Christmas supplied them with many presents.

Mrs. A. H. Gibbons and friends did not forget the children in this department on their Christmas visit, besides being supplied with presents from other sources, was generously remembered by these good Samaritans.

The Matron, Mrs. Herbert, has, as usual, well conducted her department, whose duties have also been increased by the occupation of the temporary hospital, and two dormitories at the nursery by the idiot children.

Allow me to tender my acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesies which I have received on all occasions from your Honorable Board.

Respectfully presented,

W. H. STEPHENS,

Acting Superintendant.

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BUREAU OF MEDICAL & SURGICAL RELIEF

FOR OUT-DOOR POOR.

*To the Hon. Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

GENTLEMEN.—In presenting the Annual Report of the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-door Poor, the Consulting Board bear testimony to the order and efficiency which characterizes the general management of the institution. Great good has been accomplished. The relief to the hospital has also been considerable in saving of expenses. Steadily every year has it increased in the number of new patients from the commencement of its useful work. The last year, 1871, being in excess of 1870—3,208 new patients. Medical advice has been given to 62,639 persons during the year, the previous year, 59,431. With an increase of new patients, the diminution of prescriptions is over 10,000, which must lessen the expenses of this great charity. The Apothecary's Record will exhibit the increase of patients in each Department as transmitted.

Changes in the attending Medical and Surgical Staff, which numbers over twenty young gentlemen, have occurred now and then. Their places have been filled at once by the Consulting Physician or Surgeon in that Department. The benefit the Bureau is accomplishing is very marked. The Consulting Medical Board congratulate the Commissioners on the flourishing status of the institution. The Consulting Medical Board would tender their thanks to your Honorable Board for the abiding interest you have felt for the suffering poor; to the attending Staff of Physicians and Surgeons for the regular and punctual attendance and valuable services with which they have fulfilled their duties in their respective Departments.

The Monthly Reports of the Warden bear evidence of this fact. The assistant apothecary, Mr. E. W. Close, should not be forgotten, as he has manifested so much interest in the welfare of the Bureau and the patients. The faithfulness with which he has accomplished his work deserves our thanks. Warden Thomas S. Brennan, though

last in our commendation for his valuable services, for promptness of action, and the fulfillment of everything which will conduce to the benefit of the institution, should receive favorable mention.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., *President,*

Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief, Out-door Poor.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D., *Secretary*

Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief, Out-door Poor.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF
FOR OUT-DOOR POOR,
January 1, 1871.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,

President Medical Board.

SIR.—The following table exhibits the number of new patients treated, number of visits by patients, together with number of prescriptions dispensed at this Bureau during the year 1871.

1871	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestion.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total No. New Patients.	Total No. Visits by Patients.	Total No. of Prescriptions.
January.....	530	555	37	1,873	593	262	262	165	0	735	1,300	5,021	5,583
February.....	528	452	75	1,608	492	234	241	147	14	687	1,148	4,478	5,801
March.....	732	611	77	2,245	751	194	293	223	21	987	1,771	6,134	6,792
April.....	525	542	59	1,893	804	174	241	196	32	774	1,432	5,240	6,047
May.....	658	710	63	2,210	810	94	250	225	16	839	1,558	5,875	6,600
June.....	574	638	88	1,686	777	111	131	179	2	771	1,432	4,957	5,904
July.....	480	637	87	1,403	974	149	186	185	14	753	1,451	4,870	5,742
August.....	528	765	79	1,415	989	217	153	151	18	901	1,784	5,216	6,076
September....	619	871	38	1,427	977	135	143	145	6	867	1,706	5,228	6,175
October.....	644	965	40	1,576	1,068	84	134	139	3	824	1,571	5,475	6,136
November.....	501	738	37	1,692	1,005	68	155	169	3	781	1,380	5,149	6,017
December.....	468	717	30	1,822	753	48	198	211	4	745	1,184	4,996	5,796
Total.....	6,787	8,201	710	20,852	9,991	1,770	2,387	2,135	142	9,664	17,717	62,639	72,169

Number of visits by patients during 1871.....	62,639
Number of visits by patients during 1870.....	59,431
Increase.....	3,208

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY, *Apothecary.*

The following table exhibits the number of prescriptions of District Physicians dispensed during the year 1871, and their cost:—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Prescriptions.	Cost.
		\$.
		c.
First	600	77 14
Second	295	29 26
Third	631	78 97
Fourth	46	15 27
Fifth	287	39 18
Sixth	1,753	170 74
Seventh	673	120 03
Eighth	760	60 27
Ninth	51	10 15
Tenth	471	59 80
Eleventh	152	26 93
Total	5,719	\$687 74

Expenses for medicines for the year 1871..... \$4,078 90
 Stock on hand December 31, 1870..... 631 80

\$4,710 70
 Stock on hand December 31, 1871..... 405 96

Net expense..... \$4,304 74
 Medicines furnished on prescriptions of District Physicians \$687 74

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY, Apothecary.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF
DISTRICT PHYSICIANS,
FOR THE YEAR 1871.

FIRST DISTRICT.

1 MADISON STREET, January 1, 1872.

ISAAC BELL, Esq.,

President Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

DEAR SIR.—The enclosed Annual Report of my district is incomplete, nothing having been recorded prior to my appointment in April, 1871.

Some time has passed since the receipt of your order, but I was not aware we had a report to make in good time.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS G. HOLMES, M. D.,

Physician First District

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1871.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Months.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients Cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Accommodations.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.	Children Died.	REMARKS.
January														
February														
March														
April		15	25	12	5	3			7	1	3	3		
May	6	38	65	45	17	8	2	2	15		9	8		
June	13	52	92	90	35	15			15		19	17		
July	23	50	52	106	36	15		4	17		14	10		
August	20	56	82	82	38	13	3	2	20	1	19	13	3	
September	9	8	12	10	4	6			7		3	3		Had leave of absence on account of illness from Sept. 1st to 24th inst.
October	19	26	55	57	18	12		2	13		10	8		
November	15	30	108	48	21	12	1	1	10		5	4		
December	18	26	77	50	17	12	1	2	12		5	4		
Total	123	301	568	500	191	96	8	13	116	2	87	70	3	

Total Number of Persons treated during year..... 424
 " " kept from Hospital..... 17
 " of days treatment of later..... 1,282

NATIVITY.—United States, of native parents, 127 ; Ireland, 151 ; Germany, 4 ; England, 12 ; Scotland, 2 ; Canada, 3 ; Sweden, 2.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under treatment.
Cholism	14	13	1			
ama	5		5			
emia	10	8	1		1	
cesses	2	2				
chitis	12	8	4			
is	3	3				
cer of Breast	1					1
ulsions	5	2	2		1	
usions	14	14				
eraic Diarrhœa	7	5	1	1		
ase of Eye	12	8	4			
ocations	2	2				
rhœa	6	6				
entery	5	1	1	2	1	
epsia	11	8	3			
sy	12	2	6	1	2	1
ases of Skin	14	11	3			
ipelas	3	3				
tures	9	7	1		1	
is Intermittens	7	6	1			
Rubra	1	1				
atio	4	2	1		1	
idice	3	1	2			
bus Coxæ	1					1
ingitis	2		2			
algia	6	5	1			
isis Pulmonalis	22	2	15	2	2	1
nancy	6	2	2			2
monia	5	2	1	2		
ritis	3	2			1	
lysis	2	1	1			
ussis	9	7	2			
matism	8	3	5			
fulous (Diseases)	5	1	2			2
ilis	17	8	7		1	1
ins	5	3	1		1	
ilitis	2	2				
rs of Leg	12	5	4			3
ola	2				2	
inia	2	2				
flow	2	2				
ms	2	2				
nds (incised and contused)	25	23	2			

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1871.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Months.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients cured.	Patients relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Accommodations.	No. of Children.	Children cured.	Children Died.	Remarks.
January.....	3	41	134	40	19	5	2	7	10	1	9	8	1	
February.....	10	23	88	21	15	4	1	3	10	.....	7	6	1	
March.....	10	19	81	32	13	6	1	3	6	.....	8	7	1	
April.....	6	19	61	33	9	2	2	6	6	.....	9	9	.....	
May.....	6	28	78	45	16	2	1	5	9	1	10	8	2	
June.....	9	24	63	32	17	4	2	2	7	1	9	9	.....	
July.....	9	23	121	31	12	3	3	1	13	.....	7	6	1	
August.....	13	14	84	30	10	3	3	.....	11	.....	11	9	2*	* Four children under treatment.
September.....	11	17	63	39	13	1	1	2	9	2	9	6	1	
October.....	7	23	83	36	15	2	2	3	8	.....	9	8	1	
November.....	8	15	68	32	7	1	4	1	7	3	8	7	.....	
December.....	7	26	92	45	9†	4	2	2	15	1	5	3	2	† Nine labor cases.
Total.....	89	272	1,016	416	155	37	24	35	.....	9	101	86	11	

Total number of persons treated during the year..... 384
 " " kept from hospital..... 42
 " " days treatment of latter..... 1,396 About equivalent to occupation of thirty-five beds for forty days each.

NATIVITY.—United States, of native and foreign parents, 113 ; Ireland, 132 ; Germany, 13 ; England, 7 ; Scotland, 3 ; Unknown, 7 ; Total, 275.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Hospital.	Under treatment.	REMARKS.
on	6	4			2		
ism	1				1		
xy	1	1					
a	4	1	2			1	
a disease	9	3	4	1		1	
itis	12	7	2	1		2	Five chronic.
c disease	4		3	1			Pelvic.
itis	1	1					
	1	1					
sions	9	6		3			
	5	2		3			
y	2		1	1			
m tremens	9	7			2		
ca	12	7		4		1	Including cholera infantum.
osis	4	2	1			1	
y	3	1	2				
ections—							
unctivitis	1	1					
itis	1		1				
monous ophthalmia	2		1			1	
elas—							
	2						
	2	2					
mittent	6	5			1		
psing	2				2		
let.	2	1			1		
roid	4	1		1	2		
hcea	2	2					
rboids	2	2					
nt dislocated	1					1	
a	3	1	1		1		
y	3				3		
cases	9	9					
itis	3	3					
icoids	4	4					
	2	2					
itis, sub-acute	3	1		2			
zia.	1		1				
atritis.	2	2					
is	2	2					
	19		12	4	2	1	
y	2	2					
onia	14	7		2	3	2	
ng	1				1		By liq. potas.
atism	9	6	3				Three chronic.
	1					1	
d Placenta	1	1					
ox	3				3		
ke	2				2		
ried forward	194	99	4	23	26	12	

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Hospital.	Under treatment.	REMARKS.
Brought forward.	194	99	34	23	26	12	
Surgical cases in which operations or dressings were required—							
Abscess	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1	
“ of jaw	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Amputation	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fingers.
Caries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Metacarpal.
Contusions	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dislocation—							
Hip.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Old.
Shoulder	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Fractures—							
Colles	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Finger.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Potts	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Skull.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	
Phymosis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Circumcision.
Retention urine.	2	1	.....	1*	.....	.....	*Perineal section.
Sprains.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wounds—							
Gunshot.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Incised	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Lacerated, etc.....	16	13	.....	.....	3	.....	
Ulcers.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
Skin diseases.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Syphilis	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
Tonsilitis.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	
Uterine cases—							
Amenorrhœa	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Anteversion.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Dysmenorrhœa.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Menorrhagia.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Vaccination.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Varicella	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	275	164	37	24	35	15	

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS D. SPROAT,

Physician Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit my report as District Physician of the Third District for the year 1871.

The total number of persons treated during the year amounts to 897; of visits made to their homes, 1,171; eight destitute women were confined at their homes, and 599 obtained medical advice at my office.

The increased number of patients treated this over last year (amounting to nearly 40 per cent.) proves conclusively the estimate in which the district medical officer is held by those whom want and misfortune compel to seek charitable relief, while at the same time it confirms the good judgment of the Commissioners of Public Charities in making these wise provisions. The amount of suffering that has thus been spared this class of unfortunate creatures can only be estimated by those whose calling brings them in daily contact with them. Many of the families, also, by being provided with gratuitous medical attendance and medicine at their homes are thus spared the pangs and sorrows consequent upon the disruption of the family circle, which the removal to hospital of one or both parents would otherwise inevitably entail; not to mention the fact that the children, in such cases, are always left to shift for themselves, or are cast upon the community. Looking at it financially, it would, perhaps, be difficult to adopt a more economical system by which so many patients could be provided with medical attendance at so small an expense to the community. Thus the number of patients treated during the year makes the amount received for each to be a trifle over 55 cents; for each visit only about 40 cents; while if the office consultations were also counted, the amount would be still further reduced to less than 29 cents per capita, an amount, it is scarcely necessary to say, that is far below that charged by respectable physicians in this city, even to the poorest class of patients. It is also to be borne in mind that among the patients treated were a fair number of confinements, many fractures, and surgical diseases generally, consuming a good deal of time and labor.

Respectfully,

H. RAPHAEL, M. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

MONTHS.	Patients from last month	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients Cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Accommodations.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.	Children Died.
January.....	10	61	109	53	43	19	2	1	24	1	1	1	.
February.....	13	52	94	47	48	11	1	.	15	1	1	3	.
March.....	10	68	111	59	47	31	.	.	13	.	.	6	.
April.....	13	61	110	39	46	24	1	2	16	1	1	3	.
May.....	16	63	114	45	49	17	1	2	26	1	1	5	1
June.....	10	70	105	46	39	23	1	5	34	1	1	8	1
July.....	7	51	78	41	39	12	1	1	17	.	.	5	1
August.....	10	63	97	48	38	26	1	4	29	1	1	5	.
September.....	11	59	86	43	51	12	2	2	14	1	1	2	1
October.....	8	69	87	51	56	17	1	4	15	1	1	4	.
November.....	9	78	92	61	65	12	.	4	18	.	.	3	.
Decemoeer.....	15	70	88	66	62	10	2	4	17	.	4	3	1
Total.....	132	765	1171	599	583	214	13	29	238	8	12	48	5

Total number of persons treated during the year..... 897

" " " kept from hospital..... 402

" " days treatment of latter (average)..... 40

NATIVITY.—United States, of native parents, 89 ; of foreign parents, 182 ; Ireland, 478 ; Germany, 83 ; England, 40 ; Scotland, 14 ; Unknown, 11. Total No. treated, 897.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under treatment.
Amenorrhœa.....	17	11	5	.	.	1
Bright's Disease.....	81	32	18	7	12	12
Carbuncles.....	3	3	.	.	.	.
Burns.....	7	5	.	.	1	1
Debility.....	79	52	21	.	3	3
Dyspepsia.....	84	60	11	.	6	7
Fractures.....	17	9	.	.	5	3
Gonorrhœa.....	7	5	.	.	.	2
Hip Disease.....	3	1	1	1	.	.
Icterus.....	6	4	1	1	.	.
Keratitis, Scrofulous.....	9	4	2	.	2	1
Metritis.....	31	22	6	.	.	3
Metrorrhægia.....	25	20	3	.	2	.
Ostitis.....	5	2	1	1	1	.
Paralysis.....	9	2	3	2	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	79	31	15	17	9	7
Rickets.....	4	3	1	.	.	.
Rheumatism, chronic.....	37	19	10	.	3	5
Syphilis, constitutional.....	18	12	2	.	2	2
Strictures of Urethra.....	5	2	2	.	2	.

H. RAPHAEL, M. D., *Attending Physician Third District.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1871.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

MONTH.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients cured.	Patients relieved.	Patients died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under treatment.	No. of Accouchments.	No. of Children.	Children cured.	Children died.	Lost sight of.	REMARKS.
January.....	11	11	11	14	3	7	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
February.....	11	6	9	10	6	5	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
March.....	9	3	10	11	5	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
April.....	7	3	15	12	4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Surgical case.
May.....	6	5	33	9	3	8	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
June.....	5	6	14	10	6	4	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
July.....	4	4	13	4	2	6	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
August.....	6	4	9	4	3	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
September.....	7	5	19	5	4	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
October.....	8	6	15	10	5	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
November.....	9	2	4	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
December.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	83	56	157	91*	45	69	3	6	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	

* Number of cases seen only once.

Total number of persons treated during year..... 139
 " " " kept from hospital..... 13
 " " " days treatment of latter..... 655

NAVY.—United States, of native parents, 0; of foreign parents, 16; Ireland, 11; Germany, 11; England, 20; Scotland, 8; Poland, 1; Total No. treated, 67; No. that had received Hospital or other relief, 6; No. that had not received Hospital or other relief, 41; Unknown, 20.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under Treatment.
Abortion	1				1	
Anæmia.....	1		1			
Caries Ankle joint.....	1		1			
Contusion.....	1		1			
Erysipelas.....	1				1	
Fracture Patellas.....	1		1			
Gastritis.....	1	1				
General Debility..	1			1		
Paralysis.....	1		1			
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	5		2	1	2	
Periostitis.....	1		1			
Pneumonia.....	1	1				
Rheumatism ...	1		1			
Roseola	2	2				
Sunstroke....	1	1				
Typhoid Fever	1				1	
Unclassified... ..	46					

W. P. ACKERMANN, M. D.,

Physician Fourth District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1871.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

MONTH.	Patients from last month.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients Cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Accouchments.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.	Children Died.	REMARKS.
January.....	5	17	62	2	6	2	1	5	7	2	.....	.....	.....	
February.....	6	18	62	11	8	4	1	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	
March.....	7	20	70	21	9	3	1	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	
April.....	8	25	95	14	16	3	1	4	9	1	.....	.....	.....	
May.....	4	28	71	35	12	4	1	4	10	1	.....	.....	.....	
June.....	8	19	64	34	15	3	1	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	
July.....	6	22	66	10	8	5	4	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	
August.....	9	10	48	23	6	1	1	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....	
September.....	6	14	54	79	8	3	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
October.....	17	23	78	17	8	4	1	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
November.....	8	16	75	26	10	2	3	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
December.....	7	18	57	34	11	3	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	.....	230	802	244	117	36	17	38	88	8	.....	.....	.....	

Total number of persons treated during the year..... 235
 " " " kept from Hospital..... 93
 " " days treatment of latter..... 3,720

NATIVITY.—United States, of native and foreign parents, 83; Ireland, 77; Germany, 46; England, 14; Scotland, 2; Various, 13.
 Total No. treated, 235.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under Treatment.
Apoplexy.....	2		1	1		
Adenitis.....	3	3				
Asthma.....	4	1	3			
Abortion.....	1	1				
Bright's Disease.....	11	4	5		2	
Bronchitis.....	7	5	1			1
Contusion of Hip.....	2	2				
Croup.....	4	3		1		
Conjunctivitis.....	4	4				
Cardiac.....	11		7		4	
Diarrhœa.....	14	9		4	1	
Delirium Tremens.....	4	2			2	
Dyspepsia.....	14	11	3			
Fracture of Femur.....	2					2
" femur co.....	1	1				
" fibula.....	4	3			1	
" radius.....	6	6				
" clavicle.....	2	2				
" tibia.....	3	3				
Fever, Intermittent.....	18	16			2	
" typhoid.....	6			1	5	
Insanity.....	3				3	
Measles.....	5	4		1		
Phthisis.....	27	6	9	8	3	1
Parturition.....	8	6			2	
Pleuritis.....	4	3				1
Pneumonitis.....	6	4		1		1
Pertussis.....	8	8				
Rheumatism.....	11	6	1		3	1
Syphilis secondary.....	7		6			1
Ulcer of Leg.....	9	9				
Variola.....	4				4	
Wounds, scalp.....	16	14			2	
" gunshot.....	4	2			2	

C. W. BADEAU, M. D.,

Physician Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1872.

*To the Hon. the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of professional services rendered the sick poor of my district during the past year. The usefulness of our institution has now become so generally recognized that our offices are considered as so many central depots for medical relief; for, apart from the number of patients sent to us from the Central Office, we are constantly called upon day and night by the clergy, missionaries, police captains, and the public generally, to render aid in cases that require immediate attention. And gladly do we follow these summonses, for the preservation of many lives and happy homes depend on these our timely services. The same success has attended my practice in this as in the year previous. With upwards of two thousand visits made at the houses, and one thousand calls at the office, I have reason to believe that the munificence of the Department is thoroughly appreciated.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID BREKES, A. B., M. D.,
Physician Sixth District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1871.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MONTHS.	Patients from last month.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients Cured.	Patients relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Accommodations.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.	Children Died.	REMARKS.
January.....	14	147	261	108	111	14	5		20		31	27	4	Number of old chronic cases that might have been an entire winter or longer in the hospital 94.
February.....	20	115	201	83	94	14	4	1	18	1	21	19	2	
March.....	18	120	168	103	90	14	3	1	24	1	29	29		
April.....	24	97	166	61	85	11	2	3	10		20	20		
May.....	10	83	141	73	55	9	4	1	16		14	11	3	
June.....	16	100	129	81	66	11	2	2	3	2	33	32		
July.....	3	88	111	92	55	6	3	1	5		31	30	1	
August.....	5	83	78	90	58	11	3	1	12		15	14	1	
September.....	12	92	160	89	70	12	4	2	15	1	20	19	1	
October.....	15	73	196	60	53	9	9	3	9	1	13	10	3	
November.....	9	61	92	44	43	12	2	2	10		11	11		
December.....	10	110	150	59	80	10	2	2	14	1	25	9	2	
Total.....	156	1,169	1,853	943	860	133	43	19	156	7	263	231	18	

Total number of persons treated during the year 1,325
 " " " kept from Hospital 496
 " " " of treatment of latter 5,952

NAIVITY.—United States, of native parents, 120; of foreign, 210; Ireland, 812; Germany, 125; England, 50; Scotland, 4; Unknown, 4.
 Total No. treated, 1,325; No. that had received Hospital or other relief, 172; No. that had not received Hospital or other relief, 1,090; Unknown, 63.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospi- tal.	Under treatment.
Pneumonia.....	128		122	6		
Catarrh bronchial.....	246		246			
Phthisis.....	89		86	3	1	
Bright's disease of kidney.....	30		21	4	5	
Cholera infantum.....	226		200	20		
Amenorrhœa.....	58	30	18			
Metrorrhægia.....	36	26	10			
Dysmenorrhœa.....	20	10	2			
Fractures.....	87	87				
Rheumatism.....	185	5	180			
Miscellaneous.....	220	100	120	10	13	

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN FOR 1871.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MONTHS.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients Cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under treatment.	No. of Accommodations.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.	Children Died.
January	7	16	49	18	11	10	1	1	23	....	10	10	....
February	13	28	80	32	15	24	2	....	41	....	15	14	1
March.....	19	25	107	53	18	22	4	....	44	1	18	17	1
April.....	10	22	77	35	15	15	2	....	32	....	10	10	....
May.....	10	19	51	35	19	10	....	....	29	....	14	14	....
June.....	9	16	60	13	12	10	1	2	25	....	13	13	....
July.....	10	12	50	21	10	11	1	....	22	....	9	9	....
August.....	8	15	75	12	8	12	3	....	23	1	12	11	1
September.....	8	17	50	21	15	10	....	....	25	....	14	14	....
October.....	6	17	46	18	10	13	....	....	23	1	10	10	....
November.....	5	27	65	16	16	16	....	....	32	....	18	18	....
December.....	6	34	95	35	17	20	3	....	40	....	16	16	....
Total.....	111	248	805	309	166	173	17	3	359	3	159	156	3

Total No. of persons treated during the year..... 359
 " " " kept from Hospital..... 165
 " " days treatment of latter..... 520

NATIVITY.—United States, of native parents, 31 ; of foreign parents, 50 ; Ireland, 210 ; Germany, 25 ; England, 20 ; Scotland, 15 ; Unknown, 8.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under Treatment
Phthisis.....	35	....	15	14	....	6
Bright's Disease.....	15	....	8	3	....	4
Rheumatism.....	20	10	8	....	....	2
Bronchitis.....	21	14	4	3	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	10	7	....	3	....	....
Heart Disease.....	14	....	10	4	....	....
Dropsy.....	10	2	8	....	....	....
Carcinoma.....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Tonsillitis.....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Intermittent Fever.....	8	8	....	....	....	....
Typhoid Fever, etc.....	3	....	....	1	2	....

M. L. RANNEY, *Physician.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JANUARY 29, 1872.

Hon. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The accompanying statistics present in a tabular form the report of my services as District Physician for the year 1871.

The miscellaneous nature of the diseases treated, and the comparatively small mortality that has prevailed, mark the absence of anything like a serious epidemic in my district during the year. Had that dreaded scourge, Asiatic cholera, reached us in force last year, the case would probably be far different. The chief cause of mortality in my district, as shown by the statistics, has been pulmonary consumption.

The central position occupied by the Apothecary Department at Bellevue is to be esteemed a great benefit to the patients of my district, as thus, in cases of destitution, they have been enabled speedily to obtain the needed medicine without expense.

Many interesting comments might be made and ingenious conclusions drawn, but I forbear.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL B. EMERSON, M. D.,

Physician Eighth District.

529 Second Avenue, New York.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MONTH.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of	No. of Office Consultations.	patients Cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under treatment.	No. of Accommodations.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.
January.....	8	31	49	11	21	1	1		16			
February.....		23	47	7	23	3		2	11			
March.....		18	38	15	15	5		2	7			
April.....		21	40	16	12	2	4	1	9			
May.....		16	42	17	11	2	5	2	5			
June.....		19	32	7	12	1	1	1	9	1	1	1
July.....		27	70	18	17	3	1	6	9			
August.....		31	100	17	19	3			16			
September.....		17	81	13	12	8	2		11			
October.....		22	78	15	13	6		1	12			
November.....		26	131	23	11	3	4		19			
December.....		23	84	19	18	10	2		11	1	1	1
Total.....	8	274	792	178	184	47	22	8	135	2	2	1

Total number of persons treated during the year..... 282
 " " " kept from Hospital..... 54
 " " " days treatment of latter..... 2,958

NATIVITY.—United States, of native parents, 22 ; of foreign parents, 88 ; Ireland, 135 ; Germany, 20 ; England, 8 ; Scotland, 1 ; Canada, 3 ; France, 1 ; Denmark, 1 ; Norway, 1 ; Corfu, 1 ; Unknown, 1.

Total number treated, 282 ; No. that had received Hospital or other relief, 54 ; No. that had not received Hospital or other relief, 203 ; Unknown, 25.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under Treatment.
Stomatitis.....	1	1				
Tonsillitis.....	3	3				
Muguet.....	2	2				
Dyspepsia.....	14	13	1			
Gastritis.....	9	6	1	1	1	
Ulcer of Stomach.....	1	1				
Cancer of Liver.....	1				1	
Diarrhoea.....	9	8			1	
Dysentery.....	2	2				
Helminthiasis (worms).....	1	1				
Functional Disease of Heart.....	3	1	2			
Hypertrophy of Heart.....	5		3			2
Phlebitis.....	1	1				
Pyæmia.....	1	1				
Nasal Catarrh.....	3	2	1			
Pharyngitis.....	1	1				
Laryngitis.....	1	1				
Bronchitis.....	15	12	3			
Carried forward.....	78	56	11	1	3	

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.	Under Treatment.
Brought forward.....	73	56	11	1	3	2
Bronchitis.....	1	1				
ia.....	6	5		1		
nia.....	2		1	1		
	11		1			
Pulmonalis.....	16		2	8	1	5
	2	1				
	1		1			
	5	4	1			
	5	3	2			
	1					1
	2	1		1		
ralysis.....	2	1	1			
Hæmorrhage.....	1			1		
drocephalus.....	1			1		
	1	1				
ion of Brain.....	2	2				
	1	1				
	1				1	
Cough.....	1	1				
lam.....	25	15	7			3
ic Iritis.....	1	1				
oster.....	1	1				
	1	1				
	3	2		1		
use (Morbus Coxarius).....	2		1	1		
	2	2				
	1	1				
ea.....	1	1				
utis.....	1	1				
	1		1			
Disease of Kidneys.....	7	2	2	2	1	
uria.....	1	1				
hosa.....	1	1				
udo-Metritis.....	2	1	1			
	1			1		
	3	3				
Fever.....	2	2				
ent Fever.....	7	7				
	6	6				
	1				1	
	1	1				
	2	2		1		
	1	1				
	3	2	1			
ed.....	3	21	9		3	
	1	1				
	8	4	1		3	
	3	1	1	1		
	1	1				
	2	2				
	3	3				
	6	3	2		1	
	2		1		1	
Surgery.....	18	14	1		3	

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL B. EMERSON, M. D.,

Physician Eighth District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Month.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Disch.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Ab- consultations.	No. of Children.	Children cured.	Children Disch.
January.....	8	32	68	23	36	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....		26	32	7	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....		22	38	14	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....		32	88	22	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....		32	90	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....		37	80	30	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....		47	97	20	30	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....		34	90	27	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....		46	90	30	44	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....		37	92	32	30	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....		35	77	27	30	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....		35	70	30	33	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	409	912	282	403	62	11	21	50	6	.....	.....	.....

Total number of persons treated during year..... 400
 " " " kept from Hospital..... 62
 " " " days treatment of latter..... 1,806

NOTICED.—United States, of native parents, 23; of foreign parents, 30; Ireland, 320; Germany, 22; England, 10; Scotland, 4.

Total number treated, 499; No. that had received Hospital or other relief, 21; No. that had not received Hospital or other relief, 376; Unknown, 12.

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital
Anæmia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asthma.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blindness.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
Bronchitis.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Constipation.....	25	23	.....	.....	.....
Deafness.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Delirium tremens.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Amenorrhœa.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhœa.....	12	10	2	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	187	128	7	.....	.....

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.—Continued.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	To Hospital.
Brought forward.....	137	123	7	.....	.....
Dysmenorrhœa	30	20	10	.....	.....
Erysipelas	5	4	.....	1	.....
Fevers—					
Intermittent.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....
Marked	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Remittent.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Typhus.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Fractures—					
Arm	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Collar bone.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Collis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Leg	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ribs	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Malignant pustule	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Neuralgia—					
Facial.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Bowels.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Miasmatic.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Leucorrhœa.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
Lumbricoides	20	18	2	.....	.....
Gleet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prolapsus uteri	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Measles	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Tonsillitis	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis, Acute	3	.....	.....	2	1
“ Chronic.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Epistaxis.....	4	2	2	.....	.....
Pulmonary Hæmoptysis	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism	14	10	4	.....	.....
Sprains.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Cancer of breast.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Teething, children.....	18	14	4	.....	.....
Tubes mesenterica.....	4	2	.....	2	.....
Scrofula	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Marasmus	10	5	3	2	.....

WILLARD PARKER WOOSTER,
Physician Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

161 EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET,
New York, January 16, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—Herewith I have the honor to submit the report of the work done in the Tenth District during the year ending December 31, 1871.

During the year four hundred and sixty-three cases have been treated (the same number as last year), seven hundred and seventy-seven visits, and four hundred and eighty-six office consultations have been made—a mean of 2.72 consultations to each patient.

There have been kept from the hospital about fifty cases in all, more than one-half of which were phthisis and surgical cases requiring a long course of treatment, many of the cases of consumption running through the entire winter months. Out of the twenty-one cases of phthisis only three have died, though nearly all of them were in the advanced stage before applying for aid.

Altogether the work has been a little more than last year, and the results much the same, though the mortality has been greater.

The appended tables show the number of cases for each month, and the names of most of the diseases.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. H. BUTLER, M. D.,
Physician Tenth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

MONTH.	Patients from last year.	No. of New Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under treatment.	No. of Ac- couchments.	No. of Children.	Children cured.	Children Died.
January.....		33	56	31	31				2				
February.....	2	32	81	22	28		2		2				
March.....	2	41	45	16	48		1						
April.....		31	77	23	27		3	1					
May.....		42	54	54	38		4						
June.....		39	52	44	36		2	1					
July.....		35	53	34	35								
August.....		43	82	27	35			4	4				
September.....	4	37	50	59	32				5				
October.....	5	46	91	62	45			2	4				
November.....	4	46	79	72	43		1	1	5				
December.....	5	38	56	42	43		1						
Total.....	22	463	776	486	433		14	9	22				

Total number of persons treated during the year 463
 " " " kept from Hospital 50
 " " days treatment of latter 300

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

NAME OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Adult.	Minor under 14 years.	Minor over 14 years.	Native born.	Of Foreign birth.	Number of Recoveries.	Number Died.	No. sent to Hospital.	Total.
Constipation.....	8	17	17	3	1	7	14	21			21
Rheumatism.....	12	9	19	1	1	3	18	21			21
Paronychia.....		2	3				3	3			3
Eczema.....	1			1				1			1
Erysipelas.....	2	1	2	1			3	3			3
Diseases of Eye.....		1		1				1			1
Chlorosis.....		1		1				1			1
Dyspepsia.....	5	19	24			3	21	21			21
Debility.....	8	7	13	1	1	2	3	12	1	2	15
Convulsions.....	3			3		3		3			3
Dentition.....	1			1		1		1			1
Delirium Tremens.....	1		1				1	1			1
Cephalalgia.....	2	1	3			1	2	3			3
Carried forward,	44	58	82	13	3	23	75	92	1	2	95

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.—Continued.

NAME OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Adult.	Minor under 14 years.	Minor over 14 years.	Native born.	Of Foreign birth.	Number of Recovered.	Number Died.	No. sent to Hospital.	Total.
Brought forward,	44	68	82	13	3	23	76	92	1	2	95
Gout	1		1			1	1	1			1
Insanity		3	3			1	2	3			3
Paralysis	3	2		4	1	5		5	•		5
Dropsy	3		3			1	2	2	1		3
Scrofula	2	3		4	1	3	2	5			5
Otorrhœa	1		1			1		1			1
Suppressio Menses		2	1		1		1	2			2
Phthisis	9	12	18		3	3	18	17	3	1	21
Bronchitis	4	10	5	9		11	3	14			14
Tonsillitis		3	2	1		1	2	3			3
Tinea Capitis	1				1	1		1			1
Albuminuria	1		1				1		1		1
Vaccination	9	12	7	10	4	12	9	21			21
Febris intermittens	22	23	17	20	9	31	14	45			45
Diarrhœa	5	3	5	3		3	5	8			8
Dysuria	2	4	6			2	4	6			6
Surgery	7	10	8	5	3	6	11	16		1	17
Old Age	2		2			2		2			2
Ophthalmia	1	3	3	1		2	2	4			4
Pertussis	4	6		6		10		10			10
Vulnus incisum	1	1	1	1		1	1	2			2
Ulcer	4	1	5			3	2	5		1	5
Dys-ntery	1	2	2	1		1	2	3			3
Ringworm	2			1	1	2		2			2
Neuralgia		3	3				3	3			3
Lumbrici	2	5		6	1	5	2	7			7
Nausea		2	2			1	1	2			2
Measles	3	8	1	10		5	6	10	1		11
Adenitis	3	5		8		8		8			8
Diseases of the womb		2	2			1	1	2			2
Meningitis	3	5		8		6	2	5	3		8
Disease of skin	4	7	7	3	1	4	7	11			11
Pneumonia	3	3	2	4		5	1	5	1		6
Morbus coxarius	3			1	2	3		3			3
Syphilis secondary	7	3	10			3	7	10			10
Catarrh	1	2	2	1			3	3			3
Peritonitis		1	1				1		1		1
Cholera infantum	9	12		20		16	4	19	1		20
Disease of the heart	4		4				4	3	1		4
Small-pox	2		1	1			2			2	2
Fractures	3	2	4	1		2	3	5			5
Other diseases											83
Total	172	291	293	141	29	266	197	442	14	7	463

GEO. H. BUTLER, M. D.,

Physician Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,
President Commissioners
Public Charities and Correction.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to report that during the past year, in this the Eleventh District, two hundred and twenty-seven persons have been the recipients of free medical treatment, either at their homes or at the physician's office.

A class of sick poor has been relieved and cared for who, while shunning the publicity of a dispensary, have gladly availed themselves of the privacy of the bed-side visit and the physician's office—privileges afforded them by this service.

It is worthy of note that of those treated the majority are of native birth.

The mortality from all causes has been small, (seven.) In only four cases has it been necessary to grant admittance to the hospital.

The details of each case will be found appended in a statistical table.

It is gratifying to state that the recipients of treatment have always been grateful for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. JAY, JR., M. D.,
Physician Eleventh District.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PHYSICIAN.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.**

MONTHS.	Patient's from last year.	No. of New Patient's.	No. of Visits.	No. of Office Consultations.	Patients Cured.	Patients Relieved.	Patients Died.	Sent to Hospital.	Under Treatment.	No. of Ac- couchments.	No. of Children.	Children Cured.	Children Died.
January	24	60	5	21	3								
February.....	24	45	16	18	3	3				1	1	1	
March.....	15	42	15	13	2								
April.....	25	52	20	23	1	1				2	2	2	
May.....	18	22	21	17	1			2		1	1	1	
June.....	16	28	14	13	2	1							
July.....	22	24	14	22				1					
August.....	21	16	26	18	2	1							
September.....	19	23	24	18		1							
October.....	15	23	14	15									
November.....	13	15	2	10	3								
December.....	15	20	23	15				1					
Total.....	227	370	213	203	17	7	4			4	4	4	..

Total number of persons treated during year 227
 " " " kept from Hospital 23
 " " " days treatment of latter 690—equivalent
 to 17 beds for 40 days each.

NATIVITY—United States, of native and foreign parents, 126 ; Ireland, 78 ; Germany, 18 ;
 England, 1 ; Scotland, 4. Total No. treated, 227.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. JAY, JR., M. D.,

Physician to the Eleventh District

DISEASES TREATED AND RESULTS.

DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Died.	To Hospital.	DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	Died.	To Hospital.
Intermittent fever.....	19			Brought forward.....	163	7	2
Dyspepsia.....	1			Metrorrhagia.....	1		
Asthma.....	2			Tenonitis.....	1		
Malaria.....	4			Gleet.....	1		
Cyanosis.....	1			Chancre.....	3		
Chancroids.....	2			Talipes.....	4		
Rheumatism.....	6		1	Pericostitis.....	1		
Anemia.....	4			Ankyloglossia.....	1		
Dysuria.....	18			Syphilis.....	3		
Acanthis.....	3			Phymosis.....	1		
Dysentery.....	3			Veruul fever.....	1		
Vaginitis.....	14			Orchitis.....	1		
Bilious disease.....	4	1	1	Alcoholism.....	4		1
Bronchitis.....	4			Scabies.....	2		
Lamago.....	10			Hæmorrhoids.....	2		
Laryngismus stridulus.....	1			Typho-malarial fever.....	1		
Conjunctivitis.....	2			Foreign substance in ear.....	1		
Diarrhoea.....	4	1		Extraction of teeth.....	2		
Fibroid tumor.....	1			Stomatitis.....	1		
Hypochondriasis.....	1			Neuralgia.....	2		
Insomnia.....	3			Imbecility.....	1		
Pleurodynia.....	3			Abscess.....	1		
Subacute pleurisy.....	3			Dysuria.....	2		
Eczema.....	6			Cancer of breast.....	1		
Febricula.....	2			Chronic ulcer.....	2		1
Accouchement.....	4			Onychia.....	1		
Premature birth.....	1	1		Herpes-phlyctenodes.....	1		
Pneumonia.....	4	1		Gonorrhoea.....	1		
Epilepsia.....	1			Teething.....	1		
Cancer uteri.....	2			Puerperal state.....	1		
Constipation.....	3			Paralysis of bladder.....	1		
Ulcus uteri.....	1			Cephalalgia.....	2		
Aneurism.....	1	1		Cardiac disease.....	1		
Tuberculosis.....	7	1		Bubo.....	1		
Dyspepsia.....	2			Fatty tumor.....	1		
Hydrocele.....	3			Prolapsus uteri.....	2		
Stricture urethrae.....	1			Spermatorrhoea.....	1		
Scrofula.....	3			Odontalgia.....	1		
Flatulencia.....	2			Paralysis agitans.....	2		
Martialis.....	1			Lumbago.....	2		
Injuries.....	6			Furuncle.....	1		
Gastro-Enteritis.....	1			Fracture of humerus.....	1		
Congestion of brain.....	2	1		Amenorrhoea.....	1		
Carried forward.....	163	7	2	Total.....	227	7	4

Respectfully, etc.

JOHN C. JAY, JR., M. D.

Physician Eleventh District.

GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1872.

To the Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

GENTLEMEN.—Accompanying this I forward to you my report of the working of the General Drug Department for the past year. In doing so I must congratulate you on the decrease in the expenses of the several institutions for medicines during the year, in comparison with former ones, which I attribute in a great measure to the exertions of your Medical Inspector, Dr. George R. Phillips, in keeping down the stock of the different druggists to the lowest possible amount.

There have been manufactured in this Department during the year medicinal preparations to the amount of \$12,080 29 at market rates, but which were made at a cost to the Department of only \$5,695 40, thus making a saving of \$6,384 89.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,

Superintendent.

Schedule of Medicines, etc., purchased and distributed during the year 1871.

Expended for medicines.....	\$15,712 66	
" miscellaneous articles.....	12,263 64	
		\$27,976 30
Stock on hand December 31, 1870.....		20,848 57
		\$48,824 87

Of which there has been distributed :

To Bellevue Hospital.....	\$10,785 29
Charity ".....	14,162 13
Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief.....	4,978 90
Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	955 46

Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	994 27	
Nursery Hospitals, Randall's Island.....	654 59	
Infants " " ".....	511 44	
Reception " Centre street.....	494 83	
" " Upper district.....	280 72	
Bellevue " Store department.....	588 18	
Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island.....	447 79	
Insane " " ".....	189 90	
Superintendent of Out-door Poor.....	412 63	
Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.....	120 90	
City Prisons.....	228 43	
School-ship Mercury.....	165 62	
Hart's Island Industrial School.....	98 89	
Sundry Institutions.....	54 12	
		\$35,224 09
		\$13,600 78

Stock on hand December 31, 1871.....\$18,030 72.

Expended for liquors, wines and ales during the year 1871, and the distribution of the same.

Liquors, wines and ale.....	\$7,475 65
Stock on hand, December 31, 1870.....	268 00
	\$7,743 65

Of which there has been distributed

Bellevue Hospital.....	\$3,824 08	
Charity " Blackwell's Island.....	1,814 70	
Lunatic Asylum. " ".....	1,013 35	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	101 30	
Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island.....	194 45	
Incurable " Blackwell's Island.....	72 10	
Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island.....	70 13	
Hart's Island Industrial School.....	29 50	
Infants Hospital, Randall's Island....	24 18	
Reception " Centre street.....	29 40	
School-ship Mercury.....	31 00	
Sundry Institutions.....	64 50	
		7,274 59
		\$469 06

Stock on hand December 31, 1871.....\$408 00.

REPORT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1872.

*To the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

GENTLEMEN.—The classes of work previously done in this Department have been continued during the past year. Several new methods of treatment in important surgical cases have been fully illustrated as guides for future operations of like character. Many cases previously considered too obscure to admit of proper representation, have by very careful manipulation and delicate adjustment of instrument been so perfectly recorded as to render them very valuable to the several Departments in which they have been treated.

The photographing of the unknown dead at the Morgue has been continued as in the previous years. Many persons have, by this means thus afforded, been able to recognize friends and relatives whose fate would otherwise never have been known. Each month gives further demonstration of the great importance of this feature of the Department. The photographs on file are constantly being referred to by those in search of the missing, and in several instances within the last year, the photographs made more than a year before have furnished the only proof of death. Parties from distant States in their search for missing relatives, have made long journeys for the purpose of examining the collection, so wide-spread has become the recognition of its utility.

Below will be found a summary of the work done, and cost incurred during the year.

Number of plates made.....	202
Morgue cases photographed.....	43
Whole number of miscellaneous cases.....	110
	Apparatus. Stock and Chemicals
Stock on hand January 1, 1871.....	\$439 10 \$131 61
Purchased during the year.....	37 00 130 13
	\$476 10 \$161 74
Stock on hand January 1, 1872.....	\$136 88

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY, *Superintendent.*

O. G. MASON, *Photographer.*

REPORT OF PRINTING OFFICE.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Hand & Elsworth, paper, etc.....	\$449 98	By work done for	
" J. Robinson, cards.....	889 06	Central Office	\$389 28
" J. Connor's Sons, type	141 89	Superintendent of Out-door Poor	500 00
" Samuel Raynor, envelopes.....	116 00	Storehouse, Blackwell's Island	296 00
" Stationers' Co.....	11 00	Bellevue Hospital.....	229 12
		Free Labor Bureau.....	104 00
	\$1,607 82	Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief.....	188 25
		Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island	96 75
		City Prison.....	57 00
		Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	40 25
		Workhouse	61 00
		Infants Hospital, Randall's Island.....	31 25
		Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island.....	18 50
		Reception Hospital, Centre street.....	11 50
		Sundry Institutions.....	14 75
		General Drug Department.....	18 55
			\$2,556 20

175

Stock on hand—Printed Cards and Paper.....	\$200 00
Blank Cards and Paper.....	682 80
Presses, Type, etc.....	350 00

J. FREY,
Superintendent.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

to the Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN.—The Superintendent of Out-door Poor respectfully presents the report of the Department under his charge, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

There has been disbursed by me in donations and other purposes during the year, the sum of \$116,866 48.

A comparison with the years 1869 and 1870, is herewith submitted.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Donations.....	\$48,566 00	\$53,737 50	\$42,796 50
Children Nursing.....	4,270 00	3,409 75	3,928 80
Transportation of Paupers	2,009 80	1,718 51	1,731 36
Salaries.....	26,496 82	32,696 49	33,741 42
Coal.....	43,854 86	23,299 17	31,783 40
Expenses of Office, Stationery, Fuel, etc.....	7,083 79	7,500 00	6,800 00
	\$132,281 27	\$122,361 42	\$120,781 48
Less Cash Receipts.....	3,726 00	2,589 50	3,915 00
	\$128,535 27	\$119,871 92	\$116,866 48

The following tabular statement shows that during the year there have been relieved by donations in money 5,051 families, comprising 10 adult males, 4,405 adult females, 6,132 boys, and 6,910 girls—an aggregate of 19,157 persons.

District	Ward	Families	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	334	118	309	450	494	1,371
2	6	387	104	321	502	630	1,607
3	7, 13	495	143	359	714	763	1,978
4	8, 9, 15	268	76	234	347	283	840
5	10, 14	319	110	257	429	432	1,228
6	11, 17	727	257	362	776	905	2,500
7	16, 20	407	146	441	572	569	1,748
8	18, 21	423	114	407	623	660	1,804
	12	314	162	333	221	347	963
	19	449	206	365	563	628	1,784
	22	928	272	817	955	1,290	3,334
Total		5,051	1,710	4,405	6,132	6,910	19,157

Of the families relieved there was born in the

United States	854
Ireland	3,248
England	86
Scotland	25
Germany	828
France	5
Canada	2
Other countries	1

The applicants for relief are divided into three classes, viz :—

- 1st.—Those in temporary need from want of employment, and having small families dependent upon them for support.
- 2d.—Widows with large families of children dependent upon them for support.
- 3rd.—The aged and sick.

The following table shows, in a concise form, the measure of relief the number relieved, the number of times relieved, and the used to each class.

	No. of Families.	No. of Times Relieved.	Amount Paid.	Total.
1st Class	70	1	\$1	\$ 70 00
	1,009	7	"	7,063 00
	562	8	"	4,496 00
	111	12	"	1,332 00
				12,961 00
2d Class	40	1	\$1 50	\$ 60 00
	61	3	"	274 50
	868	6	"	7,812 00
	350	7	"	3,675 00
	152	10	"	2,280 00
				14,101 50
3d Class	560	1	\$2	\$1,120 00
	125	2	"	500 00
	162	3	"	972 00
	173	4	"	1,384 00
	144	5	"	1,440 00
	149	6	"	1,788 00
	465	7	"	6,510 00
	50	20	"	2,000 00
				15,714 00
				\$42,776 50

Relief is granted each fortnight consecutively, for a term not exceeding three months, to any one family. There were but fifty families who received the relief continuously, or for a term of forty weeks.

Under the rules governing the distribution of money to the out-door poor, it is stopped from time to time, from families who may have received it for a term of three months consecutively, and from those whom, upon a full examination being made as to their condition, it is found do not require it.

The following table shows the number receiving relief on the first of each month during the year. The maximum number received relief during the month of March.

The small number receiving relief during the months of October, November, and December, is owing to the financial embarrassment

under which the Department labored during that portion of the year, involving the necessity of refusing to grant relief, except in extreme cases.

Remaining on Books.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
January 1.....	1,365	470	1,146	3,410	5,026
February 1.....	3,167	1,136	2,621	8,319	12,076
March 1.....	3,745	1,341	3,071	9,723	14,135
April 1.....					
May 1.....	16	4	19	25	48
June 1.....	327	115	272	839	1,227
July 1.....	497	160	422	1,273	1,855
August 1.....	594	186	503	1,574	2,263
September 1.....	479	145	355	1,203	1,703
October 1.....	29	5	29	27	61
November 1.....	23	3	22	18	43
December 1.....	147	27	147	273	447

There was distributed from 1st January to 31st March, to 7,894 families, (of whom about two-thirds received donations in money,) 4,024 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of coal. The maximum amount allowed to each family was half a ton.

In the month of September, 1869, the City was divided into eleven districts, to each of which was assigned a Visiting Physician. They visited and prescribed for, to 31st December of that year, 708 patients.

During the year 1870 they made 7,472 visits.

During the past year 9,444 visits were made. Two additional districts have been added, comprising that portion of the city lying west of Eighth avenue, and north of Fifty-ninth street.

The District Physicians are paid officers of the Department, and are required to visit, without charge, and prescribe medicine for the sick poor, resident in their respective districts. Such of the poor as are not confined to their homes can consult the physician of their district at his office between 8 and 10 A.M.

The following tabular statement presents in detail the extent of the service performed, number of patients visited, etc., during the year.

Districts.	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.	No. of Convalescents.	Patients under Treatment.	Patients transferred to Hospital.	No. of Patients Died.	No. of Accouchments.	Consultations at Office
1.....	556	769	390	141	13	8	4	744
2.....	370	1,016	192	102	35	24	10	416
3.....	897	1,172	566	281	29	13	8	599
4.....	169	155	40	120	6	3	.....	91
5.....	304	802	151	90	38	17	8	245
6.....	1,331	1,853	1,106	156	19	43	7	943
7.....	375	805	172	179	3	19	2	315
8.....	399	782	223	134	18	22	2	168
9.....	490	912	405	49	21	11	4	282
10.....	483	786	354	98	16	15	.....	487
11.....	271	392	236	17	6	7	5	234
Total...	5,645	9,444	3,835	1,374	204	182	50	4,524

Dist.	Ward.	Names and Residences of District Physicians.	
1—1, 2, 3, 4, 5—		Dr. Thomas G. Holmes. . No. 21 Oliver street.	
2	6	" L. D. Sproat.	" 21 City Hall Place.
3	7, 13	" Henry Raphael.	" 136 East Broadway.
4	8, 9, 15	" W. P. Ackerman.	" 241 West 13th.
5	10, 14	" C. W. Badeau.	" 177 Forsythe street.
6	11, 17	" David Brekes.	" 259 East 10th street.
7	16, 20	" M. L. Ranney.	" 317 West 29th street.
8	18, 21	" N. B. Emerson.	" 529 Second avenue.
9	12	" W. P. Wooster.	" 237 East 118th street.
10	19	" Geo. H. Butler.	" 161 East 56th street.
11	22	" John C. Jay, Jr.	" 204 West 38th street.
12—59th to 99th street, west of 8th avenue—		Dr. J. W. Buell, Reception Hospital, Ninety-ninth street.	
13—99th to 130th street, west of 8th avenue—		Dr. M. A. Bailey, Reception Hospital, Ninety-ninth street.	

Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

During the year provision has been made for infants as follows

Remaining at nurse December 31, 1870.....	32	
Received during the year.....	19	51
Delivered to mothers.....	14	
Died	1	15
Remaining at nurse December 31, 1871.....	36	
Received at office during the year.....	406	
Sent to Infant Hospital.....	400	
Discharged to mothers.....	2	
Adopted at office.....	4	406
Admitted at Nursery, R. I.....	1,021	
Discharged to friends.....	712	
Out on trial.....	116	
Transferred to Infant Hospital.....	23	
Eloped	29	
Transferred to House of Refuge.....	2	
Died	21	
Out on pass, not returned.....	14	
Transferred to Hart's Island.....	10	
Transferred to other Institutions.....	20	
Interments in the City Cemetery.....	2,537	
Claimed and buried by Friends.....	36	

The appropriation for the Blind was disbursed by this Department. The amount appropriated by the Board of Apportionment was \$12,500.

The amount disbursed by me (\$12,270) as follows :

1st Class	15	at	\$40.....	\$ 600
2d	"	58	" 35.....	2,030
3d	"	136	" 25.....	3,400
4th	"	312	" 20.....	6,240
				\$12,270

Very respectfully,

GEO. KELLOCK,

Supt. Out-door Poor.

ALMS-HOUSE

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT,
January 1, 1872.

Hon. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR.—The Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1871, with the usual tables and statements, is respectfully submitted.

The census shows that 3,716 persons have been maintained during the year.

All the requirements essential to good order and cleanliness are strictly observed, also the classification of the male inmates, to furnish the necessary help for conducting the various labors of the Institution.

The work done in the shops, and in the sewing-room, for this and other Institutions under your control, is as satisfactory as can be expected, in view of the infirmities and many ailments of the inmates.

The mortality is about the same as last year, although there has been an increase of old and afflicted persons, and there has been exemption from all infectious diseases.

My thanks are due to the clerk, matron, and assistant matron ; also, to the assistants generally for their aid in the performance of my duties.

I take this opportunity to offer my sincere acknowledgments to the Hon. Board of Commissioners for the confidence they have placed in me, and for the promptness with which they have sustained my efforts to promote the welfare of the Institution.

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES BEACH,

Warden.

Statement, showing the number of inmates in the Alms-house December 31, 1870, the number received during the year 1871, the number discharged and died during that period, and the number remaining December 31, 1871.

Number of Inmates remaining December 31, 1870.....		1,219
“ “ “ received during the year { 1871 from Commissioners. }	1,760	
From other Institutions.....	737	2,497
Number remaining and admitted.....		3,716
Number discharged during the year.....	1,531	
“ transferred to other Institutions.....	922	2,453
“ Deaths during the year.....	73	
		2,526
Remaining December 31, 1871.....		1,190
Males.....	679	
Females.....	511	1,190
Natives.....	74	
Foreigners.....	1,116	1,190

Admissions, and Nativities of inmates admitted to the Alms-house during 1871.

NATIVITIES.	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL.
United States.....	142	185	327
Ireland.....	754	1,077	1,831
England.....	52	38	90
Scotland.....	21	27	48
Germany.....	96	23	119
France.....	15	4	19
Canada.....	4	3	7
Other Countries.....	31	25	56
	1,115	1,382	2,497

Causes of Pauperism of inmates admitted during 1871.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Vagrancy.....	47	78	125
Lunacy.....	18	27	45
Partial blindness.....	37	17	54
Lameness.....	25	9	34
Old age.....	18	27	45
Deaf and Dumb.....	2	2	4
Sickness.....	71	46	117
Intemperance.....	114	322	436
Destitution.....	783	854	1,637
	1,115	1,382	2,497

Admissions—Classification of ages for 1871.

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	5	12	17
“ 20 “ 30 “	87	275	362
“ 30 “ 40 “	116	172	288
“ 40 “ 50 “	221	230	451
“ 50 “ 60 “	313	227	540
“ 60 “ 70 “	132	184	316
“ 70 “ 80 “	167	189	356
“ 80 “ 90 “	65	78	143
“ 90 “ 100 “	9	12	21
Over 100 “ .....	.....	3	.....
	1,115	382	2,497

Statement of inmates of the Alms-house sent to Charity Hospital during 1871—their returns and deaths.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1871			145	142	287
Sent down during 1871			212	149	361
			357	291	648
Returned to Alms House, 1871	101	75			
Report of deaths, 1871	164	66	265	141	406
			92	150	242

There were 73 deaths in the Alms-house during the year 1871. The following were the causes:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Age and Debility	3	5	8
Asthenia	6	9	15
Apoplexy	1	1	2
Diarrhœa	2	1	3
Dysentery	1	2	3
Capillary Bronchitis	....	1	1
Bright's Disease	2	5	7
Cystitis	1	....	1
Edema	4	2	6
Heart Disease	2	2	4
Pneumonia	6	4	10
Phthisis, Pulmonalis	3	3	6
Peritonitis	....	2	2
Tabes Mesenterica	....	3	3
Uræmia	1	1	2
	32	31	74

Number of inmates received from other Institutions during 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Charity Hospital.....	101	75	176
Work House.....	75	434	509
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	1	2	3
Ward's Island.....	9	16	25
Lunatic Asylum.....	3	2	5
Randall's Island.....	1	13	14
	190	542	732

Number of inmates transferred to other Institutions during 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Charity Hospital.....	212	149	361
Work House.....	65	425	490
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	7	8	15
Ward's Island.....	2	9	11
Lunatic Asylum.....	13	7	20
Randall's Island.....	....	2	2
	299	606	899

Number of admissions, discharges and deaths at the Almshouse, for 1871.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.								
	M.	W.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.	M.	W.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.	M.	W.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.
			M.	W.	M.	W.				M.	W.	M.	W.				M.	W.			
January.....	71	79	9	18	62	61	150	60	75	10	9	50	66	135	2	2	2	2	2	4	
February.....	57	81	4	14	53	67	138	60	64	2	12	58	52	121	4	1	4	1	5		
March.....	79	89	11	18	68	71	168	108	116	17	15	91	101	224	4	2	3	2	6		
April.....	83	108	12	13	71	95	191	166	135	28	20	138	115	301	3	3	2	3	6		
May.....	115	166	19	21	96	142	281	132	170	15	30	117	140	302	2	2	1	1	4		
June.....	85	120	11	22	74	98	205	80	125	9	18	71	107	205	2	3	2	3	5		
July.....	104	135	15	18	89	117	239	99	107	16	15	83	92	206	4	5	3	5	9		
August.....	85	125	7	14	78	111	210	74	115	7	12	67	103	189	4	10	2	4	14		
September.....	102	133	10	16	92	117	235	118	142	12	10	106	132	260	2	1	1	2			
October.....	93	134	10	12	83	122	227	79	147	7	23	72	124	226	1	2	1	2	3		
November.....	121	104	18	10	103	94	225	53	92	11	10	42	82	145	2	8	1	1	10		
December.....	120	108	15	6	105	102	228	64	72	9	7	55	65	136	2	3	2	3	5		
Total.....	1115	1382	141	185	974	1197	2497	1093	1360	143	181	950	1179	2453	32	41	4	26	73		

BLIND ASYLUM.

January 1, 1872.

ISAAC BELL, Esq.,

*President Board Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR.—The Annual Report of the Asylum for Indigent Blind, with the usual statements and tables, is respectfully submitted.

There is no change to notice, in reference to this class of afflicted persons, the separate provision made by your honored Board for their comfort, is all that can be desired, and every effort of careful attendants is directed to promote their welfare, in accordance with your views and wishes.

With few exceptions, their condition as to health is good.

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES BEACH,

Warden.

Statement of admissions, discharges and deaths, at Asylum for Indigent Blind during the year 1871.

	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	M.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.	M.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.	
		W.	M.	W.	M.			W.	M.	W.	M.		W.	M.	W.			
January.....	2			2			1	4		1	4	5						
February.....	1	1		1	1		2	1		2	1	3						
March.....		1		1				1				1						
April.....	4	2		4	2		2	1		2	1	3						
May.....	3	1		3	1		2	1		2	1	3	1	1		1	2	
June.....	2	2		1	2	1	4		4		4							
July.....	3	1		3	1		2	1	1		1	3	1		1		1	
August.....	3	3	1		2	3	6		3	2		5			1		1	
September.....	3	2		1	3	1	8	3		8	3	11						
October.....	4	3		4	3		6	2	2	1	4	1	8					
November.....	10		1		9		1				1		1					
December.....	3	1	2		1	1	3				3		3					
	38	17	4	3	34	14	55	34	16	3	1	31	15	50	3	1	1	4

Nativities of inmates of Blind Asylum admitted during the year 1871.

NATIVITIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	17	4	21
Ireland	18	11	29
Germany	3	1	4
France		1	1
	38	17	55

Classification of ages of inmates of Blind Asylum admitted in 1871.

Classification of Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	1	3	4
“ 20 “ 30 “	2	3	5
“ 30 “ 40 “	4	1	5
“ 40 “ 50 “	15	2	17
“ 50 “ 60 “	11	4	15
“ 60 “ 70 “	2	2	4
“ 70 “ 80 “	1	2	3
“ 80 “ 90 “	2	..	2
“ 90 “ 100 “	..	..	..
100 years and over.....	..	..	..
	38	17	35

There were four deaths in the Blind Asylum during 1871.

NATIVITY.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	Morbus Brightii.....	1		1
Ireland	Astheria and apoplexy.....	2		2
Germany	Uræmia Bright's disease.....		1	1
		3	1	4

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERIES.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction,*

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully present in my Annual Report a succinct statement, showing that during the year one thousand and sixty-two children have been admitted to the institution, of whom 690 were boys, and 372 girls, who were disposed of as the annexed tables indicate :

STATISTICS.

- Table 1. A condensed statement of admissions, discharges, etc.
- “ 2. Number of adults and children admitted, discharged, and escaped.
 - “ 3. Ages of children admitted and discharged.
 - “ 4. Cost of maintenance of each inmate.
 - “ 5. Balance sheet.
 - “ 6. Amount and value of mechanical labor performed.
 - “ 7. Amount and value of produce raised on farm and garden at Randall's Island Nurseries for the year 1871.

REVENUE.

Six thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars have been received for a portion of the children's board, whose parents prefer keeping them here for the advantages in education and good examples that are found in the institution.

FERRY.

The receipts at ferry during the year amounted to four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

GIRLS' SEWING-ROOM.

The large girls under the immediate charge of Miss Edith Cox, Principal Matron, have accomplished the following amount of work, being engaged from one to two hours daily, after school.

New pieces made up.....	1,077
Clothing repaired	8,825
Total number of pieces.....	9,902

TAILOR-SHOP.

Twenty-five boys have been the average number employed in the shop who have made up and repaired the following articles, working from two to three hours per day :

New clothing made up. (pieces)	175
" " repaired "	17,509
Total.....	17,684

WARD SCHOOL NO. 6.

Five hundred and thirty-nine was the average attendance at school during the year, many of them showing good proficiency in their studies, and all, with a few exceptions, obedient to their teachers and attentive to the instructions received.

MECHANICS.

The mechanics have been employed in building stone piers that hold the iron columns supporting the girders at wash-house, and erecting stone foundation for wringer, encasing the new boiler with brick walls, putting in and laying new beams and floors, and jobbing in general throughout the various departments.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The two old steam boilers at engine-house having been in use many years, and well worn out, have been removed, and a new tubular

boiler substituted in their place, which is calculated to do all the cooking, washing, and drying of clothing, and heating the water for both hospitals.

HOLIDAYS.

The holidays throughout the year have been duly observed, the children being furnished on all occasions with a liberal supply of poultry, cakes, and candies by your honorable Board. Mrs. Gibbons and friends, who have performed the same good office for many years, were again present with us on Christmas, dispensing dolls, toys, etc., with a liberal hand, receiving the thanks of the little ones for their many acts of kindness towards them. The Rev. the clergy of both denominations were also here, well provided with presents of all kinds, and freely distributing the same among the children, for which act of kindness they will please accept our thanks.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. Marinus Willett, Rev. William Plested, Rev. Fathers Duranquet, Renaud and Chambaud, Mr. Shephard, the Sisters of Charity, and Christian Brothers have been assiduous in their attention to the spiritual wants of our community in their respective churches.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have had several evening entertainments, and feel indebted to the following named ladies and gentlemen, for their kind co-operation on those occasions. Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, Miss Alice Tier, the sisters Emma and Gussie Smith, Miss Fannie Moore, General Palmer, General W. S. Hillier, Colonel Long, Colonel Webster, Alderman Robert McGinnis, Messrs, John Straiton, Lawson Fuller, Charles Place, James McGregor, Daniel Thompson, and Burt's Minstrel Troupe.

CIRCUS.

In acceptance of a kind invitation from Messrs. Stone & Murry, our children attended an afternoon's exhibition of their circus at Mott Haven, which afforded them extreme pleasure, for which act of kindness they will please accept the thanks of our young community.

VISITORS.

We have been favored with crowds of visitors, many of whom have expressed themselves as being well pleased with the appearance and workings of the institution.

HEALTH OF DEPARTMENT.

We have been unusually fortunate in our freedom from all epidemics and fatal sicknesses of any kind during the year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Principal Matron, Miss Edith Cox, and Assistant Matrons, Mrs. Bottner, Strang, and Merritt, I make due acknowledgment for their co-operation in all suggestions proposed.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I tender my thanks to the gentlemen of the Board for the kindness and consideration uniformly shown.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

TABLE 1.

Condensed statement of admissions and discharges, etc., Randall's Island Nurseries, for the year 1871.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1871.
Remaining December 31, 1870...	38	67	300	130	535	.....
Admitted during 1871.....	320	577	690	372	1,959	.....
Received from hospital 1871.....			339	132	471	.....
Total.....	358	644	1,329	634	2,965	.....
Discharged to friends.....	319	538	501	293	1,651	.....
" for indenture.....			80	59	139	.....
Transferred to hospital.....			343	142	485	.....
" to Hart's Island.....			8		8	.....
Eloped.....		43	35		78	.....
Total.....	319	581	967	494	2,361	.....
Remaining in Nurseries December 31, 1871....	39	63	362	140	.....	604

TABLE 2.

Number of admissions, discharges, etc., at Randall's Island Nurseries during the year 1871.

1871.	ADMISSIONS.				TRANSFERS FROM HOSPITAL.		DISCHARGES.				TRANSFERS TO HOSPITAL.		EXPENDITURE.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
January.....	6	66	40	26	36	9	171	3	48	40	20	21	14	3	1	160
February.....	6	37	42	21	26	12	133	14	64	21	17	42	9	2	2	161
March.....	19	48	47	31	43	18	206	29	38	61	36	22	10	3	2	190
April.....	63	44	46	23	20	9	204	42	40	60	32	30	6	0	1	219
May.....	62	69	62	38	26	7	264	69	47	61	33	26	13	14	6	248
June.....	41	40	91	39	19	11	241	49	38	68	34	23	9	2	6	219
July.....	61	41	73	26	31	8	229	42	36	66	24	32	10	2	11	213
August.....	36	61	76	43	26	14	246	43	61	68	36	26	13	2	4	231
September.....	21	34	69	40	18	12	194	18	36	71	62	30	9	2	2	219
October.....	6	69	67	33	24	6	193	9	66	64	36	21	10			186
November.....	14	39	45	26	30	16	169	6	21	43	22	32	16	6		146
December.....	8	30	32	27	32	12	141	6	23	36	22	30	14			131
	320	628	690	372	339	132	381	319	487	669	362	343	132	46	36	2,313

TABLE 3.

Ages of children admitted to and discharged from Randall's Island Nurseries during the year 1871.

AGES.	Admissions.	Discharges.	AGES.	Admissions.	Discharges.
Three years and under	115	128	Eleven years.....	86	70
Four ".....	86	86	Twelve ".....	85	80
Five ".....	103	85	Thirteen ".....	87	55
Six ".....	94	87	Fourteen ".....	78	37
Seven ".....	91	78	Fifteen ".....	86	16
Eight ".....	79	86	Sixteen and over.....	75	17
Nine ".....	83	75		1,062	986
Ten ".....	128	86			

TABLE 4.

Amount and value of mechanical labor performed by inmates at Randall's Island Nurseries.

Carpenters.....	475 days at \$1.....	\$475
Painters.....	422 " ".....	422
Masons.....	199 " ".....	199
Blacksmiths.....	320 " ".....	320
		<u>\$1,416</u>

TABLE NO. 5.

Amount and value of produce raised on farm and garden, Randall's Island Nurseries, in year 1871.

	\$.	ct.		\$.	ct.
22,230 heads cabbage.....	1,778	40	Brought forward.....	4,751	44
8,070 " lettuce.....	121	05	9 pumpkin.....	72	
19,200 bunch radishes.....	96	..	600 loads of manure.....	300	..
8,314 " beets.....	83	14	50 tons of English hay.....	1,000	..
9,980 " onions.....	99	80	10 " salt ".....	150	..
1,306 " turnips.....	13	06	45 cords of wood.....	360	..
9,473 " parsley.....	199	46	89 pigs.....	1,335	..
4,500 " leeks.....	135	..			
300 bushel beets.....	181	50			\$7,897.16
31 " peas.....	38	75			
18 " beans, string.....	18	..			
29½ " " Lima.....	36	87	4 pounds of onion seed..	\$16	..
145½ " tomatoes.....	109	12	5 " leek ".....	20	..
673 " potatoes.....	504	75	2 " cabbage ".....	6	..
55 " turnips, white.....	41	25	2 " radish ".....	4	80
391 " " yellow.....	293	25	2 " parsley ".....	6	..
175 " carrots.....	131	25	1 " carrot ".....	2	50
200 " parsnips.....	150	..	3 " lettuce ".....	12	..
123 " onions.....	156	25	10 " beet ".....	20	..
6 " corn.....	75	..	2 " spinach ".....	3	20
43 barrels spinach.....	64	50	½ " parsnip ".....	50	..
39 " kale.....	78	..	½ " squash ".....	40	..
35 " cabbage.....	42	..	3 ounce of tomatoe ".....	50	..
600 cucumbers.....	6	..	6 quarts of pea ".....	1	80
975 peppers.....	5	..	16 " snap beans... ..	5	80
7,600 ears of corn.....	76	..	3 " Lima ".....	60	..
630 egg plants.....	37	80	16 " sugar corn... ..	3	20
850 squash, early.....	45	..			\$108 30
79 " Boston.....	5	..			\$8,005 46
Carried forward.....	4,751	44			

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1871.

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERIES.

Dr.

To amount Inventory January 1, 1871.....	\$28,444
" " goods for store	39,114
" " salaries.....	12,804
	\$79,871

Cr.

By amount Inventory January 1, 1871.....	\$28,204
" " goods to store.....	9,184
" " cash to office.....	594
" " board "	6,834
" " sundries "	124
" " labor	1,414
Balance.....	38,534
	\$79,871

INFANTS HOSPITAL.

INFANTS HOSPITAL, R. I.,
January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1871.

During that time there have been admitted to this institution nine hundred and three (903) children, of whom four hundred and eighty-six (486) were mothers' children, and four hundred and seventeen (417) were orphans, so-called.* The whole number of children in the house during the same period was ten hundred and ninety-eight, (1,098,) of whom five hundred and eighty-seven (587) have been discharged or adopted, and two hundred and seventy-one (271) have died, leaving on hand at the date of this writing two hundred and forty (240) inmates of the hospital.

Our system of records, as exhibited in the accompanying tables, has been made upon one and the same plan for the past four years, and therefore it affords an accurate index for the comparison of results attained in consecutive years, notwithstanding the fact that the system itself is by no means free from fault. I have preferred, however, to keep the system of registration just as I found it on taking charge of the institution for the very purpose of securing this accuracy of comparison. Looking then at table A, it will be observ-

* Correctly speaking, many of these children are not orphans, for one or both of their parents are living. They are, however, for various reasons abandoned by their parents, and therefore stand to us precisely in the relation of orphans, and are committed to the care of women other than their mothers. In our classification, accordingly, the term orphan is applied as more convenient and less liable to misconstruction than the designation of "nurse children," formerly employed.

ed that the general mortality based upon the whole number of inmates during the year has been

For 1868.....	56.76 per cent.	For 1870.....	36.49 per cent.
" 1869.....	46.83 " "	" 1871.....	24.68 " "

Thus is made good the assertion which has been several times repeated in my monthly reports to the Medical Board, that the mortality has been reduced to less than one-half of what it used to be on Blackwell's Island when this Institution was a department of the Alms-house.

Among the orphan children the death rate has been :

For 1868.....	76.77 per cent.	For 1870.....	59.30 per cent.
" 1869.....	70.32 " "	" 1871.....	38.53 " "

While with the mothers' children, the record stands, viz :

For 1868.....	20.57 per cent.	For 1870.....	15.02 per cent.
" 1869.....	20.44 " "	" 1871.....	12.26 " "

Satisfactory as these results apparently are, and I would not in the slightest degree underrate them, they are not, I believe, what ought to be attained, nor what might be, if all the disabilities and difficulties that we now contend with in our administration were removed. The causes that have combined to produce these results are : 1st, The placing of the children in a building measurably adapted to their wants. 2d, The diminution in the number of very young bottle-fed infants that are now so largely provided for by the newly established foundling asylums in the city. 3d, And corollary to this the greater average age of our infants. 4th, Better and more careful supervision and hygienic surroundings than formerly obtained. The hindrances that stand in the way of improvement are : 1st, Inadequate size of the present hospital building. 2d, Insufficient supply of wet-nurses. And 3d, the indifference, neglect, and sometimes almost criminal carelessness on the part of the attendants to whose direct keeping the infants are assigned. It must be remembered that all these attendants come from one of the two classes,—paupers or criminals,—and as regards the last mentioned, I have repeatedly plead for the abolition of such help in any capacity, about institutions for the rearing or education of children. Each year's experience only corroborates and intensifies the conviction that to rely on such assistance is not only an unwise and costly economy, but also the worst possible policy, in view of the degrading influences, and directly disastrous consequences to health and life that inevitably attend contact with such creatures. We are better off in this respect than formerly, for

the discipline of the house has been materially improved, and might be carried to a still higher degree, if a specific code of punishment for offences were adopted, and especially if every one who violates the rules of the institution were summarily deprived of its benefits and comforts. But notwithstanding such improvement, whether past or prospective, we can never wholly rid ourselves of the evils referred to, except by the entire exclusion of such classes from the children's institutions. As in former years, therefore, I have thus pointedly called attention to this deplorable feature in our administration, not as a stricture upon the policy of the Board, for I know well the necessities imposed upon them in this respect, but with the hope, by a fearless reiteration of the truth, of helping to pave the way for the adoption of a more liberal and humane system of caring for the abandoned infant population of our great city.

The methods of obtaining relief from the other obstacles referred to are obvious.

1st. Our quarters should be enlarged. In the first report which I submitted to the Medical Board after the occupation of this building*, I showed by actual measurements that our accommodations were inadequate to the wants of the Institution in case there should be any decided increase in the numbers. There has been such an increase now for many months, and even if the additional wing were completed, and ready for occupation to-day, the building would not properly accommodate the number of inmates it holds at the date of this writing. Furthermore, with the growth of our city, this increase in numbers must be continuous, and it is a prudent and commendable policy in institutions like this to anticipate and provide for something beyond immediate necessities. Table G. herewith appended, gives the capacity in cubic feet of each ward in the house, and shows that the average allowance of air for each inmate is about five hundred and fifty cubic feet. This is less than one-half of what it ought to be, and the bad effect of it is apparent in the unpleasant and injurious odors that pervade the building, especially at night. Our *system* of ventilation is a good one, but wholly inadequate to renew the air fast enough to overcome the deleterious impurities alluded to. Again, the ventilating shafts that carry off the foul air work best when the building is well heated. This apparently insignificant feature is the cause of much mischief, and it has resulted in a chronic warfare between the engi-

*See Minutes Sept. 16th, 1869, p. 557.

neer and myself on the question of ventilation, *versus* heat. All his efforts have been directed (and very wisely too, so far as relates to the expenditures of this department) to economizing heat, and this can only be done at the expense of impurity of the atmosphere in the building. All my efforts have been directed to economizing life, and this can only be done at expense of constant purity of air. As to which of the two plans is the wiser, I think there can be no doubt, and I raise the question merely for the purpose of enforcing what seems to me a very obvious and unassailable position—that immediate and temporary economy in the conduct of hospitals is frequently in the long run an ill-judged and mischievous policy. I am happy to add that the warfare referred to has been of the most amicable nature, and has not produced any unpleasant personal relations whatever. Furthermore, we are compelled still to occupy portions of the cellar for many purposes. This is wholly contradictory to the original plan of the architect, by whom it was intended that these cellars should be great air chambers, and unused for any other purpose. This, in its turn, reacts unfavorably upon the purity of the air which goes into the wards directly from these air chambers, or, in other words, the cellars. Taking all these facts together then, it is evident that we are in need of increased accommodations, and I beg leave to recommend that the Board take measures to provide for the enlargement as soon as may be practicable and consistent with the many urgent pecuniary demands upon the department, for other, and equally important purposes.

The second means of relief is to increase the number of wet nurses. In the Special Report which I laid before your Board in August last,* in reply to your resolution asking information as to how many wet nurses would be required for the orphan children, and at what rate of wages competent nurses could be obtained, I showed that even if a full supply of nurses could be procured, the expenses therefor would be enormously greater, I believe, than public opinion would at present justify. But besides this item of expense I said, “now, even assuming that the Board should decide thus liberally to pay for the high grade of help referred to, it must be borne in mind that the aggregation of so many in one building is a very serious evil, and in itself would counteract, as I have frequently shown in my reports, much of the good we might expect from the more competent and careful supervision of the children. In any given building, I care not how large

* See Minutes August 31st, 1871, p. 356.

is, we cannot go beyond a certain point in numbers without manifest and speedy danger. So far as concerns this building, we are compelled almost constantly to exceed the point, and the concentration here of the additional number of nurses contemplated would only increase the trouble. The only practicable solution then of the question would be the employment outside of nurses for the breast-fed babies, and the reservation of this building for the walking children." This plan, which is the avowed policy of the Medical Board, has met with your sanction so far as to authorize the obtaining of information as to the probability of being able to secure a sufficient number of good homes and nurses for the young infants, in the adjacent country districts, for it is believed that it will be worse than useless to attempt any such project in the city proper. There are many difficulties in the way of securing this information, but as soon as I shall have made extended inquiries, I will submit the results to your Board for consideration.

The year has been unmarked by any serious outbreak of epidemic disease. Scarlatina in an unusually mild form manifested itself during the last fall and traces of it still continue. It has destroyed, however, but a single life. A marked feature of the disease was, that almost every case was followed by desquamative nephritis. The cases were assigned to one ward, the population of which was purposely kept at a minimum. The good results of this move were apparent in the easy convalescence, and almost uniform exemption from death, among these patients. In the late Spring measles continued to crop out, a legacy from our previous year's visitation. There were but five fatal cases however, and thus far, in the present winter, we have been entirely free from this troublesome pest of children's hospitals.* From the whooping-cough we have suffered considerable damage, as the disease has been present in the hospital for a number of months. The mortality has resulted, not directly from the disease, but from the numerous intercurrent affections and sequelæ, which, as is well known, are especially apt to develop themselves in connection with this affection. I again, therefore, urgently recommend the construction of a quarantine building. This measure, which was decided upon by your Board in the winter of 1870-71, but which was prevented for lack of

* Two days only after writing the above sentence two cases of measles manifested themselves in one of our wards. The disease was evidently imported from the nursery adjoining, as the mother of the two patients had been, on several occasions unknown to myself, visiting a child sick in the Nursery Hospital with the same disease. There is every reason therefore to believe that we shall now experience the same trouble and danger from this disease as on former occasions, when it has obtained a foothold in the Hospital.

funds, would, I am sure, be of immense service to us in heading off, or stamping out, these dangerous epidemic and contagious diseases. The damage inflicted by them during the year past has, I grant you, been comparatively slight, but it is not within the range of probabilities that we can always be so fortunate in this respect, and to enforce this point, I need only recall a previous epidemic of scarlet fever on this island, which destroyed sixty patients, or that still more disastrous outbreak of measles on Ward's Island, which, in a single month, the first of my connection with the institution, cost us, directly or indirectly, the lives of no less than one hundred infants. The other diseases which have caused death do not call for special consideration. A reference to Table D. will give all the necessary details concerning them. There is, however a curious feature in the distribution of the deaths in the various wards of the hospital, as shown in Table G. Wards 17, 18 and 19, on the top floor, have had the most deaths. This is easily explained by the fact that the lower stories are reserved for the older and walking children, in order that they may have more ready access to out of door life. The youngest and smallest infants are accordingly assigned to the upper story, and it is just this class who succumb most easily to the depressing effects of sickness. Ward 17, which enjoys the unenviable reputation of having the largest number of deaths, has usually the largest number of Work-house women—just that vicious class to whom allusion has previously been made in this report. But the singular feature to which I refer, is the excess of deaths in Wards 11 and 18, situated on the second and third stories of the middle wing, or centre of the building. These wards have the same relative exposure to prevailing winds and the sunlight as the west wing, and yet the mortality is much higher than in them. They have not, however, the same superficial area of ventilating shafts, and uniformly, this central wing is the foulest and worst smelling portion of the building. Probably this alone, coupled with the small allowance of cubic feet of air to each inmate, may account for the discrepancy, and if so, it only illustrates, in a very pointed and forcible manner, the general statements above made, on the inadequate size and ventilation of the building. Ward 4, on the ground floor of the same wing is only occupied by large children, and by a comparatively small number at that. It has been the most offensive in smell of any of the wards, and for this reason we have been compelled not only to reduce the number of inmates, but even to so arrange some of the windows that they cannot be entirely closed at the top. This, you will observe,

of necessity interferes slightly with the engineer's economy of heat, but I see no escape from such a procedure.

The executive management of the hospital under the administration of Mr. Van Loan has been most efficiently and economically conducted, and the year's experience has shown that the change made, at my own request, was judicious. With a daily average population of four hundred and fifteen (415) or thirty (30) more than in the year 1870, the expenses have been eight thousand dollars (\$8,000 00) less than in that year. This diminution of expense extends to every section or class in the *per capita* statement. The only portion for which I am directly responsible is the outlay for medicines, and in the three separate years in which I have been connected with the Institution the monies expended for this item have been viz.:

For 1869.....	\$1,036 01
" 1870.....	866 63
" 1871.....	535 52

Whether this steady diminution in the use of drugs has had any connection with the equally steady diminution in the mortality during the same periods, is a point on which modesty forbids an opinion, as otherwise an argument might be furnished which could easily be construed to the disparagement of my own professional skill. Seriously, however, this decrease in the expenditure for medicines is not only satisfactory so far as relates to economy of administration, but it confirms in a positive manner certain professional opinions which I entertain on medication in the diseases of infancy. These opinions are strengthened with the recurring experience of each year; but I deem that it would be out of place to specify them in a report of this character.

Permit me in conclusion to express my appreciation of the skill and ability of my medical assistants, as well as the general willingness and devotion to duty of all the officers of the house with whom I am brought into constant personal and official relations, and also to put upon record my sincere acknowledgments of the kindness and courtesy which I have uniformly received from your Board, and the generous support which you have accorded to me. Through the means which you have placed at our disposal, much has already been accomplished; but directly facing us there remain yet other and more difficult obstacles to be overcome, and still other and more important reforms to inaugurate and carry through to successful completion.

Very Resp'y, Your Ob't Serv't,

E. S. DUNSTER,

House Physician.

TABLE A.

Comparative Statistics of the Infants Hospital for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

	ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, ETC.				PERCENTAGE.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Mothers' children admitted, including those remaining from previous year.	729	714	606	579				
Died	150	146	91	71	20.57	20.44	15.02	12.26
Discharged	431	439	422	380	59.12	61.49	69.63	65.63
Remaining	148	129	93	128	20.31	18.07	15.35	22.11
Orphan children admitted, including those remaining from previous year.	1,158	802	570	519				
Died	889	564	338	200	76.77	70.32	59.30	38.53
Discharged	164	113	130	207	14.16	14.09	22.61	39.90
Remaining	105	125	102	112	09.07	15.59	17.89	21.57
Total children admitted, including those remaining from previous year	1,887	1,516	1,176	1,098				
Died	1,039	710	429	271	55.06	46.83	36.49	24.68
Discharged	595	552	552	587	31.53	36.42	46.93	53.46
Remaining	253	254	195	240	13.41	16.75	16.58	21.86

TABLE B.

Comparative Monthly Mortality at the Infants Hospital for the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

	Admissions, including those remaining from previous months.				Number of Deaths.				Percentage of Deaths.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	416	359	333	268	93	61	40	22	22.35	16.99	12.01	8.20
February	378	358	303	293	74	75	44	25	19.58	20.95	14.52	8.53
March	411	352	303	315	78	73	51	26	18.98	20.73	16.83	8.25
April	426	391	276	311	111	67	32	38	25.45	17.13	11.59	12.21
May	385	382	288	317	92	66	34	24	23.92	17.28	11.80	7.54
June	434	383	313	313	91	96	47	14	20.96	25.06	15.01	4.47
July	441	323	304	320	117	116	66	33	26.53	35.91	21.71	10.31
August	406	273	278	310	126	31	38	35	31.03	11.35	13.67	15.34
September	351	301	250	290	94	31	24	13	26.78	10.29	9.60	4.47
October	341	335	230	298	71	38	26	13	20.82	11.34	11.30	4.36
November	319	323	235	278	35	22	11	10	10.97	6.81	4.68	3.59
December	358	322	234	286	67	34	16	18	15.92	10.55	6.83	6.29
Average	389	342	279	301	87	59	36	23	21.94	17.03	12.45	7.80

TABLE C.

Showing the number of Infants admitted, with their Class and Condition.

	MOTHERS' CHILDREN.									ORPHAN CHILDREN.									Total	
	W. N.			B. F.			W. C.			W. N.			B. F.			W. C.				
	G.	F.	P.	G.	F.	P.	G.	F.	P.	G.	F.	P.	G.	F.	P.	G.	F.	P.		
January.....	19	1	1	.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	5	2	.....	11	5	6	8	.....	4	73	
February.....	12	6	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	6	1	.....	15	5	3	10	1	.....	69	
March.....	15	6	5	2	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	1	2	.....	9	8	9	5	1	2	77
April.....	14	3	3	.....	.....	1	11	1	.....	2	.....	1	12	8	9	4	12	1	1	84
May.....	26	6	3	1	2	1	10	2	4	3	.....	.....	11	4	6	13	1	2	96	
June.....	18	8	4	1	.....	1	14	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	2	5	1	10	4	80	
July.....	19	2	4	1	.....	.....	10	1	1	2	1	.....	14	5	5	3	12	3	83	
August.....	28	6	2	2	.....	.....	11	3	1	3	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1	9	2	2	84
September.....	24	7	2	.....	1	.....	14	6	1	4	.....	.....	8	5	3	.....	11	2	.....	86
October.....	22	3	1	1	.....	.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	1	8	5	1	86
November.....	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	3	2	1	50
December.....	11	6	2	.....	.....	.....	10	2	2	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	6	1	2	.....	51
Grand Total.....	210	61	31	8	3	2	119	26	15	31	6	1	112	47	57	12	107	25	15	908

TABLE D,
*Showing the diseases of those that died, with the number that died of each
during 1871.*

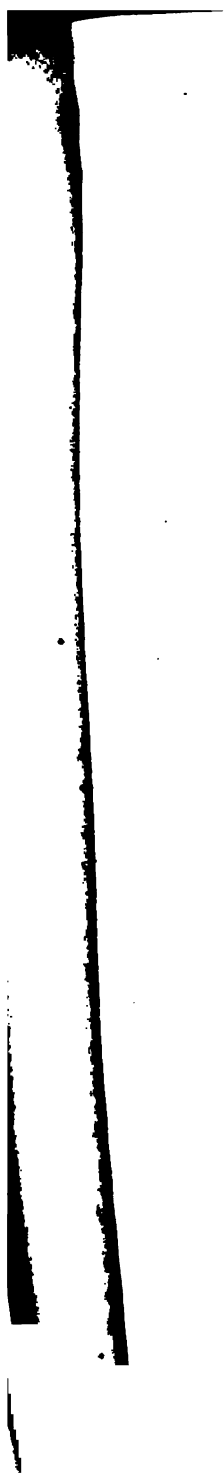
DISEASES.	Mother's Children.			Orphan Children.			Total.
Ambustio.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abscess, scrofulous.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bright's disease.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis.....	3	..	..	3	..	..	6
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	..	..	..	5	..	6
Cholera infantum.....	8	1	1	5	12	..	27
Convulsions.....	2	..	..	4	10	..	16
Croup, membranous.....	3	..	1	..	1	1	6
Diphtheria.....	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Dysentery.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Gangrene of leg.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gastro-intestinal catarrh, or Enterocolitis.....	6	2	..	11	58	1	78
Hydrocephalus, chronic.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Hydrancephaloid.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inanition.....	1	..	..	4	23	1	29
Lungs, inflammation of.....	8	1	1	4	25	..	39
Lungs, œdema of.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles.....	3	..	..	2	..	..	5
Meningitis, simple.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Meningitis, tubercular.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Pemphigus, acute.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pertussis.....	4	..	..	1	1	..	6
Purpura hæmorrhagica.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scrofula (knee joint).....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlatina.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis, hereditary.....	5	1	..	..	1	..	7
Tuberculosis, acute.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis, general.....	5	..	1	2	10	2	20
Total.....	58	5	8	37	153	10	271

TABLE E,
*Showing the ages of those who died at the Infants Hospital during the
year 1871.*

AGES.	MOTHER'S CHILDREN.			ORPHAN CHILDREN.			Total.
	W. N.	B. F.	W. C.	W. N.	B. F.	W. C.	
Less than 1 week.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 2 weeks	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
" " 3 "	1	..	..	..	5	..	6
" " 1 month	..	..	..	1	12	..	13
" " 2 months.....	3	2	..	4	25	..	34
" " 3 "	6	..	..	6	13	..	25
" " 4 "	5	1	..	5	19	..	30
" " 5 "	4	1	..	1	13	..	19
" " 6 "	5	1	..	2	9	..	17
" " 7 "	2	..	..	4	9	..	15
" " 8 "	5	..	..	6	5	..	16
" " 9 "	1	..	..	3	5	..	9
" " 10 "	3	..	..	..	6	..	9
" " 11 "	2	..	..	3	3	..	8
" " 1 year	5	..	..	2	4	..	11
" " 2 years	16	..	3	..	22	5	46
" " 3 "	..	..	5	..	1	5	11
Grand Total.....	58	5	8	37	153	10	271

TABLE F,
*Showing the time in Hospital of those who died at the Infants Hospital
during the year 1871.*

THE TIME IN HOSPITAL.	MOTHERS' CHILDREN.			ORPHAN CHILDREN.			Total
	W. N.	R. F.	W. C.	W. N.	R. F.	W. C.	
Less than 1 week	4	..	1	1	6	..	13
“ “ 2 weeks	3	3	..	4	33	1	44
“ “ 3 “	3	..	..	4	26	1	34
“ “ 1 month	8	..	1	..	16	..	25
“ “ 2 months	12	1	1	6	28	1	49
“ “ 3 “	3	1	1	3	17	3	28
“ “ 4 “	8	..	3	7	10	2	30
“ “ 5 “	5	..	..	..	4	1	10
“ “ 6 “	3	..	..	6	3	1	13
“ “ 7 “	2	..	..	5	3	..	10
“ “ 8 “	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
“ “ 9 “	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
“ “ 10 “	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
“ “ 11 “	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
“ “ 1 year	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
“ “ 2 years	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
“ “ 3 “	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	58	5	8	37	153	10	271



INFANTS HOSPITAL.

INFANTS HOSPITAL, R. I.,
January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR.—I respectfully submit the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1871.

The number of inmates remaining at date of this report shows an increase of forty-five (45) children, and five (5) adults, over the year previous ; the average daily number has been four hundred and fifteen, (415) an increase of thirty (30) over the preceding year.

The accompanying statements also show the census, admissions and discharges, of both children and adults ; the balance-sheet of expenses, and the expense per capita of each inmate supported during the year.

A gang of forty (40) Penitentiary prisoners, under charge of two keepers were engaged during the early part of the year in quarrying stone for sea-wall, roads, walks, etc., and are now at work grading the grounds about the building. A number of Work-house prisoners under the able direction of Mr. Henry Miner, have also been employed in completing a macadamized road twenty feet wide from the dock to the front entrance of the hospital, and have now nearly finished the grading of one-half the large space in front of the hospital, which has been a great improvement, and when done will present a very fine appearance.

The changes in the heating apparatus made early last winter by the addition of steam-coils in each ward, and covering with felt all

the large pipes, besides saving a vast amount of fuel, have proved of immense service, as the building is now comfortable at all times with the exception, that when heavy winds prevail the wards exposed are slightly uncomfortable.

Several of the wards have had water-closets put in them, specially adapted to the use of the larger children, and there has been a marked sanitary improvement in consequence of the change.

I am pleased to state that there has been a large reduction in the expenses of this Institution, although the average daily numbers has been larger than in 1870.

I wish to return thanks to Mrs. Jane Garrison, Matron ; Mr. Brady, Engineer, and all the other officers and employees for their strict attention to their respective duties.

Allow me to express my due appreciation of the kindness and courtesy which has at all times been extended towards me by the members of your Honorable Board, and in doing so, to assure you that it shall ever be my aim to merit a continuance of the same, evincing as it does, the confidence and trust you repose in me in the performance of the duties of my position.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. VAN LOAN,

Clerk.

TABLE 1.
Census of the Infants Hospital, for the year 1871.

	CHILDREN.							ADULTS.					
	MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Adults and Children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total Children.						
Remaining in Hospital January 1, 1871.....	44	49	93	51	51	102	195	40	145	185	49	136	380
Admitted during year.....	237	249	486	209	208	417	903	552	808	1,360	315	1,045	2,263
Total.....	281	298	579	260	259	519	1,098	592	953	1,545	364	1,181	2,643
Died	40	26	66	104	101	205	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271
Discharged.....	178	202	380	83	82	165	545	501	750	1,251	275	976	1,796
Adopted.....				18	24	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Eloped.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	51	53	104	46	58	104
Total.....	218	228	446	205	207	412	858	552	803	1,355	321	1,034	2,313
Remaining.....	63	70	133	55	52	107	240	40	150	190	43	147	430

TABLE 2.

Admissions, deaths, discharges and adoptions of Children at the Infants Hospital, for the year 1871.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.						DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.						ADOPTIONS.							
	Mother's			Orphan.			Mother's			Orphan.			Mother's			Orphan.			Orphan.							
	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.					
																						Monthly Total.			Monthly Total.	
January	19	11	30	23	20	43	73	3	1	4	11	7	18	22	3	10	13	3	3	6	19	1	2	3	3	
February.....	13	16	29	15	25	40	69	3	3	6	12	7	19	25	6	12	18	4	6	10	28	..	2	2	2	
March.....	21	17	38	21	18	39	77	3	3	6	5	15	20	26	16	19	35	11	12	23	58	2	2	4	4	
April.....	10	21	31	28	25	53	84	5	1	6	18	15	32	38	12	19	31	9	8	17	48	1	3	4	4	
May.....	31	25	56	20	20	40	96	3	3	6	8	14	18	24	25	19	44	5	7	12	56	1	3	4	4	
June.....	23	22	45	17	13	35	80	2	1	3	5	6	11	14	21	18	39	8	10	18	57	1	4	5	5	
July.....	17	20	37	26	20	46	83	3	1	4	14	15	29	33	20	19	39	6	8	14	53	6	2	8	8	
August.....	25	29	54	15	15	30	84	5	3	8	16	11	27	35	25	19	44	16	7	23	67	4	2	6	6	
September.....	26	29	55	16	17	33	88	4	3	7	2	4	6	13	17	17	34	6	5	11	45	1	1	2	2	
October.....	20	23	43	11	14	25	68	1	3	4	4	4	5	9	13	20	28	43	5	3	8	56	..	1	1	1
November.....	20	15	35	10	5	15	50	2	2	4	5	1	6	10	10	9	19	5	7	12	31	..	2	2	2	
December	12	21	33	7	11	18	51	6	2	8	4	6	10	18	3	13	16	5	6	11	27	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	237	249	486	209	208	417	953	40	36	66	104	101	205	271	178	202	380	83	82	165	545	18	24	42	42	

Admissions, discharges and elopements of Adults at the Infants Hospital, for the year 1871.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					ELOPEMENTS.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January.....	6	42	48	5	43	5	41	46	9	37	1	..	1	..	1
February.....	15	32	47	9	38	10	32	42	6	36	1	..	1	1	..
March.....	80	77	157	36	121	69	83	151	32	119	8	1	9	4	5
April.....	78	64	142	32	110	76	57	133	22	111	8	5	13	5	8
May.....	36	90	126	28	98	53	78	131	22	109	3	9	12	5	7
June.....	44	79	123	34	89	35	67	102	27	75	6	11	17	6	11
July.....	40	69	109	29	80	31	67	98	27	71	9	6	15	5	10
August.....	32	93	125	27	98	35	91	126	27	99	3	4	7	4	3
September.....	29	67	96	23	73	27	56	83	24	59	2	8	10	4	6
October.....	57	80	137	34	103	41	80	121	27	94	4	4	8	7	1
November.....	68	64	132	36	96	49	53	102	27	75	2	4	6	2	4
December.....	67	51	118	22	96	70	46	116	25	91	4	1	5	3	2
Total.....	552	808	1,360	315	1,045	501	750	1,251	275	975	51	53	104	45	58



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INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, W. I.,
January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

President Commissioners

Public Charities and Correction.

I have the honor to present for the information of the Commissioners this, my Report upon the Inebriate Asylum, under my charge, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

During the year just ended, there have been admitted to this asylum fifteen hundred and sixty persons. Of this number there were discharged, fourteen hundred and twenty-eight; eloped, one hundred and nine; died, one. Of the aggregate admissions two hundred and thirty-three were "pay patients," at rates of board ranging from two dollars and a half to forty dollars per week; while the ten hundred and twenty-seven were "free inmates."

This latter class consists of persons who have been committed to the Work-house on petty charges, *e. g.*, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, intemperance, etc., and transferred here for the remainder of their commitment. They receive board, in some instances clothing, and medical attendance, in return for their labor. The women, under the charge and direction of the matron, are assigned to the house-keeping details; while the men, under the superintendence of the foreman, E. T. Simpson, are variously occupied about the asylum grounds, in the engine room, gas house, stables, etc.

As this is comparatively a new place, very much has been required and still needs to be done, as regards general improvements. Although several times detached and assigned, with his men, to temporary duty at the new Lunatic Asylum, Mr. Simpson has during the latter part of the summer and the fall constructed two hundred feet of heavy sea-wall, has levelled, graded and sodded one hundred square feet of embankment fronting the East River, in addition to grading two hundred feet more of embankment and levelling the remainder of the lawn preparatory to sodding. A large amount of other work, equally important, though less conspicuous has been accomplished. Eighty tons of good ice have been cut and stored; two hundred feet of road, of the most durable quality, have been made directly in the rear of the main building. In this connection, I think it not improper to express the wish, that at the earliest moment they may deem it practicable the Board will instruct Mr. Simpson to resume his duties here. His services are greatly needed. He is an excellent officer; energetic and efficient.

The general condition of the asylum buildings is good. I must, however, remind the Board that the roof continues to leak at two or three points. Many of the window-frames need to be re-fitted, while the entire system of steam-pipes for heating the building, requires a thorough examination. With a low temperature and with the wind in certain directions, it is almost impossible to warm the corresponding half of the house. Whether the difference is due to some defect in the construction of the building or in the pipes themselves, I am unable to say. The engineer in charge, as well as his predecessor, has been unable, to either remedy the fault or even to account for it satisfactorily. Considerations of economy, as well as regard for the comfort of the inmates render it desirable, that the necessary repairs be made as soon as practicable; certainly before the opening of another winter.

The sanitary condition of the asylum receives unceasing care and attention. At the same time, the general health of all the inmates has remained excellent.

With this general statement, I refer to the accompanying tables for all statistical details.

There have been present and under treatment during the year, two hundred and seventy-six inebriates—properly so called. Of these, twenty-three, (twenty-one men, two women), were admitted with

incipient or fully developed delirium tremens, all recovering save one, whose death was directly caused by coagula of the heart and great vessels. Two of the inmates have been resident two years and upward, three more than eighteen months and less than two years, while the remainder have been here for terms ranging from one week to ten months. A large number have been cases of re-admission—twenty-nine for the second time, eleven for the third, four for the fourth, three for the fifth and one for the sixth time. Brought here in a state of intoxication more or less complete, and on short commitments, they remain until they are entirely recovered from their debauch. By this time their commitment has expired. They take their discharge and go out, ready to repeat the process in a few weeks or months, as the case may be.

Last summer I recommended to the Board that no female inebriates should be admitted subsequent to the discharge of those who were then under treatment. This recommendation was approved and none have been received since the close of November last. The experience of other asylums has shown very conclusively that it is not only undesirable but in a great degree impracticable to associate men and women in institutions of this character.

The Commissioners have erected this asylum for the express benefit of inebriates. They have provided all the facilities and advantages which recent experience has shown to be essential to the reformation of this rapidly increasing class of society.

The institution has now been three years in full operation, and the question naturally suggests itself—what are the results? What has been accomplished to counter-balance the liberal expenditure that has been made? I am compelled to admit that as yet no decisive results have been reached—no such advantages yet obtained as were doubtless anticipated.

It would be inappropriate, as it is unnecessary within the restricted limits of a general report, for me to enter into any discussion of the question of inebriate reform, or to engage in arguments whether favorable or adverse to the various theories which have been advanced in reference to this subject.

In fact, I am not prepared to commit myself to any expression of positive opinion, or to any individual theory. I shall content myself

with simply indicating certain prominent reasons for the absence thus far of permanent results of efforts at reform.

There are two classes of inebriates here—the voluntary or self-committed and the committed. The self-committed patients are those who have laid aside every other occupation and have sought admission to the asylum for the express purpose of reforming. They are amenable to every obligation of necessary discipline, they require little or no restraint, and, in fine, accept the role of invalid *gentlemen*. They struggle against their old habits resolutely—perseveringly. They fight against physical and mental depression and the occasional intense craving for their accustomed stimulant. Even though they should chance to yield for the moment, to sudden, strong temptation, they are by no means discouraged, but begin anew and persist. I have had eleven of this class under treatment during the year—men who have pursued the course I have just described. Most unfortunately and unwisely, they limited their term of residence to three, six or eight months, on the expiration of which they left the asylum, each one regarding himself as “cured of *dipsomania*”—each confident of his entire reformation. Since their discharge I have lost all trace of these cases, except in the single instance of a gentleman who remained six months. He had been an excessive drinker for many years, and was brought here by his friends as a last resort. There are now five months since he resumed his business. I have met him several times and am informed that he continues strictly temperate. Now if these eleven self-committed patients had remained long enough to leave no room for questioning the genuineness of their reformation, I can see no reason for doubting that they might have furnished valuable results in regard to the question of reform.

In all cases, time is an absolutely essential element of success. Habits, confirmed by years of constant practice, are not to be overcome and laid aside by a single unaided effort. It will often require the exercise of all the powers of a strong mind. For myself, I believe that as a general rule, one year is the least practicable time within which to anticipate permanent reformation. Even then, I should not pronounce the success complete and beyond the probability of relapse, until the patient had endured the test of exposure to old associations, with old associates, and to the manifold temptations of social life.

A man may do admirably well so long as he remains within the

limits of an asylum, protected as far as possible from whatever might seem to recall the fascinations of the old life; but it is the ability to withstand temptation, which furnishes the sure test and measure of genuine reformation.

The "committed" inmates are those who are here, to a certain extent under compulsion; some have been sent by magistrates in part as punishment—partly to afford them a chance to reform. Others have been brought by their friends, with a certain hope that they may be benefitted by their compulsory residence, and to spare themselves the constant annoyance and disgrace caused by their excesses. The inmates composing this class manifest neither desire nor inclination to benefit by the advantages which surround them. As they are here from necessity and not from choice, their time and thoughts are devoted to the most feasible plans for procuring liquor, or for escaping from the island. As a general rule, they are insensible to all appeals to their conscience, or to sentiments of honor. They seem incapable of truth, and no reliance whatever can be placed upon their most solemn promises. There are a few exceptional cases in this class, of men who have the best intentions, who would be glad to reform; but unfortunately they possess no moral courage, nor the requisite firmness of purpose. They suffer from the bad influence exerted over them by the worst men of their own class, with whom they are associated. Nor is it at all possible, under existing circumstances to prevent this unfortunate intimacy.

This is the class which requires constant watching and restraint. Their indifference and apparent insensibility to any higher motives of life than the gratification of their depraved tastes and desires, added to their short terms of commitment, render it impossible to recognize any results that have the slightest bearing upon the question of inebriate reform.

It would be a decided improvement in the general economy of the asylum if these two classes, together with the exceptional cases I have alluded to, could be entirely isolated, each from the other. It does not, however, appear to be practicable at present. The system of readmissions is decidedly bad; it is of no benefit whatever to the individual, it has a bad effect upon the other patients, and tends to create unfavorable and erroneous impressions in regard to the asylum. I respectfully recommend to the Board that no admissions be hereafter

granted for a less period than six months. No shorter term of residence—whether voluntary or compulsory—is likely to be of any permanent benefit.

The question of inebriate reform is not to be settled by the statistics or experience of a single asylum.

The observations obtained from all similar institutions throughout the country, extending through a series of years, will be requisite before any theory as to treatment can be accepted as settled, or any system of management be definitely adopted.

Scientific men on the continent, who are watching our experiments closely and with the deepest interest, assert that they shall not look for any decided results within five years at the least.

In the meanwhile, I am unable to see that the Commissioners have the slightest occasion for discouragement. The gradual changes and improvements, which constantly increasing experience will suggest, cannot fail to bear fruit in good time.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the zeal and efficiency with which the officers of the asylum have invariably performed their official duties.

I have the honor to remain sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. ADAMS, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

TABLE A.

GENERAL STATEMENT—INEBRIATE ASYLUM, 1871.

	PAY.			FREE.			Native.	Foreign.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Remaining Jan 1, 1871...	34	9	43	73	42	115	52	106	158
Admitted to Dec. 31, 1871..	188	45	233	802	525	1327	610	950	1560
Total.....	222	54	276	875	567	1442	662	1056	1718
Discharged from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1871.	149	39	188	738	502	1240	496	932	1428
Eloped.....	41	7	48	43	18	61	57	52	109
Died.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total.....	191	46	237	781	520	1301	553	985	1538
Remaining Jan. 1, 1872...	31	8	39	94	47	141	109	71	180

TABLE B.

Provisions.

MONTH.	CLASS I.				CLASS II.			
	Average No.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Average No.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.
January.....	17	d. c.	d. c. m.	d. c. m.	27	d. c.	d. c. m.	c. m.
February.....	14	538 00	38 45 2.	1 07 9.1	27	513 74	11 86 2.	37 2.6
March.....	15	431 56	30 83 6.	1 10 0.9	27	230 18	11 57 7.	39 2.1
April.....	15	633 26	41 55 1.	1 84 6.5	26	369 70	13 57 2.	44 7.5
May.....	15	368 75	33 91 7.	73 7.3	24	369 18	11 53 4.	39 7.3
June.....	19	554 13	39 16 4.	94 0.6	26	267 13	11 04 2.	39 6.2
July.....	17	723 72	43 57 1.	1 41 9.	26	313 40	13 08 4.	46 1.6
August.....	16	719 13	44 94 9.	1 44 9.9	21	433 26	13 06 4.	44 6.5
September.....	15	395 51	31 99 5.	70 9.5	23	369 68	11 38 9.	39 2.6
October.....	15	577 86	38 52 4.	1 38 4.1	20	369 18	11 37 2.	39 2.1
November.....	10	469 31	46 93 1.	1 51 3.6	25	373 69	14 54 2.	46 1.9
December.....	9	337 12	37 45 8.	1 34 8.6	21	253 23	12 06 9.	46 1.9
	12	287 62	19 80 2.	63 8.3	18	147 06	8 28 2.	26 4.6
Total.....	177	5,906 65	411 14	13 53 1.3	313	2,774 02	143 06	4 72 6.1
Average.....	15	491 39	34 26 2.	1 12 6.7	26	314 80	11 96 2.	39 2.3

MONTH.	CLASS III.				FARM.			
	Average No.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Average No.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.
January.....	15	d. c.	d. c. m.	c. m.	123	d. c.	d. c. m.	c. m.
February.....	16	138 57	8 93 8.	28 8.3	145	530 96	4 34 7.	13 9.2
March.....	16	118 83	7 42 7.	27 2.4	145	517 81	3 57 1.	12 7.5
April.....	16	165 34	10 33 4.	33 3.3	129	552 69	4 28 4.	13 8.2
May.....	15	102 30	6 82	22 7.3	106	369 13	3 48 2.	11 6.1
June.....	18	140 00	7 77 8.	25 0.9	100	369 24	3 69 2.	11 9.1
July.....	21	178 14	8 49 3.	28 2.8	86	342 99	3 68 8.	13 2.9
August.....	20	201 15	10 05 7.	32 4.4	87	418 00	4 80 5.	15 8.
September.....	20	175 40	8 77	28 2.9	90	294 60	3 27 3.	10 5.6
October.....	20	161 06	8 06 4.	26 0.5	78	328 96	4 21 7.	14 0.6
November.....	20	231 73	11 56 7.	37 3.1	96	387 04	4 03 2.	13 0.1
December.....	20	162 09	8 10 5.	26 8.5	94	352 46	3 75	12 5.
	16	90 20	5 63 8.	17 8.6	127	390 70	3 07 6.	9 9.2
Total.....	217	1,864 83	101 97 1.	3 34 3.	1261	4,934 58	46 51 7.	1 52 8.5
Average.....	18	155 40	8 49 8.	27 8.6	105	4 11 21	3 87 6.	12 7.4

Total number of inmates for the year 1871, 1,968. Monthly average, 164.

Total monthly cost, \$101 51 7. Total daily cost, \$3 34 4.5. Total yearly cost, \$16,490 06.

Average monthly cost, \$8 46. Average daily cost, 27 7.5. Average yearly cost, \$1,374 17.

TABLE C.
Total monthly and daily cost of Clothing, Bedding, Liquors, and Drugs, for 1871,

MONTHS.	Average Number.	CLOTHING AND BEDDING.			LIQUORS AND DRUGS.					
		Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Liquors.	Drugs.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	
		d. c.	d. c. m.	c. m.	d. c.	d. c.	d. c.	d. c. m.	c. m.	
January.....	180	218 99	1 20 3.3	08 8.8	3 00	47 68	50 68	27 8.2	9.	
February.....	202	279 18	1 38 2.1	04 9.4	4 50	55 41	60 01	29 7.1	1 0.6	
March.....	186	58 39	0 45 9.1	01 4.8	1 50	56 94	58 44	31 4.2	1 0.3	
April.....	160	165 96	1 03 7.4	08 4.6	6 90	61 46	67 46	42 1.6	1 4.1	
May.....	163	164 00	1 00 6.1	08 2.6	3 00	31 10	34 10	20 9.2	6.7	
June.....	150	272 05	1 81 3.7	06 0.5	16 50	47 07	63 57	42 3.3	1 4.1	
July.....	154	37 15	0 24 1.2	00 7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
August.....	160	186 80	1 16 7.5	08 7.7	12 00	58 48	65 48	40 8.9	1 3.2	
September.....	143	20 20	0 14 1.3	00 4.7	10 13	33 11	43 24	30 2.4	1 0.1	
October.....	151	248 46	1 64 5.6	05 3.1	6 00	43 06	49 06	32 4.9	1 0.5	
November.....	144	02 96	0 43 7.2	01 4.8	1 50	14 27	15 77	10 9.5	3.6	
December.....	173	142 74	0 82 5.1	02 6.6	6 00	19 27	25 27	14 6.1	4.7	
Total.....	1,968	1,466 92	11 35 9.7	37 5.3	70 13	462 85	552 94	3 23 5.9	10 6.9	
Average.....	104	154 74	94 6.4	3 1.2	5 94	20 40	44 41	26 2.6	8.9	

TABLE D.
Total monthly and daily cost of Salaries, Fuel and Miscellaneous Articles, for 1871.

Month.	Average Number of Men.	SALARIES.			FUEL AND LIGHT.			MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
		Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.
January.....	182	d. c. m. 635 65	d. c. m. 3 49 2.6	c. m. 11 2.6	d. c. m.	d. c. m.	c. m.	d. c. m. 260 30	d. c. m. 1 37 3.6	c. m. 4 4.4
February.....	202	635 65	3 14 6.8	11 2.7	1,831 17	9 06 5.2	32 3.8	583 67	2 08 9.	10 3.2
March.....	186	630 81	3 39 1.4	10 9.4	.....	.....	.....	245 36	1 31 9.1	4 2.5
April.....	160	690 55	3 87 9.1	12 9.3	767 26	4 14 5.3	13 8.2	219 00	1 37 3.1	4 5.4
May.....	163	606 66	3 72 1.8	12 6.5	1,318 72	8 27 4.4	20 6.7	345 18	2 11 7.6	6 8.3
June.....	160	616 06	4 11 1.1	13 7.	.....	.....	.....	287 23	1 38 1.5	4 6.1
July.....	151	628 40	4 08 0.5	13 1.6	.....	.....	.....	466 86	2 06 6.6	9 5.7
August.....	160	630 03	3 94 1.6	12 7.1	.....	.....	.....	124 81	90 2.6	3 2.
September.....	163	630 06	4 41 0.2	14 7.	21 00	14 6.9	4.9	170 64	1 19 3.3	3 9.8
October.....	161	547 33	3 62 4.7	11 7.	791 70	5 24 8.3	16 6.1	166 89	1 10 5.2	3 5.6
November.....	144	537 33	3 73 1.4	12 4.4	.....	.....	.....	144 79	1 00 5.5	3 3.5
December.....	173	641 84	3 13 2.	10 1.	1,280 18	7 43 4.6	23 9.8	161 99	0 17 9.6	3 3.3
Total.....	1,908	7,202 30	44 06 3.1	146 9.6	6,046 02	34 30 9.7	1 14 2.6	3,101 31	10 69 6.6	61 4.6
Average.....	164	605 19	3 72 1.9	12 2.4	508 91	3 83 9.1	99 5.3	360 94	1 64 9.6	5 1.3

TABLE E.
Admissions, discharges, ejections, and deaths, for 1871.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						ELOPEMENTS.						DEATHS.			
	PAY.		FREE.				PAY.		FREE.				PAY.		FREE.				PAY.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Native.	Foreign.	
January.....	11	2	13	63	43	96	34	75	13	2	15	44	42	86	27	74	2	2	4	6	6	2
February.....	7	3	10	72	38	110	39	81	10	3	13	59	38	97	38	72	2	1	3	6	6	3
March.....	14	5	19	80	41	121	61	79	10	2	12	90	34	124	51	85	2	1	3	6	6	3
April.....	14	3	17	67	47	114	47	84	12	3	15	74	49	123	41	97	2	1	3	16	4	20
May.....	24	3	27	57	53	110	55	82	13	3	16	51	38	99	41	74	3	3	6	2	5	6
June.....	18	5	23	60	43	103	50	76	10	3	13	67	48	115	32	96	5	1	6	5	5	3
July.....	20	4	24	65	41	106	45	85	14	2	16	51	39	90	40	66	3	3	6	1	3	4
August.....	19	10	29	39	41	80	49	60	17	6	23	53	45	108	48	83	5	5	1	1	5	1
September.....	12	2	14	49	35	104	46	72	20	8	28	47	48	95	43	80	4	1	5	3	4	7
October.....	16	3	19	41	64	105	38	86	12	3	15	35	61	96	44	67	6	6	2	3	5	5
November.....	13	2	15	87	39	116	96	35	9	2	11	40	31	71	58	24	4	4	1	1	2	1
December.....	30	3	33	132	30	162	50	135	9	2	11	107	29	136	33	114	5	5	1	1	1	6
Total.....	188	45	233	802	525	1327	610	950	149	39	188	735	502	1240	486	823	41	7	48	43	18	51
																					1	1

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY.

AT SEA, OFF MADEIRA ISLAND,
January, 1, 1872.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit to your Honorable Board the Third Annual Report of the N. S. S. Mercury under my command, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

We commenced the year at sea, off the Western Islands, having left New York, December 20, 1871, on a “long” practice cruise, which extended to Madeira, Canary Islands, Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, and the Islands of Barbadoes and St. Thomas, West Indies; arriving at New York, all well, April 21, 1871.

It was highly gratifying to remark at the different ports which we visited, the extraordinary interest evinced by all classes of the people, more especially officers of the Government, in the object and organization of the School-ship. The wisdom that devises, and the generous benevolence that sustains an institution of the kind, which provides at once a home, and the means of acquiring an honest livelihood to the friendless and refractory waifs, that form no small nor unimportant part of the population of all large cities; that is composed in fact of that lawless and unbridled element which, merging into manhood, ignorant alike of law, obedience and self-respect, and reckless of consequences, is ever ready at the call of whatever unprincipled agitation, to launch forth in riot and destruction, or anything else that will tend to gratify its brutal, desperate and ungovernable passions. An institution like this, which strikes at the root of this evil, by

charitably providing a home and a profession for these friendless and lawless youths, by educating them, by subjecting them, and by teaching them the necessity of law and obedience; so that if they do not, which is quite probable, all become seamen, they will at least have had their heads turned the right way, so to speak; they will have learned to recognize the necessity of law and order.

The means thus offered to the boys of gaining an honest and useful livelihood were warmly and earnestly praised, and highly appreciated, and although I took care for obvious reasons, to explain in every case, that the ship was *not* of the naval force of the United States, and that its officers held *no* commissions from the General Government, but simply appointed by the City of New York, the usual courtesies, both official and otherwise, that are tendered to ships of war visiting foreign ports, were freely extended to us, out of respect for, and in appreciation of the wise and noble principles embodied in the institution. Everywhere, in fact, we were received with marked respect and interest. The boys were allowed to go on shore on liberty, whenever it was possible to do so, and invariably conducted themselves in a becoming and orderly manner; and it was highly gratifying to observe how rapidly and effectually the stern discipline of the ship had impressed them with an air of respect and obedience. The change was indeed as wonderful as it was gratifying—to see on the street a party of the little fellows, who, perhaps two months before, would have addressed you as anything else than a gentleman, had you ventured to insist on your right to a share of the pavement—now dressed in the neat and tidy blue shirt and trousers of the naval service, standing at “attention,” and raising their caps orderly and respectfully, as an officer passes them, with as much precision and steadiness as veteran men-of-war-men.

Distinguished officers of the army, navy and civil service of England, Spain and Portugal visited the ship, and were much pleased. Many, indeed, were the praises that were lavished on the wise policy and liberality of that nation whose power was extended not only to restrain and punish the lawless, but to watch with paternal care over, and generously guide, educate and employ its people.

From the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, explorations were made of the bottom of the ocean, a detailed report of which was published by your Honorable Board, which I venture to hope will not be without interest to the scientific world. They were made

in an open boat, at the cost of no little labor and danger, often in exceedingly rough weather, and at all times exposed to the burning rays of a tropical sun.

I may add, this cruise was attended by most gratifying results ; no accidents occurred, and the sanitary condition of the ship remained excellent.

I am happy to state that the opportunity offered the boys of gaining a practical knowledge of seamanship, navigation, and an English education, has been taken advantage of—while all improved, many excelled in the various branches connected with a seaman's profession.

We left New York with two hundred and fifty-nine boys between the ages of twelve and nineteen. On our return, one hundred boys who had been attached to the ship eighteen months and more, were competent to ship in the naval or merchant service as ordinary seamen ; twelve were shipped direct from the "Mercury" into the naval service for three years, and twenty to merchant vessels bound on long voyages. About forty of those discharged during the year have, (as our record will show,) shipped of their own accord in the navy and merchant service.

The majority of these boys, were it not for the advantages gained while attached to this institution, would, in all probability, still be leading an idle life.

The fine weather during the summer months was taken advantage of, by making short practice cruises in Long Island Sound, and at sea, from Sandy Hook to the coast of Maine.

During the year the ship has been at sea one hundred and eighty-eight days ; but one accident occurred, which resulted in the death of one of our boys, Thomas Cosgrove, aged eighteen, who fell from aloft while exercising at furling sail, in the vicinity of Cape Cod, August 31st, and was buried at sea.

During the months of September, October and November, the ship remained at her anchorage off Hart's Island, refitting, preparatory to the winter's cruise of 1871-72.

During this time the decks and outside planking were recaulked, the ship stripped of all her rigging, and most of the spars removed and

replaced by new ones, those removed having been inspected and condemned as unfit for further use.

The un-rigging and re-rigging of the ship was performed almost entirely by the boys, and to my entire satisfaction.

Having been equipped and provisioned for a five months' cruise, we left Hart's Island, December 16th, 1871, in obedience to orders from your Honorable Board, and proceeded to sea through Long Island Sound, on a cruise to the Canary Islands and coast of Brazil, with a full complement of officers, twelve seamen and two hundred and fifty-three boys. Thus far the cruise has progressed most favorably, although we experienced the usual bad weather looked for during the winter months in the North Atlantic. But few of the boys were sea-sick, and they soon recovered.

The good feeling, harmony of action and system of the different departments of the ship on this cruise, augurs well for its success and the enforcement of discipline.

Throughout the year the sanitary condition of the ship has been excellent, as the following extract from the report of the Surgeon of the ship will show: "every precaution, which a long experience could suggest, has been observed for the prevention of disease among us: as a result the boys have been remarkably healthy throughout the year, and there is every reason to suppose will continue so. This may be attributed in a large measure to the required observance of a perfect cleanliness of habit. Every morning the boys' persons are thoroughly washed and their entire clothing, once in every week. The bedding is in every case sufficient and comfortable, and the berth-deck well ventilated, night and day, and always in a perfectly cleanly condition. The deck is washed as often as necessary with a solution of chloride of lime, or other disinfectants, and together with the rest of the ship thoroughly fumigated with tar. The ship's diet is wholesome and well prepared. In brief, everything is essayed that can in any way contribute to health and well being. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I pronounce the sanitary condition of the ship excellent.

During the year four hundred and twenty-three boys have been admitted on board, as will be seen by the annexed tables of admissions, discharges, transfers, etc.

The progress made in the educational department by the boys,

under the superintendence of John D. Whitney, the instructor and his assistant, has been highly gratifying. I am convinced that this department is accomplishing a great deal in the way of improving the morals of the boys, as well as giving them the advantage of education; the success attending the efforts of the instructors is apparent, as will be seen by Mr. Whitney's report of this department.

The religious training of the boys has been carefully looked after, by the Rev. Mr. Willets, of the Protestant, and Rev. Father Duranquet, of the Roman Catholic Church; their efforts have been of great service to us in improving the moral condition of the boys. While at sea, Divine Service was held each Sunday, and the religious tendencies of the boys of both denominations, respected and encouraged.

At the close of the year I have the happiness of being able to state, that at no time since the organization of this institution, has it been in a more flourishing condition than at the present time.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks and obligations to the officers of the ship for their support in all my official duties connected with this important work. And with renewed thanks to your honorable Board, for your generous aid and support in advancing the interests of this institution, I submit to you, gentlemen, this, the Third Annual Report of the Nautical School-ship, Mercury.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PIERRE GIRAUD,

Captain.

INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP **MERCURY**,
AT SEA, OFF MADEIRA, Jan. 1, 1872.

SIR.—I have the honor of submitting the Annual Report of the Educational Department for the year ending December 31, 1871.

There have been, during the past year, 373 sessions of the school.

There have been under instruction in the same time 667 pupils.

The average number that have actually attended each day is 216; each session, 108.

This disparity of numbers is occasioned by the division of the school, as heretofore, into two watches, one attending in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

On the 8th of June a vacancy occurred in the position of Assistant, which was filled on the 16th of December, by the appointment of Mr. Geo. C. Stoughton.

School Superintendent Kiddle, accompanied by his assistants, inspected the school on the 5th of November. His opinion of the condition of the school may be found in the report which he made to the Hon. Board of Commissioners.

Being without an assistant more than half the year, I have availed myself of the services of some of the more advanced boys as monitors. They have succeeded admirably, and have been of material assistance to me in the discharge of my duties. There are six classes in each watch, and it would have been impossible to have attended to them all, had it not been for the aid rendered by these boys.

Our school last year has been in session in various parts of the Atlantic, from the eighth to the forty-fourth parallel, in the harbors of Madeira and Las Palmas, on the coast of Africa, and among the islands of the West Indies, as well as off our own coast from Maine to Florida.

The advantages which are gained by long cruises cannot be too highly estimated. The boys are no longer living in the expectation that "to-morrow" may bring their discharge, and so abruptly terminate their studies. On the contrary, they feel that here is their home, at least for a number of months, and they apply themselves to study, with a determination to benefit by the opportunities offered them. Although the heat interfered very much with the school on our last long cruise, I am of the opinion that more was accomplished than during any equal number of months since the organization of the ship. The sight of foreign countries awakened a desire to know more about them, which at home would never have entered their breasts. Geography was no longer a dry study, when, here before their eyes, were the lands and seas which they were required to describe. On the whole, the progress made during the past year has been satisfactory, and if some have not shown quite as much zeal in the pursuit of knowledge as we might wish, on the other hand there are those, who, by their close application and decided improvement, have more than compensated for the dullness of the former.

For the generous sympathy and hearty support which you have ever given me, I wish to return sincere thanks, and trust that 1872 will be to the School-ship Mercury, under your command, a year of good feeling and decided success.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. WHITNEY,

Principal of School.

Capt. P. GIRAUD,
Commanding S.S. Mercury.

Respectfully forwarded to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

P. GIRAUD, *Captain.*

REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
 CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH STREET;
 NEW YORK, September 12, 1871. }

Hon. A. OAKLEY HALL, *Mayor* :

SIR—The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully submit a report of the practice-cruise of the school-ship *Mercury*, from her anchorage ground at Hart's Island to Sierra Leone, and from thence *via* St. Thomas to this port, during the winter of 1870-71.

But, before narrating the history of the cruise, it is proper to state more specifically than in the annual report the reasons which induced the Commissioners to establish a nautical school, and to describe the character of the boys who are assigned to it. With the increase of the population of the city there had been a greatly increased number of boys committed to the care of the Commissioners by the magistrates, for slight misdemeanors and vagrancy. Others, and in large numbers, had been committed by their parents as incorrigible, or because of evil associates, who were leading them to ruin. These boys were at first sent to the Industrial Schools on Hart's Island, but the number increased so rapidly that the Commissioners were embarrassed as to the disposition which should be made of them.

They could not without a long probationship be recommended as apprentices, because of their wayward and reckless character, nor could they be discharged without the probability that they would again become vagrants, or fall into their former wicked associations. Under these circumstances it was deemed expedient to establish a nautical school, as well for the purpose of relieving the department of a constantly increasing number of unruly boys, as of providing for them a sure and honest means of livelihood suited to their adventurous spirit.

When the school was established it was contemplated from considerations of economy to teach them the rudiments of seamanship while the ship was at anchor in the harbor, and by occasional trips of short duration at sea, during the summer months; and this method was further commended by the consideration that the boys would be under the direct and constant supervision of the Commissioners.

But the experience of a few months demonstrated that the only effectual mode of instruction is the continuous handling of a ship at sea, and that the manifold duties of a thorough seaman can only be learned by actual service.

The cruise, of which the following papers constitute the report, was made in pursuance of these convictions and for the purpose of qualifying the boys for immediate entrance on their return into the service of the navy or mercantile marine. In this respect the result of the cruise was highly satisfactory, for of the crew of two hundred and fifty-eight boys over one hundred were, in the opinion of the captain, capable, on the return of the ship, of discharging the duties of ordinary seamen.

It is proposed to apply to Congress at its next session for authority to be vested in the Secretary of the Navy to discriminate in enlistments in favor of boys who have been educated in school-ships.

The exploration of the ocean has become an object of deep interest to governments as well as to men of science. The United States Coast Survey, under the wise direction of Professor Bache, and now of Professor Pierce, has for many years been diligently engaged in adding to the limited information possessed of deep-sea soundings, temperatures, and currents, and more recently the British Government, under the supervision of Dr. Carpenter, has solved several problems of scientific importance, added largely to the stock of general knowledge, and made discoveries which will be of practical benefit to commerce and navigation.

With the hope that the cruise of the Mercury might be made to contribute something of value to science, Captain Giraud was directed to obtain a series of soundings on the line of or near the Equator, from the coast of Africa to the mouth of the Amazon, to observe the set of the surface currents, and the temperature of the water at various depths. The following is a copy of his letter of instructions :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
New York, December 13, 1870. }

SIR—You will proceed to sea, in command of the Mercury, on the 16th instant, by way of Montauk Point, and cruise between the latitudes 10° north and 5° south of the equator, and of longitude from 5°

east to 45° west of Greenwich, until the 10th of March, when you will return to your anchorage at Hart's Island, unless on your approach to the coast you shall deem it prudent, from stress of weather, to enter at Sandy Hook.

You will keep at sea as much as possible, going into port only to obtain water and provisions or for repairs. As often as may be practicable, you will forward to this office detailed reports of the health of the officers and crew, and the progress made by the boys in seamanship and in their studies at school.

The routine duties of the ship, as laid down in the rules for the education of the boys in seamanship, will be strictly adhered to.

You will, as often as may be practicable, take soundings of the bed of the Atlantic, on or near the line of the Equator, from the coast of Africa to the mouth of the Amazon.

You will also frequently observe and record the temperature of the ocean at the surface, and at twenty, fifty, one hundred, and two hundred fathoms, and obtain specimens of water at those depths, which you will cause to be evaporated on board, and the solid matter analyzed, or you will bring the specimens home in bottles provided for the purpose.

You will also obtain sea-plants from as great depths as may be practicable, together with animalculæ and other minute forms of animal life, which you will preserve or cause accurate drawings thereof to be made, for which purpose you will be furnished with a microscope of large powers.

An accurate knowledge of the set and velocity of currents is of great importance to commerce. You will be pleased to note and carefully determine the direction of all currents with which you may fall in.

A favorable opportunity will be afforded to note with approximate accuracy their rate and direction when you are engaged in taking your deep-sea soundings from an open boat.

It is desirable that the misplaced reliance of many navigators on dead-reckoning may be demonstrated, and to this end you will frequently, when you have determined your position by astronomical ob-

ervation, throw your registering log and let it remain in the water for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, or until you have taken another observation, when you will compare the progress you have made by dead-reckoning with your actual progress, as determined by observation.

While the chief object of the cruise of the *Mercury* will be to perfect the boys under your command in seamanship, the Commissioners indulge the hope that, by the careful observation of yourself and officers, the interests of commerce may be promoted, and the cause of science advanced.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC BELL,

President.

To Captain P. GIRAUD,

Commanding School-ship Mercury.

The ship sailed from Hart's Island on the 20th of December, 1870, and, after stopping at Madeira and the Canary Islands, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 14th of February.

On the 21st of February she left Sierra Leone, and on the 22d Captain Giraud commenced his deep-sea soundings, which he continued in nearly a straight line to the Island of Barbadoes, a distance of about 2,800 miles. His soundings range from 500 fathoms to 3,100 fathoms, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from which depth he brought up in most instances specimens of bottom. The current observations will be of value in the navigation of the South Atlantic, and the ascertained temperatures of the water at from 200 to 500 fathoms are confirmatory of the theory that a cold current from the Poles underlies the surface-waters of the tropical seas.

The daily meteorological observations, the direction and velocity of currents, and the temperature of the ocean at various depths, are set forth in his report, which is herewith annexed. These papers, together with the specimens obtained from the bed of the ocean and of sea-water, were placed in the hands of Professor Henry Draper of the New York University for examination.

Professor Draper's report, which is herewith submitted, contains

precise tabulated statements of the meteorological observations of the voyage, of the direction and velocities of the currents, and of the temperatures at the several depths obtained, together with an analysis of the specimens of water from various depths. The report also contains a diagram of the bed of the Atlantic, from Sierra Leone to Barbadoes, as established by the soundings, and is replete with interesting disquisitions on all the questions of deep-sea explorations. The specimens of animal life which were obtained from the bottom were forwarded for examination by Professor Draper to Dr. Carpenter. He reports that they are the ordinary forms of deep-sea foraminifera. With the specimens Professor Draper also sent a table of the temperatures, and in respect to them Dr. Carpenter remarks, "that they are of great interest, and especially those at one hundred and two hundred fathoms. They show," he continues, "how thin is the surface stratum affected by the gulf-stream, or by direct solar radiation. The sudden drop," he remarks, "in the temperature at two hundred fathoms, between $17^{\circ} 46'$ west longitude, and $19^{\circ} 36'$ west longitude, and the continuation of this reduction with the increased westing as far as $50^{\circ} 38'$ is a very curious phenomenon, and I cannot help connecting it with some great oceanic movement, especially as at $68^{\circ} 47'$ west longitude, and at 83° the higher temperatures reappear. I trust that hereafter much attention will be given to this point."

The conclusion at which Professor Draper has arrived, from a careful examination of the results obtained, is that there exists all over the bottom of the Atlantic and Caribbean Sea, a stratum of cold water, and that the cruise of the *Mercury* must be considered as offering confirmatory proof of the correctness of Dr. Carpenter's theory, drawn from the cruises of the English exploring vessels, that there is a general movement of the lower waters of the Atlantic towards the Equator, and a corresponding flow of the surface-waters towards the Poles.

The object of the cruise was, as has been stated, to perfect the boys in seamanship. The scientific explorations were incidental and subsidiary, but enough has been accomplished to encourage the hope that the practice voyages of the *Mercury* may be made to contribute to the stock of knowledge, and help to explain the mysteries of the Great Deep.

The experiment of the school-ship, as a Reformatory, has thus far been satisfactory. There is reason to believe that it is the most effec-

tive mode to reclaim erring boys, whose errors, caused by the love of adventure, by evil associations, or ungovernable tempers, are fast impelling them to ruin. Brought under the inflexible discipline of a ship in actual service, they are taught in a few months the duties of a profession, which directs and gratifies their love of adventure, and provides for them the means of an honest and useful livelihood.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC BELL, OWEN W. BRENNAN, JAS. B. NICHOLSON, ALEX. FREAR, JAMES BOWEN,	}	<i>Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.</i>
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REPORT.

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

ON THE CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL FACTS COLLECTED FROM THE

DEEP SEA RESEARCHES

MADE DURING THE VOYAGE OF THE

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "MERCURY,"

UNDERTAKEN BY THEIR ORDER IN THE

TROPICAL ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN SEAS, 1870-71.

BY HENRY DRAPER, M. D.,

Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York.

CONTENTS:

Introduction; Outline of voyage; Its three stages; General air temperature; Barometric table; Pressure increases on nearing America; Tables of sea currents; Collection of samples of water, and necessary precautions; Effects of pressure on gaseous and saline ingredients; Determination of specific gravity of samples collected, with table; Thermometric observations, with description of registering thermometer; Tables of air temperatures, and of water at various depths; Discussion of soundings; Cross-section of Atlantic; Suggestions of effect of Amazon and Orinoco; Temperature and specific gravity of water increase toward West; Proof that a stratum of cold water exists at the bottom of the Tropical Atlantic; Examination of dissolved gases, of organic material; Spectrum analysis of solid residues; Organic remains.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, having submitted to me for examination certain documents and specimens connected with the voyage of the nautical school-ship *Mercury*, I have the honor to make thereupon the following report:

Much attention has recently been given to deep sea researches, in consequence of the investigations made by the United States Government on its coast, and by Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, and Professor Wyville Thomson, in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. Not only have many of the facts so ascertained been corro-

borated by this voyage of the *Mercury*, but the Commissioners, by authorizing it, have also added much that is new and interesting to our knowledge of the physical condition of the deep sea.

The voyage of the *Mercury* may be divided into three stages: 1st, from New York, by way of the Madeira and Canary Islands, to Sierra Leone; 2d, from Sierra Leone, through the tropical Atlantic, to Barbadoes; 3d, from Barbadoes, through the Caribbean sea, to the north of Cuba, and thence, along the coast of the United States, back to New York.

The chief scientific interest of this voyage is connected with its second and part of its third stage.

The ship left New York on December 20, 1870. She reached Funchal (Madeira Islands) on January 17, 1871; Las Palmas, in the Canaries, on January 24, and Sierra Leone on February 14. On the 21st of that month she sailed for Barbadoes, and reached that island on the morning of March 17. She sailed from Barbadoes on March 24, and arrived in New York on April 21.

It is necessary to give these particulars, with a view of indicating that the voyage was made in the winter season of the year, the season of the lowest air temperatures. The mean temperature of the air at 8 p. m., while at Funchal, was $70\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$, the maximum being 76° and the minimum 68° . While at Las Palmas it was 63° , the maximum being 66° and the minimum 57° . While at Sierra Leone it was 83° , the maximum being 85° , the minimum 79° . In the passage across the Atlantic, from Sierra Leone to Barbadoes, the mean temperature was $78\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; the maxima were on leaving the African and approaching the American coast. For nearly a fortnight, during the mid-passage, the variations were included between 76° and 79° .

In this report the degrees of temperature are according to Fahrenheit's scale. Though the thermometer was observed regularly, three times each day, at midnight, at noon, and at 8 p. m., I have adopted the latter only, since it is recognized by meteorologists that the temperature at 8 p. m. very closely approaches the mean for the entire day.

As regards the barometer, the following table will show its height, as determined by three observations each day during the passage from Sierra Leone to Barbadoes:

TABLE I.

Barometric Observations from Sierra Leone to Barbadoes.

DATE.		MIDNIGHT.	NOON.	8 P. M.
Feb.	21.....	29.64	29.66	29.60
"	22.....	29.70	29.68	29.70
"	23.....	29.76	29.70	29.74
"	24.....	29.70	29.68	29.66
"	25.....	29.68	29.68	29.70
"	26.....	29.74	29.74	29.74
"	27.....	29.76	29.76	29.76
"	28.....	29.74	29.68	29.64
March	1.....	29.68	29.66	29.66
"	2.....	29.72	29.68	29.68
"	3.....	29.72	29.70	29.70
"	4.....	29.72	29.74	29.72
"	5.....	29.72	29.73	29.74
"	6.....	29.80	29.78	29.78
"	7.....	29.78	29.78	29.78
"	8.....	29.78	29.76	29.76
"	9.....	29.79	29.79	29.78
"	10.....	29.76	29.76	29.76
"	11.....	29.77	29.73	29.73
"	12.....	29.74	29.76	29.76
"	13.....	29.78	29.76	29.76
"	14.....	29.82	29.81	29.82
"	15.....	29.80	29.80	29.74
"	16.....	29.78	29.78	29.80
Mean of all the observations . . .		29.745	29.733	29.736

From this it will be seen how small the barometric variations were. Examining, for instance, those of 8 P. M., the minimum was only $\frac{1}{160}$ inch below, and the maximum $\frac{2}{160}$ inch above the mean. It may also be remarked that, in a general manner, the pressure of the air increased on nearing the American coast.

On leaving the African coast the atmosphere was hazy, as is usual in that region. On March 5 the north-east trade winds were struck, and they accompanied the ship to Barbadoes. Previously to reaching them her mean daily progress had been only 57 miles; after that time it was 187 miles.

The ocean currents, as reported on the days when other important observations were made, are shown by the following table:

TABLE II.

Direction and Velocity of Currents between Sierra Leone and Barbadoes.

DATE.	DIRECTION.	VELOCITY.	DATE.	DIRECTION.	VELOCITY.
Feb. 23.....	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.	March 4.....	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 25.....	S. S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.	" 10.....	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 26.....	S. by W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.	" 11.....	S. W. by W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 27.....	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.	" 13.....	W. S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 28.....	S. by W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.	" 14.....	W. S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
March 3.....	S. S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.	" 15.....	W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.

TABLE III.

Direction and Velocity of Currents in the West India Seas.

DATE.	DIRECTION.	VELOCITY.	DATE.	DIRECTION.	VELOCITY.
April 4.....	W.	1-2 knot.	April 8.....	W. N. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 5.....	W.	1-2 knot.	" 9.....	W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 6.....	W. by N.	1-2 knot.	" 11.....	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.
" 7.....	W. by N.	1-2 knot.	" 13.....	N. N. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$ knot.

During the second stage of her voyage the ship's track was over a parallel included substantially between the eleventh and thirteenth degrees of north latitude. She obtained soundings at various depths, from 290 to 3,100 fathoms, and on eleven occasions specimens from the bottom. In the third stage of her voyage, while in the West Indian seas, three other bottom specimens were secured. The apparatus used was Brooks' detaching apparatus, with two thirty-two pound shot. The sounding-line was cotton cord, one-seventh of an inch in diameter. All the soundings were made from a boat. On March 6, the maximum depth of 3,100 fathoms in the Atlantic was reached, but on reeling in, the line unfortunately parted, and 2,200 fathoms were lost. This is one of the deepest accurate soundings ever made.

Samples of water from the surface, and also from depths varying from two hundred to five hundred fathoms, as shown in Table IV., were procured. The temperature of the sea, both at the surface and

at those depths, was ascertained. The samples of water were collected in the usual apparatus, a metal cylinder, presently to be more particularly described, having at its bottom and top valves opening upwards. By this contrivance as water obtained from a great depth is drawn toward the surface, it and its included gases have liberty to expand, the excess escaping through the upper valve. If such provision were not made, the cylinder, no matter how strong it may be, would unavoidably be burst open. It should be borne in mind that the compressibility of water is about $\frac{1}{1000}$ for each atmosphere of pressure it sustains, and at depths such as were here reached the pressure was about 1,250 pounds per square inch, or more than eighty atmospheres.

There are certain precautions which must be attended to in the use of this collecting cylinder. These more particularly refer to securing the perfect action of its valves. It is intended that these valves should remain open during the entire period of the descent of the cylinder in the sea, and remain closed during its ascent, except in so far as the upper one may be opened by the interior pressure to allow the excess of included water and its dissolved gases to escape. Obviously, however, these conditions may be interfered with by a variety of accidental causes, such as the adhesion of the valves by verdigris or other impurity, or by the cylinder assuming an inclined instead of a vertical position.

The constitution of the water as it exists at great depths is not correctly represented by the samples thus obtained. A considerable portion of the gases dissolved therein may escape, as just stated, under the relief of pressure as the cylinder is drawn toward the surface, and hence examinations of such samples, as regards their gaseous ingredients, are liable to be deceptive. The low temperature and great pressure of these deep strata, moreover, increases the solvent power of the water over gases, and this power is diminished as the cylinder is brought into the warmer strata above, and into the open air. Even the saline ingredients will suffer disturbance when they are held in solution by gases that will thus escape. For instance, this is the case with carbonate of lime. No method has hitherto been practised which furnishes a means of obtaining samples of sea-water from great depths with their true constitution undisturbed, though obviously an apparatus might be devised which would accomplish that purpose.

As thus procured, the specimens of water were preserved in well-

corked glass bottles with sealing-wax on the cork, until submitted to me for examination. These samples are fifty in number, divisible into two groups, surface and deep ones, from each locality. In quantity they were from four to sixteen ounces.

I have determined the specific gravities of these specimens and most of them are inserted in Table IV. To insure correct results several precautions must be taken. The difference of density between water collected at the surface and that from great depths is so small that a slight variation in temperature is sufficient to mask it completely. Hence it is only in laboratories, where means can be used to provide against temperature variations and where balances of precision can be employed, that accurate results can be obtained. It will, therefore, be understood that in the experiments upon which the following table has been constructed such precautions have been carefully attended to. It may be remarked that on board ship, where, on account of the motion, balances cannot be applied, the hydrometer must be resorted to, but any conclusions drawn from its indications should be accepted with much reserve. It is difficult to read its scale with exactness, and it is almost impossible under such circumstances to secure the proper temperature conditions. In some of the more interesting instances the variation of a slight degree in the temperature would lead to a conclusion in direct opposition to the true one.

TABLE IV.

Specific gravity of samples of sea-water at 75°.

DATE.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.	DEPTH.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY.
Feb. 25.....	9°14'	17°09'	Surface.....	1026.72
" 25.....	9 14	17 09	200 fathoms.....	1026.68
" 26.....	10 04	17 33	Surface.....	1026.42
" 26.....	10 04	17 33	200 fathoms.....	1026.50
" 27.....	10 42	17 46	Surface.....	1026.72
" 27.....	10 42	17 46	200 fathoms.....	1026.66
March 1.....	11 35	18 20	Surface.....	1026.53
" 1.....	11 35	18 20	200 fathoms.....	1026.53
" 2.....	11 39	18 33	Surface.....	1026.80
" 2.....	11 39	18 33	200 fathoms.....	1026.80
" 3.....	11 35	19 35	Surface.....	1026.76
" 3.....	11 35	19 35	200 fathoms.....	1027.00
" 4.....	11 06	21 55	Surface.....	1026.92
" 4.....	11 06	21 55	200 fathoms.....	1026.77
" 10.....	12 38	42 31	Surface.....	1027.28
" 10.....	12 38	42 31	200 fathoms.....	1027.32
" 11.....	13 02	44 51	Surface.....	1027.10
" 11.....	13 02	44 51	200 fathoms.....	1027.28
" 12.....	13 06	50 38	Surface.....	1026.58
" 12.....	13 06	50 38	200 fathoms.....	1026.81
" 13.....	13 08	53 48	Surface.....	1026.72
" 13.....	13 08	53 48	420 fathoms.....	1026.88
" 15.....	12 55	56 46	Surface.....	1026.52
" 15.....	12 55	56 46	100 fathoms.....	1027.03
April 4.....	17 13	67 29	Surface.....	1026.83
" 4.....	17 13	67 29	400 fathoms.....	1026.87
" 5.....	17 08	68 48	Surface.....	1026.78
" 5.....	17 08	68 48	200 fathoms.....	1026.83
" 6.....	17 09	71 47	Surface.....	1026.87
" 6.....	17 09	71 47	(?).....	1026.79
" 7.....	17 27	74 33	Surface.....	1026.88
" 7.....	17 27	74 33	300 fathoms.....	1027.03
" 7.....	17 27	74 33	400 ".....	1027.16
" 8.....	18 11	76 00	Surface.....	1026.83
" 8.....	18 11	76 00	200 fathoms.....	1026.83
" 9.....	19 12	77 54	Surface.....	1027.04
" 9.....	19 12	77 54	200 fathoms.....	1026.96
" 10.....	20 17	80 35	Surface.....	1027.56
" 10.....	20 17	80 35	100 fathoms.....	1027.48
" 11.....	20 48	83 02	Surface.....	1027.08
" 11.....	20 48	83 02	200 fathoms.....	1027.04
" 13.....	23 19	84 17	Surface.....	1027.16
" 13.....	23 19	84 17	100 fathoms.....	1027.20
" 13.....	23 19	84 17	200 ".....	1027.16

The temperatures under the sea-surface were obtained by a self-registering thermometer of the form known as Six's construction. It had no provision to protect it from variations of pressure. Compensation for these variations must be determined in the case of each individual instrument, for the amount of this error will vary with the varying thickness of the glass, its form, and its power of resisting compression. In the experiments made by Dr. Miller on self-registering thermometers for deep sea soundings, published in the report of the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society for 1869, it is shown that certain unprotected thermometers submitted to a pressure of two and one-half tons per square inch in a hydraulic press, though made with bulbs of unusual thickness, would indicate temperatures from $6\frac{4}{10}^{\circ}$ to $8\frac{2}{10}^{\circ}$ too high, and in other experiments when the pressure was raised to three tons on the inch the error was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. In these instances, however, a part of the rise, perhaps as much as $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, was due to the heat disengaged from the water itself in the act of compression. In most of the subjoined observations, the depth not exceeding 200 fathoms, the pressure upon the thermometer was one quarter of a ton per square inch.

In the apparatus used on board the Mercury, the thermometer was inclosed in the water-collecting cylinder. It was, as in Six's form, alcoholic, the reservoir consisting of a tube about five inches long and one-third of an inch in diameter, made of pretty substantial glass, and, though the influence of pressure upon it has not yet been determined experimentally, there is reason to suppose that at the depths in question the error would not exceed one or two degrees. No index error was found on comparing this instrument with a standard Kew. The water-collecting cylinder consisted of a copper tube thirteen inches long and one and three-quarters in diameter, weighted with a hollow cone of lead at its lower extremity. The valves above and below were one inch in diameter. In what may be called the front of the cylinder there were inserted strips of plate glass, through which the indications of the thermometer might be read without removing it from the cylinder. The glass was protected from injury by brass rods.

TABLE V.

Air Temperatures between Sierra Leone and the Florida Capes.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR AT			DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR AT		
	Midnight.	Noon.	8 p.m.		Midnight.	Noon.	8 p.m.
Feb. 21.....	79°	84°	81°	Mar. 14.....	78°	81°	81°
" 22.....	79	84	83	" 15.....	74	79	77
" 23.....	80	83	79	" 16.....	79	85	85
" 24.....	78	81	79	" 24.....	86	87	85
" 25.....	78	84	80	" 25.....	79	82	82
" 26.....	77	82	76	" 26.....	80	86	84
" 27.....	74	82	77	" 27.....	81	86	83
" 28.....	74	78	79	April 3.....	82	84	84
Mar. 1.....	76	80	78	" 4.....	80	83	82
" 2.....	73	80	78	" 5.....	80	81	83
" 3.....	74	80	76	" 6.....	81	84	87
" 4.....	75	77	77	" 7.....	84	84	81
" 5.....	74	80	76	" 8.....	82	82	86
" 6.....	74	79	76	" 9.....	83	84	88
" 7.....	74	79	79	" 10.....	84	84	80
" 8.....	73	78	77	" 11.....	82	84	82
" 9.....	74	78	76	" 12.....	82	85	84
" 10.....	75	80	77	" 13.....	80	84	84
" 14.....	76	81	81	" 14.....	80	86	78
" 12.....	76	81	80	" 15.....	80	86	78
" 13.....	78	84	81				

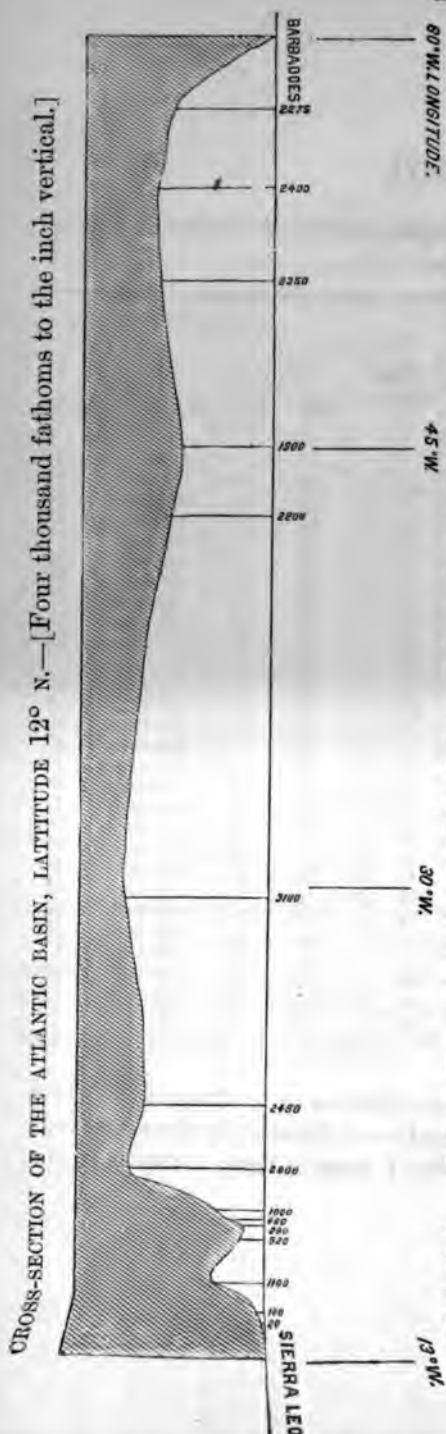
It will be remarked that in the foregoing table the temperatures are given for midnight, noon, and 8 P.M. But as the soundings were usually taken at other hours, more commonly at 3 P.M., I give in the following table the temperatures observed at those hours, both at the surface and at the depths specified.

TABLE VI.

Temperature of the Air, of the Sea-surface, and of the water at various depths.

DATE.	Hour.	Latitude.	Longitude.	TEMPERATURE OF			
				Air.	Water Surface.	Water at various depths.	
Feb. 23.....	2 P.M.	8° 50'	15° 47'	79°	78°	200 fath.	54°
" 25.....	2 P.M.	9 15	17 12	78	79	200 fath.	58
" 26.....	3 P.M.	10 05	17 35	76	74	200 fath.	60
" 27.....	3 P.M.	10 42	17 46	78	77	200 fath.	60
" 28.....	3 P.M.	11 24	18 09	77	76	200 fath.	53
March 1.....	.....	11 26	18 20	80	77	200 fath.	53
" 2.....	.....	11 39	18 33	82	77	200 fath.	53
" 3.....	3 P.M.	11 35	19 33	77	76	200 fath.	53
" 4.....	.....	11 06	21 55	76	77	200 fath.	52
" 6.....	3 P.M.	11 32	29 13	76	75	.....	..
" 10.....	2 P.M.	12 38	42 31	83	76	200 fath.	50
" 11.....	2 P.M.	13 03	44 51	84	76	200 fath.	51
" 13.....	11 A.M.	13 06	50 38	80	75	200 fath.	51
" 14.....	2 P.M.	13 08	53 48	80	79	400 fath.	47
" 15.....	2 P.M.	12 55	56 46	81	80	100 fath.	62
April 4.....	.....	17 13	67 29	80	84	100 fath.	70
" 4.....	3 P.M.	17 13	67 29	80	84	400 fath.	48
" 5.....	3 P.M.	17 08	68 48	84	84	200 fath.	59
" 6.....	.....	17 09	71 47	82	84	200 fath.	62
" 6.....	4 P.M.	17 09	71 47	82	84	500 fath.	48
" 7.....	.....	17 27	74 33	82	84	300 fath.	54
" 7.....	4 P.M.	17 27	74 33	82	84	400 fath.	50
" 8.....	3 P.M.	18 11	76	85	85	200 fath.	62
" 9.....	4½ P.M.	19 12	77 54	84	85	200 fath.	62
" 11.....	4 P.M.	20 48	83 01	84	85	200 fath.	62
" 13.....	.....	23 19	84 17	84	86	100 fath.	72
" 13.....	5 P.M.	23 19	84 17	84	86	200 fath.	62

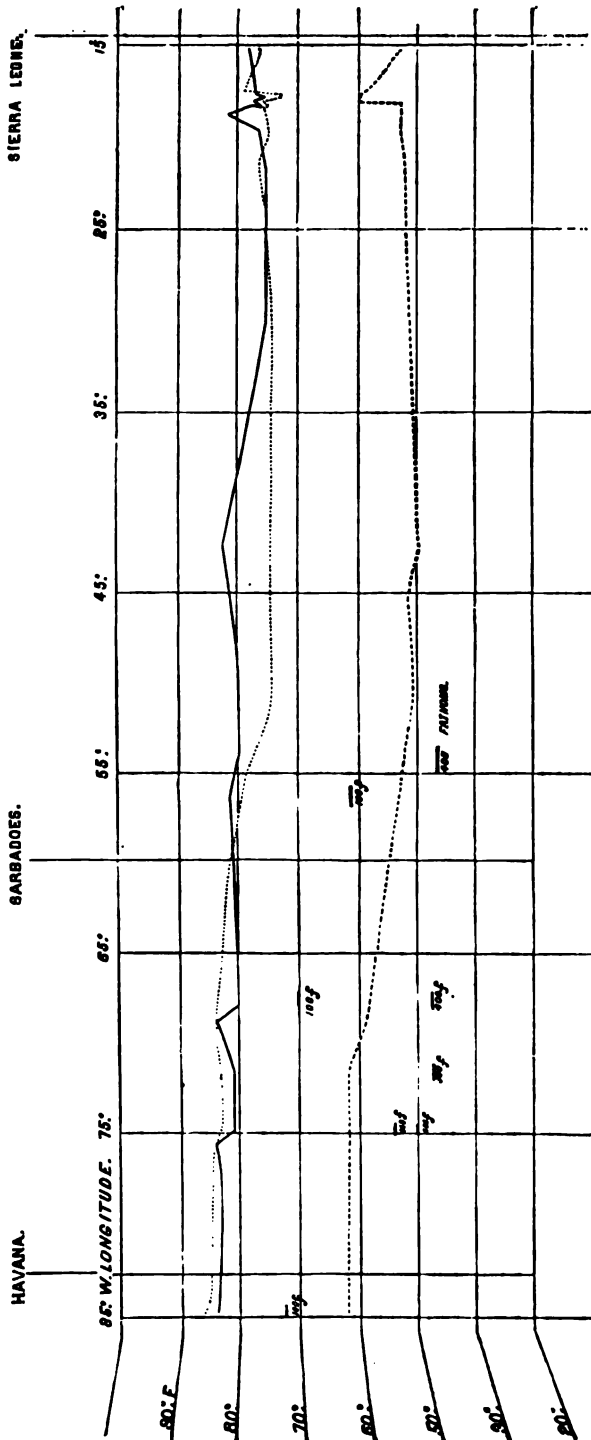
For a proper appreciation of the conclusions to be drawn from these tables, it is necessary to point out the facts indicated by the soundings of the ship. For the sake of brevity I restrict these remarks to the second stage of the voyage.



Parting from the African coast, the bed of the ocean sinks very rapidly. A couple of degrees west of the longitude of Cape Verde the soundings are 2,900 fathoms. From that point the mean depth across the ocean may be estimated at about 2,400 fathoms, but from this there are two striking departures—first, a depression, the depth of which is 3,100 fathoms, and second, an elevation, at which the soundings are only 1,900—the general result of this being a wide and deep trough on the African side, and a narrower and shallower trough on the American. It may be that this peculiarity is a result of the river distribution on the two continents respectively, there being, with the exception of the Senegal and Gambia, no important streams on the African side, whilst on the American there are many, and among them, pre-eminently, the Orinoco and the Amazon, these vast rivers carrying their detritus far out to sea, and helping to produce the configuration of the ocean-bottom in question. However this may be, it is doubtless through these deep troughs that much of the cold water of the North Polar current finds its way.

In accordance with this, we perceive, on examining the temperature of the water, after the African verge of the greater or eastern sea trough is reached, that there is a difference in temperature between the surface and that at a depth of

DIAGRAM OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, SURFACE OF THE WATER, AND DEEP WATER.



not more than two hundred fathoms, exceeding twenty-five degrees in many cases. This decline of temperature increases as the depth increases, one observation giving an additional fall of four degrees at an additional depth of 200 fathoms. It is not, however, intended to affirm that the mass of cold water is restricted to these deep troughs, since even in the West India seas, at similar depths, low temperatures are observed, and this, though the heat of the surface-water has become very much higher. In those seas, while the surface temperature was 84° , the thermometer, at depths of 400 and 500 fathoms, marked 48° , and these, it must be remembered, were the indications of an uncompensated instrument, which was bearing a pressure of at least half a ton on each square inch of its surface, and hence registering degrees that were higher than the truth. This accords with the observation of Mr. Barrett, that in the deepest part of the sea, near Jamaica, there exists a temperature not far above that of the freezing point of fresh water.

The foregoing diagram represents the temperatures of the air, those of the surface of the water and at different depths, usually, however, at 200 fathoms, from Sierra Leone to Barbadoes, and from Barbadoes to Havana. The solid line represents the temperatures of the air, the dotted line that of the surface of the water, the broken line that of the water at 200 fathoms. Here and there, as will be easily recognized, isolated observations at 100, 300, 400, and 500 fathoms have been introduced. The vertical lines indicate longitudes, the degrees of temperature are seen at the side.

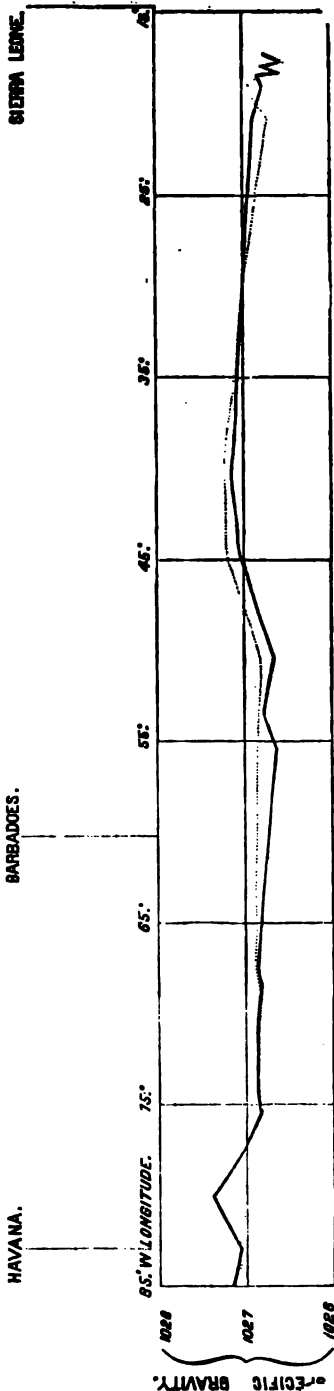
This diagram shows that the air line, after its oscillations near the African coast are over, exhibits a general rise to Barbadoes and thence to Havana. There is, however, a marked departure from the gradual character of this rise at a distance of about two-thirds of the way across. The surface temperatures are for the most part lower than the air temperatures, until the West India seas are reached, when they become higher. They do not exhibit that sudden rise observed in the air temperatures at 45° west longitude. The line of deep-water temperature is, of course, lower than that of the surface all the way across, and exhibits the same contour in a general manner as the surface-line, rising as it comes into the Caribbean Sea.

From Table IV. it appears that the specific gravity of the water becomes greater as the location is further west. This conclusion I found to be confirmed by an examination of the solid residue left after

evaporation to dryness of different samples. I need not quote many of these confirmatory experiments. It will be understood that the customary care was taken in ascertaining the weight of these solid residues to avoid hygrometric complication and the escape of their more volatile ingredients. As an example, it may be mentioned that surface-water taken near the African coast on March 1, gave 39,600 grammes of solid residue in 1,000 grammes of water, and another sample of surface-water taken on April 10, in the Caribbean Sea, gave 40.520 grammes in 1,000 grammes. It is probable that the concentration here remarked was due to the drying effect of the north-east trade wind.

The specific gravity of the surface-water is of course affected by the rate at which evaporation is taking place, a concentration ensuing as evaporation goes on, and the density becoming greater. There is, therefore, a tendency in such concentrated waters to leave the surface and pass downward, until they reach a region in which the density corresponds to their own. These considerations have led some persons to suppose that this descent would be continued to very great depths, and that this movement must sensibly affect the general motion taking place in the waters of the sea. If, however, we compare the density of the surface-waters in the tropical Atlantic as I have represented them in the foregoing tables, with the density of surface-water in higher latitudes, where both the air and water are much colder, and where evaporation is much less active, as shown, for instance, in latitudes between 50° and 60° north in the cruises of Dr. Carpenter, we see how small the difference is. When we remember, also, how slight a variation of temperature, as has been already said, completely masks these differences arising from concentration, we may safely conclude that the cause of disturbance may be overlooked.

DIAGRAM OF THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SURFACE AND DEEP WATER.



In the adjoining diagram the vertical lines represent longitudes, the horizontal lines specific gravities, the solid line specific gravities of the surface water, the dotted, specific gravity of water at two hundred fathoms. On comparing the two latter lines together, we see that they almost coincide; and again, on comparing this diagram with that of the temperatures and also with the cross section of the Atlantic basin, a curious resemblance will be readily detected, viz., that they all exhibit an elevation about the meridian of 45° west longitude, as though the contour of the bottom was not without influence on the physical state of the water above it.

The general conclusion which may be drawn from these results as to temperatures and specific gravities is, that there exists all over the bottom of the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean Sea a stratum of cold water—cold, since its temperature is below 50°. This is the conclusion to which Dr. Carpenter has come, as respects the Atlantic in higher north latitudes; and in this important particular the cruise of the *Mercury* must be considered as offering confirmatory proofs of the correctness of the deductions drawn from the cruises of the *Lightning* and *Porcupine*.

There are reasons for supposing that, so far from this water being stagnant, its whole mass has a motion toward the Equator, whilst the surface-waters in their turn have a general movement in the opposite direction.

As the samples of water had already been kept for some months before they came into my possession, though they had been confined, as has been said, in bottles closed by corks covered with sealing-wax, their gaseous ingredients must have undergone much change. I have already pointed out the disturbance that necessarily ensues in these gaseous ingredients as they are being drawn to the surface, and other disturbance occurs when they are brought more fully in contact with the air on being poured into the bottles. Interchange by diffusion then rapidly takes place, tending to make their proportions approach those of surface-water. For these reasons I did not consider it necessary to make an analysis of the gases afforded by these specimens. Dr. Carpenter, from his experiments, concluded that when freshly drawn water is tested, the proportion of carbonic acid increases as the stratum of water is from deeper sources.

I made some examination of the organic matter contained in these waters, both by incinerating the solid residue and by the permanganate test. It has been customary to divide such organic ingredients into two groups, the decomposed and decomposable, in investigations respecting the sustenance of animal life at great ocean depths. To estimate the relative proportion of these groups, a sample of the water is divided into two parts—one is acidified, and then to both an excess of a standard solution of permanganate of potassa is added. After three hours, iodide of potassium and starch are introduced to check further reaction, and the excess of permanganate in each sample is then estimated by a standard solution of hyposulphite of soda. From the portion to which free acid was added the decomposed and easily decomposable organic matter can be estimated, and from the other the decomposed alone. I resorted to this method of examination in several instances, but was discouraged from prosecuting it, for such reasons as have already been stated in the foregoing case of the gaseous constituents. It needed no special proof that organic matter was present in every one of these samples, for the clearest of them contained shred and flocculent material, some of them quantities of seaweed in various stages of decomposition. With these vegetable substances were the remains of minute marine animals. As bearing upon

this subject, I found, on incinerating the solid residue of a sample of water taken from two hundred fathoms, that the organic and volatile material was not less than eleven per cent. of the whole. Though the quantity of organic substance diminished as the stratum under examination was deeper, there still remained a visible amount in the water of four hundred or five hundred fathoms. It is probable, therefore, that even at the bottom of the ocean such organic substance may exist, not only in solution affording nutriment to animals inhabiting those dark abysses, as Professor Wyville Thomson has suggested, but also in the solid state. Plants of course cannot grow there, on account of the absence of light.

In order to determine whether any hitherto unknown element existed in these waters, I subjected the solid residue to examination with the spectroscope, volatilizing the substances by the aid of a voltaic current and induction coil. A careful examination did not reveal the presence of any spectral lines, other than those belonging to the well-known elementary substances in sea-water.

The specimens of the bottom, obtained by attaching to the sounding-line quills or wooden tubes, I have transmitted to Dr. Carpenter, who has kindly consented to examine them.

In a letter dated August 10, 1871, recently received, he says: "As far as I can see, they consist of the ordinary Atlantic mud, chalk in process of formation, with the ordinary types of deep-sea foraminifera." The chemical composition of this mud, according to Mr. Forbes, as taken from soundings at 1,443 fathoms in the North Atlantic, is:

Carbonate of lime.....	50.12
Alumina (soluble in acids).....	1.33
Sesquioxide of iron (soluble in acids).....	2.17
Silica (in a soluble condition).....	5.04
Fine insoluble gritty sand (rock debris).....	26.77
Water.....	2.90
Organic matter.....	4.19
Chloride of sodium and other soluble salts.....	7.48
	100.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY DRAPER, M.D.

SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY,
NEW YORK, April 29, 1871.

SIR.—I would respectfully submit to your Honorable Board the following report of all reliable deep-sea soundings made from this ship during her late practice cruise, together with a description of the manner in which they were made. The soundings were taken within the parallels of eleven and thirteen north latitude, from the coast of Africa, in the vicinity of Sierra Leone, to the Island of Barbadoes, W. I., through the Caribbean Sea to the west end of Cuba. The instrument used was a detaching apparatus, invented by the late Lieutenant J. M. Brooke, U. S. N., and supplied to this ship through the kindness of Commodore James Alden, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington. I found it worked admirably, never failing to bring up specimens of the bottom, except when coming in contact with rocky bottom. The quills inserted in the cell or holder, preserve the specimens in better condition for microscopic examination than the ordinary "arming" of soap or tallow would bring up.

Two spherical shot, weighing thirty-two pounds each, were used at every cast as a sinker, the sounding-line made of cotton, one-seventh of an inch in diameter, capable of sustaining one hundred and sixty pounds in the air; the cord carefully waxed to overcome, as much as possible, the resistance of the line from friction of the water. All soundings were made from a boat, as repeated trials satisfied me that no reliance could be placed on those made from the ship, on account of the difficulty of keeping the vessel in position and the line "up and down." A boat, fitted expressly for the purpose, with a reel holding four thousand fathoms, working on friction rollers, the line passing over the bow through a leader, thus enabling the boat, with the aid of oars, to be kept in position and the line perpendicular on the shot, thus determining to a certainty when the sinker reached the bottom.

Temperature and specimens of sea-water at various depths were obtained by a self-registering metallic thermometer carefully adjusted; all specimens secured have been carefully preserved, and now await your order. All soundings were made under my immediate supervision, and the position of the ship at the time of sounding carefully noted, for which I respectfully refer you to the accompanying table.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GIRAUD, *Captain.*

ISAAC BELL, *Esq., President, etc.*

Statement of all reliable Deep Sea Soundings, made from New York Nautical School-ship "Mercury," during Practice Cruise, 1871, from Sierra Leone to Barbadoes and to New York. Used Brooke's Detaching Apparatus, with thirty-two pound shot. Sounding line used, cotton cord, one-seventh of an inch in diameter. All soundings made from boat.

DATE.	POSITION OF SHIP AT TIME OF SOUNDING.		Fathoms.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Surface Water.	Various Depths.	Temperature at Various Depths.	Obtained Specimens of Bottom.	CURRENT.	Time of Sounding.	REMARKS.
	Latitude.	Longitude.									
February 23	8° 50'	15° 47'	1,100	79°	78°	Fathoms	54°	.....	SW	1-2 knot.	2 P.M.
" 24	9 15	17 13	1,200	78	78	200	58	.....	SSW	" "	3 "
" 25	10 03	17 35	290	79	74	200	60	.....	S by W	" "	3 "
" 26	10 42	17 45	680	78	77	200	60	.....	S	" "	3 "
" 27	11 24	18 09	1,000	77	76	200	53	.....	S by W	" "	3 "
" 28	11 26	18 20	.....	80	77	200	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 29	11 30	18 33	2,900	82	77	200	53	.....	SSW	2-4 knot.	3 P.M.
" 30	11 38	19 53	2,450	77	76	200	53	.....	S	1-2 "	3 "
" 1	11 46	21 53	3,100	76	75	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2	11 32	25 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3	12 38	42 31	2,200	83	76	200	50	.....	SW	1-2 knot.	2 "
" 4	13 03	44 51	1,900	84	76	200	51	.....	SW by W	1-4 "	2 "
" 5	13 06	50 38	2,350	80	75	200	51	.....	WSW	1-2 "	11 A.M.
" 6	13 08	53 48	2,400	80	79	400	47	.....	WSW	1-4 "	2 P.M.
" 7	12 55	56 46	2,275	81	80	100	62	.....	W	1-2 "	2 "
" 8	17 13	67 29	2,600	80	84	100	70	.....	W	1-2 "	3 "
" 9	17 08	68 48	2,680	84	84	200	59	.....	W	1-2 "	3 "
" 10	17 09	71 47	.....	82	84	500	48	.....	W by N	1-2 "	4 "
" 11	17 27	74 33	1,590	82	84	200	63	.....	W by N	1-2 "	4 "
" 12	18 11	76 00	960	85	85	200	54	.....	W by N	1-2 "	4 "
" 13	19 13	77 54	.....	84	85	200	62	.....	Rocky	WSW	1-2 "
" 14	20 48	83 02	1,900	84	85	200	62	.....	W by N	1-2 "	3 "
" 15	20 19	84 17	1,340	84	86	200	62	.....	SW	19 knots.	4 "
" 16	20 19	84 17	1,340	84	86	100	72	.....	SW	1 knot.	5 "

On the 11th of April attached self-registering thermometer twelve feet above shot. Counting in contact with bottom, broke the "mercury" level - Very responsive; some constant current.

Wind, ENE.
Wind, E to S.
Wind, NE by E.

Reeling in, parted line; lost 2,200 fathoms.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HART'S ISLAND,
December 31, 1871.

*Honorable Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the annual requirements of your Board, the Report of this Institution, for the year 1871, is respectfully submitted:

Table A will show you, 818 boys have been admitted to this Institution during the year, of whom

694 boys were committed for the 1st time,

98	"	"	"	"	2d	"
21	"	"	"	"	3d	"
5	"	"	"	"	4th	"

the same table shows you the number of discharges, transfers to the schooner Mercury and elsewhere, elopements and deaths.

You will find the age of boys admitted specified in Table B. Table C shows their color, nativity, and qualifications; and Table D the duration of their commitment.

On January 3, 1871, the school proper has been in charge of two teachers—Miss Margt. M. Adamson and Miss Fannie H. Dudley, neither of whom resigned on the 9th inst.

You will see by appendix to Table A the average number per week of boys attending school is 77, for the year. School-hours are, on week-day, except Saturday, from 8.30 o'clock A.M. to 2.30 P.M., with one hour's intermission for dinner. On account of regular vacation the school has been closed from August 10th to

September 24th, which explains the small average number of boys attending school during August and September.

The boys who have been working outside were employed in such light manual labor as they could easily perform, and which, at the same time, has been of a visible benefit to their health, and productive of much good in general.

The Boys' Hospital of this Institution has been in charge of Dr. Patrick McShane up to April 15th, when your Hon. Board appointed Dr. Henry K. Dubois, as surgeon of the Industrial School, in his place, who has been unremitting in his attention to his duties.

Table E shows the number of boys admitted to and discharged from hospital, as also the number of days spent therein during the year. The general health of our inmates (boys as well as adults) has been all that can be desired throughout the year, and we have been entirely free from any contagious disease; 4 deaths only occurred; two boys died, the one March 30th, the other April 10th, of congestion of the brain; a third one was brought over from School-ship Mercury July 26th, and died within 24 hours after admission of peritonitis, and the last, a colored boy, who has been an inmate over 6 months, died suddenly of epilepsy, September 23. From the 20th inst. up to date no patients have been in the hospital, a fact which accounts favorably for the sanitary condition of this institution.

As per Table F 1,007 men, and 305 women have been transferred from the Work-house to this institution to do the necessary work. The men were, and are still, employed in building a good and substantial sea-wall on the northern and eastern shore of the island, and one around the ice-pond; also in filling up and repairing causeway to the new dock; digging trenches in the cemetery; reclaiming and cultivating ground hitherto unimproved; sowing and harvesting the crop, and rendering such general assistance as might be required. The amount of the crop is specified in Table G, and you will perceive that it surpasses the quantity of last year a good deal, so far as vegetables are concerned. Several of the buildings of this institution, as also two buildings at the south-end, have been newly roofed with plastic slate, in all 21,616 square feet, at a cost of not quite 3½ cents per square foot, exclusive of labor; all of which has been done by our inmates.

Tailors and shoemakers have been occupied throughout the year in

repairing boys' and mens' clothing, and shoes. Carpenters and other mechanics have been constantly employed at their respective trades.

Rev. Father Duranquet, of the Roman Catholic, and Rev. M. Willets, of the Protestant Church, attended to the spiritual welfare of our inmates, and for their untiring efforts in this good cause my sincere acknowledgments are due them.

Our national holidays, 4th July, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas, have been duly celebrated, and old and young were made happy and thankful by the good things the kindness of your Hon. Board has provided for them.

Table H is the yearly per capita statement of the monthly and daily cost of provisions, clothing and bedding, medicines, etc. Every effort has been made to reduce the expenses to a rate as low as possible, compatible with the bodily welfare of our inmates.

I also inclose inventory of stock on hand up to date ; and inventories of books, stationery, etc., in school ; and of drugs, medicines, and medical stores on hand.

Before concluding, I would mention that in place of Miss S. McGinn your Hon. Board, on May 24th, appointed Mrs. Martha E. Moore as matron of this institution, who performs her duties satisfactorily, as also did all the other officers of this place.

The frequent visits of the members of your Hon. Board have been of great benefit to this institution. Will you please accept my best thanks for the kindness shown to me at all times.

I remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

LAURENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

TABLE A,

Showing the number of Boys admitted, discharged, transferred, eloped and died, during the year 1871.

MONTH.	Admitted.	Discharged.	TRANSFERRED TO							Eloped.	Died.	Total.
			School-ship Mercury.	Bellevue Hospital.	Charity Hospital.	RANDALL'S ISLAND.		Workhouse.	Men's Gang.			
						Nursery.	House of Refuge.					
January	56	36										36
February	56	24							1	10		33
March	68	48					3				1	32
April	68	42		1						1	1	46
May	85	40	151							4		193
June	90	44			1	1			1			47
July	93	41	58	1						1		101
August	101	40	53	1	3					1		98
September	51	43	5								1	49
October	47	35	54		1							90
November	54	16	38					1		4		59
December	49	23	64		1							88
Total	818	432	423	3	6	1	3	1	2	21	3	895

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining December 31, 1870	124
Admitted since	818
	942
Discharged	432
Transferred to S. S. Mercury	423
" Bellevue Hospital	3
" Charity Hospital	6
" Randall's Island Nursery	1
" " House of Refuge	3
" Workhouse	1
" Men's Gang	2
Eloped	21
Died	3
	895
Remaining December 31, 1871	47

APPENDIX TO TABLE A.

Showing the daily average number of Boys attending School, working outside and being under medical treatment, during the year 1871.

MONTH.	Number attending school.	Number working outside.	Under medical treatment.	TOTAL.
January.....	103	24	9	136
February.....	100	39	9	148
March	114	49	9	172
April	112	55	12	179
May	87	49	10	146
June.....	91	28	11	130
July	95	32	14	141
August.....	22	102	11	135
September.....	20	119	9	148
October.....	60	34	8	102
November	79	20	6	105
December	47	10	2	59
Total	930	561	110	1,601
Daily average.....	77	47	9	133

TABLE B.

Showing the age of Boys admitted during the year 1871.

MONTH.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	TOTAL.
January	..	..	2	6	11	13	7	8	7	1	1	..	56
February	..	2	4	5	11	16	6	7	3	2	..	..	56
March	1	2	3	8	15	11	11	10	3	4	..	..	68
April	1	..	6	6	14	11	8	8	6	5	2	1	68
May	..	1	5	11	15	25	13	5	3	5	2	..	85
June	..	1	8	13	16	14	15	15	6	..	2	..	90
July	1	6	7	10	15	13	13	7	12	6	2	1	93
August	1	..	5	8	10	17	19	12	15	10	3	1	101
September	..	1	1	4	8	11	5	9	5	5	2	..	51
October	1	2	..	7	8	3	9	4	5	4	1	3	47
November	..	2	2	4	8	8	11	7	7	3	1	1	54
December	1	1	3	5	10	9	7	8	2	2	1	..	49
Total	6	18	46	87	141	151	124	100	74	47	17	7	818

TABLE C.

Showing the color, nativity, and qualifications of boys admitted during the year 1871.

MONTH.	COLOR.			NATIVITY.			QUALIFICATIONS.			
	White.	Colored.	Total.	Natives.	Foreign.	Total.	Not able to read.	Able to read only.	Able to read and write.	Total.
January	56	..	56	46	10	56	9	11	36	56
February	56	..	56	47	9	56	13	10	33	56
March	66	2	68	58	10	68	20	6	42	68
April	63	5	68	65	3	68	13	7	48	68
May	79	6	85	77	8	85	21	11	53	85
June	86	4	90	71	19	90	22	11	57	90
July	91	2	93	80	13	93	25	5	63	93
August	100	1	101	78	23	101	25	6	70	101
September	48	3	51	41	10	51	13	4	34	51
October	46	1	47	42	5	47	11	3	33	47
November	52	2	54	44	10	54	18	1	35	54
December	44	5	49	40	9	49	12	5	32	49
Total	787	31	818	689	129	818	202	80	536	818

TABLE D.
Showing Cause of Commitment of Boys admitted during the Year 1871.

MONTHS	Petit Larceny.	Stealing.	Burglary.	Pickpocket.	Embezzlement.	Assault and Battery.	Escaped Prisoners.	Suspicious Characters.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.	Juvenile Delinquency.	Bad Boys.	Vagrancy.	Destitute.	Transferred from Randall's Island.	Returned from School-ship.	Board Paid.	No Cause Given.	Total.
January.....	23	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6	5	2	.....	1	3	56
February.....	22	3	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	4	2	.....	.....	2	5	56
March.....	21	5	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	17	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	68
April.....	19	4	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	12	2	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	63
May.....	12	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	13	7	10	3	.....	.....	12	3	12	85
June.....	19	7	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16	3	17	6	4	3	4	1	6	90
July.....	23	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	20	5	2	1	13	1	2	93
August.....	25	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	9	5	19	5	2	4	8	4	4	101
September.....	14	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	4	.....	.....	3	.....	8	51
October.....	20	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	47
November.....	17	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	4	1	.....	.....	2	4	54
December.....	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	5	1	.....	4	.....	7	49
231	72	11	11	16	2	10	2	3	10	81	54	120	40	30	10	46	15	58	618

TABLE E.

Showing the Number of Boys Admitted to, Discharged from and Died in Hospital, during the Year 1871.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS FROM			DISCHARGED TO			DIED IN HOSPITAL.			NO. OF DAYS SPENT IN HOSPITAL.			RECAPITULATION.		Total.
	Industrial School.	School-ship Mercury.	Total.	Industrial School.	School-ship Mercury.	Total.	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.	Boys for School.	Boys for School-ship.	
January.....	23	.....	23	25	.....	25	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	9
February.....	27	.....	27	26	.....	26	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	264	Remaining Dec. 31, 1870....	.....	
March.....	10	.....	10	8	1	8	1	.....	269	.....	.....	269	Admitted since.....	144	87
April.....	31	.....	31	27	.....	27	1	.....	268	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	231
May.....	11	9	20	19	2	21	.....	.....	231	39	.....	270	.....	87	240
June.....	14	9	23	14	13	27	.....	.....	152	151	.....	303	Discharged.....	151	86
July.....	4	21	25	6	12	18	.....	1	.....	126	235	361	Died.....	2	3
August.....	8	25	33	8	27	35	.....	.....	130	236	.....	366	.....	.....	.....
September.....	8	8	16	4	14	18	.....	.....	125	137	.....	306	Remaining Dec. 31, 1871....	153	240
October.....	6	8	14	9	7	16	.....	.....	125	181	.....	266	.....	87	.....
November.....	2	5	7	3	5	8	.....	.....	39	147	.....	176	No. of days spent.....	2,037	1,176
December.....	.....	2	2	2	6	8	.....	.....	12	50	62	.....	.....	.....	3,213
	144	87	231	151	86	237	2	1	3	2,037	1,176	3,213			

TABLE F.

Showing the number of Help, Inmates admitted, discharged, transferred, and eloped, during the year 1871.

MONTH.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			RETURNED TO WORKHOUSE.			TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE.			ELOPED.			RECAPITULATION.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
January.....	113	22	135	55	18	73	31	7	38	...	...	...	8	...	8				
February.....	54	31	85	33	5	38	26	5	31	...	...	...	5	...	5		77	23	100
March.....	55	11	66	56	13	69	17	8	25	...	...	...	5	...	5		1007	305	1312
April.....	34	20	54	36	18	54	5	2	7	...	...	...	4	...	4				
May.....	59	22	81	32	9	41	16	9	25	...	...	...	5	...	5				
June.....	94	34	128	57	30	87	14	9	23	1	...	...	1	...	1				
July.....	98	44	142	86	24	110	32	13	45	...	...	...	10	...	10		678	220	898
August.....	101	42	143	85	35	120	12	11	23	...	1	...	1	...	1		245	75	320
September.....	122	30	152	72	27	99	37	4	41	...	...	...	2	...	2		5	1	6
October.....	60	19	79	62	16	78	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		36	...	36
November.....	59	17	76	33	12	45	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...				
December.....	168	13	171	71	13	84	33	3	36	4	...	...	4	...	4		964	296	1260
Total.....	1007	305	1312	678	220	898	245	75	320	5	1	6	36	...	36		130	32	152

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.

IDIOT SCHOOL.

IDIOT SCHOOL, RANDALL'S ISLAND,
January 1, 1872.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully present to you my Annual Report of the Idiot School for the year 1871. Since the date of my preceding one great improvement has been noticeable in the children, attributable in a large degree to the example which the older or more advanced scholars present. Many children who have but lately been admitted to the school quickly realize the duties we wish them to perform, so that the task of instructing them has become a pleasure.

The number who at present attend the school is 115, an increase from last year of 15 pupils; of this number there were many whose articulation, when admitted, was very imperfect, are now, I am happy to state, so much improved that they can converse readily, and indicate their meaning without difficulty.

Among many of the children their improvement is so easily discerned that their parents and friends notice it as soon as they enter the school, and seem surprised when their children, who a few months previous were devoid of any reasoning powers, converse with them on the events of their new life, and in detail explain to them the workings of the school, and their occupations during school hours.

It would be difficult to present the condition of all the children who have made marked improvement, and I will, therefore, refrain from mentioning any except those who it would be improper to pass by without explaining to your Hon. Board their present, compared with their past condition. The first case which I shall present is a girl of 16 years of age; she was admitted to the institution some 18 months ago, and though not entirely helpless, was still so deficient in many things that the greatest care had to be exercised to develope her mind.

After months of instruction I at length had the pleasure of finding that my efforts were rewarded with success. This girl can now read distinctly as well as correctly, write well, and can perform sums in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and can sew and mend her clothing, and has become so tidy in her habits that I have given her charge of one of the dormitories, which she keeps scrupulously clean.

Another case is that of a little boy about ten years old, whose improvement has been so remarkable that it is necessary that I should particularly mention him. When admitted he was very deficient, and though he had an intellectual face he was completely idiotic. At home every method known by his parents was tried to improve him, but every new trial proved unsuccessful. When he was brought to our institution, as I have since learned, it was not with any hope of successful treatment, but simply of placing him in an asylum where special care was taken of children of his class, and his improvement has become so great that it is the intention of his mother to withdraw him from this school and send him to one of the public schools.

The instruction which the pupils acquire in the school-room is not sufficient to enable them to be of service to themselves or relatives. Many of the large girls who read, write and sew, I find to be totally ignorant of domestic affairs, and for this reason, as opportunity offered, I have placed them in different sections of the house to perform some manner of work.

In the different dormitories the labor which was previously performed by the Work-house help is now done by the girls of the school.

This change I think beneficial to them in many respects. Another change which I thought necessary was to separate the large from the smaller children, over whom were placed respectable and careful attendants, and though the plan is but in its infancy I find that it works admirably.

Previous to the present year the school session lasted but three hours in the morning, but experience made it advisable to hold an afternoon session of two hours, which, I think, adds much to the improvement of all the children.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. DUNPHY.

CITY PRISON.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF CITY PRISONS,
HALLS OF JUSTICE,
NEW YORK, January 1, 1872.

*To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners
of Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully submit the following report of this Institution for the year 1871.

There were fifty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-six (51,466) prisoners committed to the City Prisons during the past year, being an increase of two thousand and forty-three (2,043) over the number received during the year 1870.

I present the usual tabular statement of the number, crime, age, etc., etc., of all the prisoners who were committed to the City Prisons during the past year.

Table "A" shows the number remaining in prison January 1st, 1871, the number received during the year, number discharged, sent to Blackwell's Island by the Courts, the number transferred to Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the number sent to State Prison, and the number remaining in prison December 31st, 1871.

Table "B" shows the nativity, social relations, habits of life and degree of education of all prisoners who were committed.

Table "C" shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were committed at the First District Prison.

Table "D" shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged and sent to Blackwell's Island from the Second District Prison.

Table "E" shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged or sent to Blackwell's Island from the Third District Prison.

Table "F" shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged or sent to Blackwell's Island from the Fourth District Prison.

Table "G" shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged or sent to Blackwell's Island from the Fifth District Prison.

Table "H" shows the nativity of the prisoners who were committed to City Prisons during the year.

Table "I" shows the ages of prisoners who were committed to City Prisons during the year.

I also annex a statement showing the daily cost of each inmate, for provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries, liquors and drugs, fuel and miscellaneous articles, for the year 1871, as well as the total monthly cost of the same.

During the past year the City Prison has been kept as clean and in as good order as possible ; but the same objections mentioned in my last Annual Report as regards to size, unhealthy location, and want of proper sewerage, &c. &c., still exist, and I would again beg leave to call the attention of your Honorable Board to it.

In consequence of the building formerly occupied by females at Second District Prison having been torn down, there is not sufficient accommodation for the prisoners at that prison ; but as a new Court House and prison are going to be built there, I suppose it will shortly be remedied.

The Third District Prison is in good order, with the exception of a deficiency in the supply of Croton water. I would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Board that a water tank be placed at the top of the prison, similar to the one now in use at City Prison—it would fill at night when the supply of water is greater, or it could easily be filled with a small force pump—this would give a sufficient supply of water to all the cells in the prison.

The Fourth District Prison is in good order.

The Fifth District Prison is poorly ventilated, but as a new Court House and Prison are being built I suppose it will be unnecessary to make any repairs at the old prison.

I am happy to state that all the prisons have been exempt during the past year from all epidemic and pestilential diseases, and the general health of the inmates has been as satisfactory as under the circumstances could have been expected. There were only twenty-three (23) deaths during the year.

I return my sincere thanks to the individual members of your Honorable Board for the kind and courteous manner in which I have always been treated by them, and for the promptness with which all the requirments of this Institution have been supplied.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

JNO. STACOM,

Warden City Prisons.

TABLE A.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON. (HALLS OF JUSTICE.)	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Prison January 1, 1871.....	210	178	10	3	341
Number received during the year.....	17,126	13,606	386	373	31,491
	17,336	13,724	396	376	31,532
During the year have been discharged.....	7,670	2,441	246	368	10,725
Deceased.....	19	4			23
Executed.....			1		1
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts.....	2,713	1,280	103	1	4,097
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.....	6,212	9,876			16,088
Sent to State Prison.....	477	30	31	2	540
Remaining in Prison December 31, 1871.....	245	93	15	5	358
	17,336	13,724	396	376	31,532
In addition to the number received at the First District Prison, viz.....	17,126	13,606	386	373	31,491
There were discharged from the Second District Prison.....	5,843	2,536	156	145	8,680
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	404	247	11	11	673
Discharged from Third District Prison.....	5,027	1,057	17	6	6,107
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	6	5			11
Discharged from Fourth District Prison.....	2,321	569	10	1	2,901
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	50	51		1	102
Discharged from Fifth District Prison.....	697	104	8	1	810
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	60	28	2	1	91
Total number of Commitments during the year 1871....	31,534	18,803	590	539	51,466

TABLE B.

NATIVITY	Males.	Females	Total
Number received who were of native birth.....	11,885	5,265	17,150
" " " foreign "	20,229	14,077	34,316
	32,124	19,342	51,466
SOCIAL RELATIONS.			
Number received who were married.....	12,320	7,163	19,483
" " " single	17,489	7,885	25,374
" " " widowed	2,296	4,245	6,541
" " " whose social relations were unknown.....	19	49	68
	32,124	19,342	51,466
HABITS OF LIFE.			
Number received who were of temperate habits.	12,187	6,572	18,759
" " " intemperate	19,937	12,770	32,707
	32,124	19,342	51,466
EDUCATION.			
Number received who could not read.....	1,835	1,974	3,809
" " " read only.....	6,184	9,187	15,371
" " " read and write.....	23,049	8,039	31,088
" " " were well educated.....	1,037	113	1,150
" " " whose degree of instruction was unknown....	19	49	68
	32,124	19,342	51,466

TABLE C.
FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abandonment.....	111	....	111
Abduction.....	2	....	2
Arson.....	2	....	2
Assault.....	54	6	60
Assault and battery.....	1,746	278	2,024
Assault and battery, felonious.....	258	11	269
Attempt to commit burglary.....	16	....	16
Attempt to commit grand larceny.....	27	19	46
Bastardy.....	26	....	26
Bigamy.....	11	1	12
Burglary.....	327	1	328
Conspiracy.....	10	....	10
Contempt of court.....	5	....	5
Delirium tremens.....	14	..	14
Disorderly boys and girls.....	140	28	168
Disorderly conduct.....	3,679	4,159	8,837
Embezzlement.....	67	....	67
Escaped convicts.....	7	3	10
Felony.....	76	17	93
Felonious assault.....	11	2	13
Forgery.....	55	2	57
Fugitives from justice.....	4	....	4
Gambling.....	65	....	65
Grand larceny.....	853	290	1,143
Homicide.....	52	3	55
Illegal voting.....	4	....	4
Indecent assault.....	12	....	12

TABLE C.—*Continued.*

WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Indecent exposure of person.....	19	....	19
Insanity.....	528	312	840
Intoxication.....	5,462	7,593	13,055
Juvenile delinquency.....	75	22	97
Keeping disorderly house.....	71	66	137
Larceny.....	53	12	65
Larceny from the person.....	54	27	81
Malicious mischief.....	37	13	50
Mayhem.....	1	...	1
Misdemeanor.....	367	41	408
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	63	4	67
Perjury.....	3	1	4
Petit larceny.....	1,932	417	2,349
Rape.....	63	....	23
Receiving stolen goods.....	46	4	50
Robbery.....	109	2	111
Seduction.....	3	....	3
Vagrancy.....	1,007	645	1,652
Violation of corporation ordinances.....	25	....	25
Total.....	17,512	13,979	31,491

TABLE D.
SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
adonment.....	29	..	29
ult and battery.....	207	59	266
ult and battery, felonious.....	60	18	78
n	5	..	5
lary	35	..	35
urdy	13	..	13
piracy	3	..	3
nderly conduct.....	2,257	1,386	3,643
ezzlement	12	..	12
ay	30	8	38
d larceny	88	45	133
icide.....	9	..	9
nity	16	4	20
rication	2,950	1,105	4,055
nile delinquency	111	31	142
emeanor	137	57	194
ining goods by false pretences.....	21	..	21
larceny.....	122	43	165
iving stolen goods.....	10	..	10
very.....	17	..	17
.....	5	..	5
rancy	280	183	463
Total.....	6,414	2,939	9,353

TABLE II.
THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	32	..	32
Abduction.....	3	2	5
Arson.....	2	1	3
Assault and battery.....	284	128	412
Assault and battery, felonious.....	39	4	43
Bastardy.....	17	..	17
Burglary.....	12	..	12
Disorderly conduct.....	2,251	997	3,248
Embezzlement.....	5	..	5
Felony.....	9	1	10
Forgery.....	2	..	2
Grand larceny.....	46	17	63
Homicide.....	1	..	1
Insanity.....	1	..	1
Intoxication.....	1,946	513	2,459
Keeping disorderly house.....	15	21	36
Mayhem.....	1	..	1
Misdemeanor.....	133	22	155
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2	..	2
Petit larceny.....	117	39	156
Perjury.....	1	..	1
Rape.....	2	..	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	6	1	7
Robbery.....	7	..	7
Seduction.....	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	17	12	29
Violation of Corporation Ordinances.....	98	..	98
Total.....	5,050	1,668	6,718

TABLE F.
FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault and battery.....	185	31	216
Assault and battery, felonious.....	42	1	43
Abandonment.....	18	....	18
Arson.....	2	....	2
Bastardy.....	14	....	14
Bigamy.....	....	1	1
Burglary.....	9	....	9
Disorderly conduct.....	948	139	1,087
Embezzlement.....	4	....	4
Felony.....	3	1	4
Forgery.....	2	....	2
Grand larceny.....	48	6	54
Intoxication.....	853	372	1,225
Juvenile delinquency.....	9	....	9
Keeping disorderly house.....	....	1	1
Misdemeanor.....	41	2	43
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	5	....	5
Perjury.....	1	....	1
Petit larceny.....	48	10	58
Rape.....	7	....	7
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1	2
Robbery.....	8	....	8
Seduction.....	1	....	1
Vagrancy.....	62	55	117
Violation of corporation ordinances.....	70	2	72
Total.....	2,381	622	3,003

TABLE G.
FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Imprisonment.....	8	..	8
.....	5	2	7
Assault and battery.....	92	10	102
Assault and battery, felonious.....	10	..	10
.....	2	..	2
.....	1	..	1
Disorderly conduct.....	376	52	428
.....	1	..	1
.....	4	..	4
Grand larceny.....	6	3	9
Homicide.....	2	..	2
Intoxication.....	208	39	247
Misdemeanor.....	12	3	15
Petit larceny.....	22	12	34
Rape.....	5	..	5
Robbery.....	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	12	13	25
Total.....	767	134	901

TABLE H.

Nativity of Prisoners committed during the year 1871.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland.....	13,798	11,855	25,653
United States.....	11,773	4,799	16,572
Germany.....	3,767	1,310	5,077
England.....	1,165	740	1,905
Scotland.....	320	231	551
Canada.....	245	133	378
Prussia.....	215	66	271
France.....	198	150	348
Italy.....	83	6	89
Russia.....	84	1	85
Sweden.....	79	2	81
Switzerland.....	71	10	81
West Indies.....	73	..	73
Spain.....	57	3	60
Norway.....	32	21	53
Denmark.....	35	10	45
Wales.....	41	3	44
Austria.....	39	3	42
China.....	20	2	22
South America.....	19	..	19
Mexico.....	9	..	9
Cuba.....	1	7	8
	32,124	19,342	51,466

TABLE I.

Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Prisoners received during the Year 1871.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	1,371	259	1,630
From 15 to 20 years	3,418	2,328	5,746
" 20 " 25 "	5,667	3,564	9,231
" 25 " 30 "	5,039	5,243	10,282
" 30 " 35 "	4,697	3,539	8,236
" 35 " 40 "	3,426	2,105	5,531
" 40 " 45 "	2,947	753	3,700
" 45 " 50 "	2,325	481	2,806
" 50 " 55 "	1,432	397	1,829
" 55 " 60 "	917	262	1,179
" 60 " 65 "	538	191	729
" 65 " 70 "	231	124	355
Over 70 years	116	96	212
Total ..	32,124	19,342	51,466



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CITY PRISONS.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.

CITY PRISON, January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

President Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction :

SIR.—I most respectfully submit the following as the report of the Medical Department of the City Prison for the year ending December 31st, 1871. During the year fifty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-six (51,466) persons were received in the prison, of which number eight hundred and forty (840) were charged with insanity. On examination three hundred and thirteen (313) were found to be insane. Fifty (50) were sent to the Asylum for Emigrants, and the remainder, two hundred and fifty-nine (259) were committed to the asylum on Blackwell's Island.

There were twenty-three (23) deaths in the prison during the year, all of which were Coroner's inquests.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM T. NEALIS,

Physician of City Prison.

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 1871.

HON. ISAAC BELL,*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department of the Second District Prison for the year ending December 31st, 1871.

There has been among the prisoners one birth—at full term—and two deaths. Two of the latter were from heart disease, and one from alcoholism ; all occurring a few hours after admission.

Since the removal of that portion of the prison building formerly occupied by female prisoners, the sanitary disadvantages resulting from the less amount of room for the ten day prisoners have been nearly overcome by frequently cleansing and whitewashing the cells and halls, the careful use of disinfectants, and the frequent changing of this class of prisoners from one cell to another.

My thanks are due to the officers of the prison for the kind assistance which they have rendered me in the discharge of my duties, and for their careful attention to the comforts of the sick and wounded prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

N. S. WESTCOTT, M. D.,

Physician Second District Prison.

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—At the close of the year 1871 I would most respectfully make the following Report:

I take pleasure in stating that during the short time I have been in attendance at this place I have not had occasion to find fault with the sanitary condition or general regulation of the Prison, everything having been eminently satisfactory as far as the Medical Department is concerned.

I would, however, suggest that much benefit might be derived from a more ample supply of water, especially during the warm weather.

Respectfully,

M. S. BUTTLES, M. D.,

Physician Third District Prison.

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1872.

M. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of**Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR.—The following is the Medical Report of the Fourth District Prison (57th Street), for the year ending December 31, 1871:

Name of Disease.	No. of Cases.
Delirium tremens.....	3
Granular lids.....	1
Incipient delirium tremens.....	13
Incised wounds.....	14
Rheumatism.....	3
Tonsillitis.....	2
Total.....	36

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. SEARLE, M.D.,

Physician Fourth District Prison.

WORK-HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE WORK-HOUSE,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, December 31, 1871.

Hon. ISAAC BELL,

*President of Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR.—In accordance with the annual requirements of your Honorable Body the Superintendent of the Work-house presents his Report for the year 1871.

The annexed tables (compiled from the records of the department) fully detail the transactions of the year.

Our average number of inmates during the year past has been 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, being $99\frac{1}{2}$ more than previous year.

The mechanics, such as carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, horse-shoers, and painters have done good service for various institutions as well as for the Work-house proper.

The females have been diligently employed in making a large amount of clothing for various institutions as well as for the Work-house department.

The institution is in a very healthy state, free from any contagious disease, and in excellent condition. The Superintendent invites inspection at any and all times.

Mr. Henry A. Perry assumed the clerkship in the beginning of May, 1871, and has discharged all the duties appertaining to his department with faithful devotion to the best interest of the institution.

pers, keepers, and matrons attached to the department, and all the duties assigned them with diligence.

Very respectfully tender my sincere thanks to the Board of Commissioners for their kindness towards me during the year just closed. In conclusion, would respectfully say that I will endeavor to do their good will.

Very respectfully, yours truly,

J. KEEN,

Superintendent

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of inmates in Work-house Dec. 31, 1870; number received during the year 1871; number eloped from this and other institutions; number that have been received from other institutions; number remaining in Work-house Dec. 31, 1871; number transferred to other institutions; number died; number discharged; number remaining in Work-house, etc.; number remaining in Work-house Dec. 31, 1871.

EXHIBIT B.—Shows the monthly and daily cost of each inmate for provisions, clothing and bedding; salaries, fuel, liquors and medicines, and miscellaneous articles in Work-house, 1871, as well as the total monthly cost of the same.

EXHIBIT C.—Shows the number of days' work performed by inmates of the Work-house transferred to the various institutions, for 1871, as help, inmates, and patients.

EXHIBIT D.—Statement showing the number of inmates of the Work-house eloped from the various institutions during the year 1871.

EXHIBIT E.—Statement of admissions and discharges for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871.

EXHIBIT F.—Statement of elopements and deaths for the year ending December 31, 1871.

EXHIBIT G.—Statement of all males and females under 20 years of age; all those between 20 and 25 years of age that were committed during the year ending December 31, 1871; also the total amount of population and the monthly average; number of inmates in January 1st, and admitted during the year 1871.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

EXHIBIT A.

Showing the number of Work-house inmates received, discharged, eloped, died, transferred, and remaining on Work-house Register during the year ending December 31, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on Work-house Register, December 31, 1870	610	837	1,447
Number received during the year	8,547	11,888	20,435
Total	9,157	12,725	21,882
Number discharged during the year	8,000	11,027	19,027
Number eloped from this and other institutions ..	258	264	522
Number died at this and other institutions	78	32	110
Total	8,336	11,323	19,659
Number remaining on Register December 31, 1871	865	773	1,638
Number transferred to other institutions to work, sick, etc	477	536	1,013
Number remaining in Work-house December 31, 1871	388	237	625

EXHIBIT F.

Statement of elopements and deaths in this and other Institutions for the year ending December 31, 1871.

MONTHS.	ELOPEMENTS.						DEATHS.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	12	6	18	5	13	18		6	18	7		18
February	15	9	24	13	11	24	8	2	10	7	3	10
March	28	7	35	15	20	35	5	2	5		4	5
April	33	29	62	23	39	62	4	2	6	4	2	6
May	31	44	75	22	53	75	5	2	7	3	4	7
June	35	43	78	30	48	78		5		4	8	12
July	31	21	52	31	21	52	3	2	5	2	3	5
August	22	15	37	16	21	37	6	1	7		6	7
September	23	42	65	21	44	65	5	2	7		6	7
October	9	22	31	10	2	31	7	5	12	2	10	12
November	8	21	29	8	21	29	10		10	3	7	10
December	11	5	16	8	8	16	8	3	11	4	7	11
Total	258	264	522	202	320	522	78	32	110	39	71	110

EXHIBIT G.

Statement showing number of inmates, January 1, 1871, admissions during the year 1871, also number of those under 20 years and between 20 and 25 years of age committed during the year ending December 31, 1871, together with the total amount of population and monthly average.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates, January 1, 1871.....	375	208	583
“ admitted during 1871.....	8,547	11,885	20,435
“ “ “ “ under 20 years.	401	513	914
Number of inmates admitted during 1871 between 20 and 25 years of age.....	1,495	2,455	3,950

AVERAGE MONTHLY POPULATION.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Daily Average.
January.....	651	712	1,363	43 $\frac{2}{3}$
February.....	590	596	1,186	42 $\frac{1}{3}$
March.....	688	888	1,576	50 $\frac{4}{11}$
April.....	642	926	1,568	52 $\frac{4}{11}$
May.....	679	1,272	1,951	62 $\frac{4}{11}$
June.....	775	1,118	1,893	63 $\frac{3}{11}$
July.....	792	1,152	1,944	62 $\frac{4}{11}$
August.....	852	1,290	2,142	69 $\frac{3}{11}$
September.....	806	1,237	2,043	68 $\frac{3}{11}$
October.....	661	1,173	1,834	59 $\frac{5}{11}$
November.....	570	795	1,365	44 $\frac{1}{11}$
December.....	841	729	1,570	50 $\frac{2}{11}$
Total.....	8,547	11,888	20,435	55 $\frac{16}{11}$

NEW YORK PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, NEW YORK PENITENTIARY, B. I.,
New York, January 1, 1872.

Hon. ISAAC BELL,

*President of Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR.—I beg leave to present to your Honorable Board the Annual Report of the New York Penitentiary for the year ending December 31, 1871.

A review of the course of the

" DAILY CENSUS "

N. Y. PENITENTIARY, B. I., 1871.	HIGHEST.			LOWEST.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	544	105	647	512	95	613
February	556	100	648	534	81	618
March	543	84	626	512	75	590
April	529	79	606	508	70	580
May	545	90	634	512	73	586
June	542	98	633	515	84	601
July	553	109	659	517	97	620
August	550	108	646	521	81	624
September	558	93	651	514	83	602
October	525	89	614	471	75	546
November	482	79	561	454	65	521
December	496	76	572	449	70	519

shows that the total number of convicts imprisoned on any one day during the year to have been the greatest in July—the female popu-

lation having reached its highest figure in the same month—while that of the males did not attain its maximum until September; the whole population then gradually decreased until December, when it had sunk to its lowest point; it then began to increase, and the year closed with a rising census, leaving 493 males and 75 females, amounting to a total of 568 prisoners remaining on hand, being a decrease of 57 since December 31, 1870.

The general statistics for the year will be found in the various tables annexed to this report.

The cost for the maintenance of the Penitentiary for the year was \$85,621 18, being at the rate of 38 cents and 7 mills per diem for each inmate, on a daily average number of 603 prisoners during the year, being a reduction of the per capita expense from that exhibited in several years. The balance sheet marked "Table 2," shows the real net expenses to have been \$78,435 82.

While judicious economy was used throughout the year, the comfort of the prisoners was not neglected, nor the interest of the department overlooked; and although, after the development of the financial embarrassments of the city and county a stricter economy was enjoined by your Honorable Commission, still the actual need of anything was not felt.

The number of convicts escaped during the year was twenty-eight men, of whom five eloped from the Small-pox Hospital, whither they had been transferred for medical treatment; five escaped from the gang on Ward's Island, and five from that on Randall's Island, three from the boat, five from the kitchen, bread-room and like places, to which they had been detailed to work; one each from the quarry, sea-wall, and stone-shed gangs, another from the steam-boat when being returned from Randall's Island, and the other eluded a keeper in the street while being taken from the court-room to the City Prison, to be kept there until a writ of habeas corpus was decided, a female prisoner being in charge of the officer at the same time. The number, though greater than it has been in three previous years, is not extraordinary, considering the number of prisoners in charge, and the places from which the majority went.

Ten deaths occurred among the inmates in the year,—this includes two still births,—most of those deceased bringing the disease of which

they died into the prison with them, proving the continued general healthy state of the institution, which is at all times kept well ventilated and free of every kind of dirt and filth by daily scrubbing each hall and cell, and frequent white-washing of the walls.

His Excellency the Governor of the State pardoned only two convicts during the year, but promptly commuted the sentence of forty-eight males and ten females upon my certificate of their good conduct, as provided by law.

The improvements on Randall's Island gave employment to a gang of from forty to fifty-four men kept at the prison there, except in October and November, while a gang of fifty men went daily to Ward's Island for six months and were engaged in grading, quarrying, and building sea-wall. The male convicts remaining on this Island were mostly occupied as usual in gardening, grading, quarrying, building sea-wall and stone-cutting, while others acted as butchers, breadmen, cooks, waiters, firemen, drivers, runners, hall-men, and boatmen. The number of convicts having a mechanical trade, who could be employed advantageously to the Department, was very small, still the tailors and shoemakers among them were able to make and repair the clothing of the inmates and mend their shoes. The carpenters and painters were enough to do what was needed about the premises, and also a fair amount for other places, including the repairs of sundry boats. The blacksmiths, though few, besides doing customary jobbing and horse-shoeing, made many useful articles for the several institutions as well as the Penitentiary, and the promptness with which all orders for smith-work were filled reflects credit on Mr. William Coughlin, master blacksmith, whose steady attention to business and skill are commendable.

The sewing-room afforded work to a portion of the female prisoners, the wash-house to some, and the others were employed as scrubbers and ordinary domestics.

The male convicts accomplished 135,309 days' labor in the year, and the work of the females amounted to 23,165 days.

It is with great regret that I have to notice the accident happening to Mr. James Mahoney, master stone-cutter, from a premature blast on the 16th of August last, by which he was seriously injured about the face, and lost one of his eyes—the sight of the other it is feared will

be also lost, but I trust that it will be recovered, and enable him to resume the duties which he had for so many years faithfully performed.

Mrs. Ella H. Halliwell bestowed her entire attention to her duties as matron, in which she exhibited the same zeal as in former years.

Mr. R. P. H. Abell, prompt in the despatch of business, creditably filled the clerkship.

I have received the customary assistance from the keepers, and guards generally, in conducting the prison, Messrs. William Hessler and Thomas Raywood, hall-keepers, rendering me special aid. Keeper John McCarthy, in building sea-wall and other masonry, has made good and solid work.

The spiritual wants of the convicts were well attended to by the chaplains, the Rev. Zetus Searle and the Rev. Father Vetter, acting for the Rev. Father Duranquet, as also the Rev. Edward Cowley, and other ministers of the Gospel visiting the Island. Divine services were regularly held on the Sabbath, and tracts, with moral newspapers, etc., were distributed among the prisoners.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew my thanks for many acts of kindness received from each individual Commissioner, and for the prompt manner in which I have been aided and sustained by your Honorable Board in the performance of my duties.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FITCH,

Warden.

TABLE A.

The following table shows the number of male and female prisoners remaining on December 31, 1870 ; how many have been received, discharged, etc., during the year ; also how many are remaining at this date, December 31, 1871.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	MALES.				FEMALES.						
	COURT.		POLICE.		COURT.		POLICE.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.			
Remaining December 31, 1870	483	38	2	.....	95	7	.....	.....	625	308	317
Received from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	1,351	90	3	1	273	24	1	.....	1,743	897	846
Imprisoned during the year..	1,834	128	5	1	368	31	1	.....	2,368	1,205	1,163
Discharged from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	1,336	93	3	1	298	25	1	.....	1,757	887	870
Transferred from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
Eloped from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	18	10
Pardoned from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Deceased from January 1 to December 31, 1871.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	7	3
Total Discharges.....	1,373	96	5	1	299	25	1	.....	1,800	914	886
Remaining December 31, 1871	461	32	.....	.....	69	6	.....	.....	568	291	277

TABLE B,

Presents a tabular statement of male and female convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1871.

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	114	8	18	2	142
February	102	7	18	2	129
March	120	8	18	..	146
April	106	6	25	2	139
May	134	6	31	3	174
June	124	6	33	4	167
July	115	8	30	2	155
August	128	11	21	3	163
September	95	8	20	2	125
October	93	6	17	1	117
November	84	5	13	3	105
December	139	12	29	1	181
Total	1,354	91	273	25	1,743

TABLE C,

*Presents a tabular statement of male and female convicts discharged from
January 1 to December 31, 1871.*

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	92	9	21	1	123
February.....	114	5	30	6	155
March	136	9	24	1	170
April	107	10	28	2	147
May	105	9	19	1	134
June.....	124	14	26	1	165
July	114	4	20	2	140
August.....	115	9	36	4	164
September	133	6	25	1	165
October	123	8	26	1	158
November	106	7	21	4	138
December	109	7	24	1	141
Total... ..	1,378	97	300	25	1,800

TABLE D,

Shows the number of convicts pardoned by the Governor of the State, or discharged by habeas corpus during the year ending Dec. 31, 1871.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
By Governor of New York.....	2	..	..	..	2
By Habeas Corpus	43	..	3	..	46
Total	45	..	3	..	48

TABLE E,

Shows the number of deaths in the New York Penitentiary during the year ending December, 31, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	6	1	7
Black.....	3	..	3
Total	9	1	10

TABLE F,

The following table presents a classification of the ages of male and female convicts from January 1 to Dec. 31, 1871.

AGES.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.....	6	16	22
From 15 to 20 years.....	338	25	363
“ 20 “ 25 “	447	57	504
“ 25 “ 30 “	256	84	340
“ 30 “ 35 “	170	39	209
“ 35 “ 40 “	92	45	137
“ 40 “ 45 “	49	13	62
“ 45 “ 50 “	41	10	51
“ 50 “ 55 “	24	3	27
“ 55 “ 60 “	10	2	12
“ 60 “ 65 “	9	3	12
Over 65 years.....	3	1	4
Total.....	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE G.

Statement showing the Nationalities of the male and female convicts received during the year 1871.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	811	85	896
Ireland	322	154	476
Germany.....	159	25	184
England.....	65	25	90
Scotland	11	4	15
Canada	14	2	16
France.....	13	2	15
Switzerland.....	5	..	5
Denmark.....	3	1	4
Spain.....	2	..	2
Italy.....	6	..	6
Norway.....	1	..	1
Belgium.....	2	..	2
Poland.....	7	..	7
Cuba	5	..	5
Portugal.....	1	..	1
Sweden.....	3	..	3
Prussia.....	7	..	7
Holland.....	3	..	3
Austria.....	1	..	1
Nova Scotia.....	2	..	2
West Indies	2	..	2
	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE H,

showing the Crimes committed by male and female convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1871.

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
larceny.....	920	244	1,164
apt at petit larceny	19	..	19
ult and battery.....	263	22	285
l larceny.....	8	2	10
apt at grand larceny.....	24	6	30
ing dangerous weapons	10	..	10
zzlement	15	.	15
larceny by trick and device.....	17	2	19
ious assault	8	..	8
lerly house.....	17	5	22
ent assault and battery.....	19	..	19
uncy.....	2	..	2
ren	8	11	19
lt.....	1	..	1
ed convicts.....	6	..	6
ction.....	1	..	1
ious mischief.....	3	..	3
ry, third degree.....	1	..	1
apt at burglary, third degree.....	5	..	5
g escape of prisoners.....	3	..	3
g lottery tickets.....	1	..	1
nating an officer with intent to extort money.....	6	..	6
ipating in prize fight.....	1	..	1
g as principal in prize fight.....	2	..	2
ing concealed weapons.....	3	..	3

TABLE H.—*Continued.*

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault, with intent to steal as a pickpocket.....	38	4	42
Petit larceny from the person.....	8	..	8
Indecent exposure.....	4	..	4
Burglary, third degree.....	7	..	7
Medical treatment, charged with crime.....	2	1	3
Possessing burglars implements.....	9	..	9
Rape.....	1	..	1
Assault, with intent to commit robbery.....	1	..	1
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	1	2
Attempt to rescue prisoner.....	3	..	3
Carrying metal knuckles.....	1	..	1
Assault with a pistol.....	2	..	2
Opening sealed letter.....	1	..	1
Keeping game of chance.....	2	..	2
Selling diseased horse.....	1	..	1
Robbery, first degree.....	1	..	1
	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE I,

Showing the terms of commitments of the male and female convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1871.

Terms	Male.	Females.	Total.
Fines, etc., under 1 month.....	7	3	10
1 month.....	199	55	254
2 ".....	224	75	299
3 ".....	198	36	234
4 ".....	249	47	296
5 ".....	48	13	61
6 ".....	404	62	466
7 ".....	7	....	7
8 ".....	3	....	3
9 ".....	9	....	9
10 ".....	1	....	1
11 ".....	2	....	2
1 year.....	69	6	75
1 year 6 months.....	3	....	3
2 years.....	7	....	7
2 years 6 months.....	4	1	5
3 years.....	7	....	7
3 years 6 months.....	1	....	1
4 years.....	1	....	1
4 years 6 months.....	....	....	....
5 years.....	2	....	2
Total.....	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE J,

*Showing the education of male and female convicts received from
January 1 to December 31, 1871.*

EDUCATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write well.....	1,084	108	1,191
Read and write imperfectly.....	128	6	134
Uneducated.....	233	184	417
Total.....	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE K,

*Showing the social condition of the male and female convicts received
from January 1 to December 31, 1871.*

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	994	104	1,098
Married.....	419	139	558
Widowed	32	55	87
Total.....	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE L,

Showing the number of times that male and female convicts received during the year 1871, have been previously committed.

TIMES COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First time	1,074	225	1,299
Second "	180	40	220
Third "	106	13	119
Fourth "	46	9	55
Fifth "	17	4	21
Sixth "	11	2	13
Seventh "	6	....	6
Eighth "	4	2	6
Ninth " .....	....	....	....
Tenth " and upwards	1	3	4
Total	1,445	298	1,743

TABLE M,

Shows the several occupations of the male prisoners received from January 1 to December 31, 1871, inclusive.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Agents.....	3	Brought forward.....	1,088
Bootfitters.....	1	Lotteryvenders.....	1
Barbers.....	19	Matmakers.....	1
Butchers.....	27	Machinists.....	20
Brassfinishers.....	7	Moulders.....	1
Bakers.....	19	Merchants.....	1
Boatmen.....	65	Milkmen.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	11	Masons.....	6
Barkeepers.....	6	Musicians.....	1
Bookbinders.....	5	Oystermen.....	1
Brewers.....	3	Porkpackers.....	1
Bricklayers.....	11	Pencilmakers.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	1	Printers.....	25
Boilermakers.....	8	Plumbers.....	1
Bootblacks.....	1	Painters.....	42
Cabinetmakers.....	1	Photographers.....	1
Clothing Cutter.....	1	Patternmakers.....	1
Cooks.....	30	Pianomakers.....	1
Carpenters.....	32	Peddlers.....	1
Carmen.....	3	Potters.....	1
Clerks.....	43	Porters.....	1
Children.....	8	Paperdealers.....	1
Carriagemaker.....	2	Plasterers.....	1
Coopers.....	5	Salesmen.....	1
Curriers.....	1	Shoemakers.....	28
Chairbottomers.....	1	Sailors.....	50
Caulkers.....	1	Stonecutters.....	1
Dockbuilders.....	2	Shoecutters.....	1
Drivers.....	24	Shoefinishers.....	1
Druggists.....	4	Stewards.....	4
Expressmen.....	2	Slaters.....	1
Engineers.....	4	Staircases.....	1
Framers.....	7	Segarmakers.....	12
Firemen.....	14	Soapmakers.....	2
Farmers.....	10	Silverplaters.....	1
Framegilders.....	1	Sparmakers.....	1
Fisherman.....	1	Sailmakers.....	4
Goldbeaters.....	1	Shadepainters.....	1
Gasfitters.....	5	Speculators.....	1
Gardeners.....	14	Seivemakers.....	1
Glasscutters.....	1	Tailors.....	28
Hostlers.....	4	Teamsters.....	6
Hatters.....	4	Tinsmiths.....	9
Ironmoulders.....	3	Tobacconists.....	3
Ironrailmakers.....	1	Whitewashers.....	11
Jewelers.....	2	Waiters.....	30
Lathers.....	1	Woodturners.....	1
Laborers.....	655	Wheelwrights.....	1
Liquor dealers.....	4	Reporter.....	1
Locksmiths.....	6	Upholsterers.....	1
Lawyers.....	1		
Carried forward.....	1,088	Total.....	1,445

TABLE N,

Shows the different callings and occupations of female prisoners received during the year 1871.

	No.		No.
Children.....	8	Laundresses.....	1
Cooks.....	6	Milliners.....	1
Domestics.....	262	Tailoresses.....	2
Dressmakers.....	1	Seamstresses.....	10
Fur Sewers.....	1	Total.....	298
Hat Trimmers.....	1		
Housekeepers.....	5		

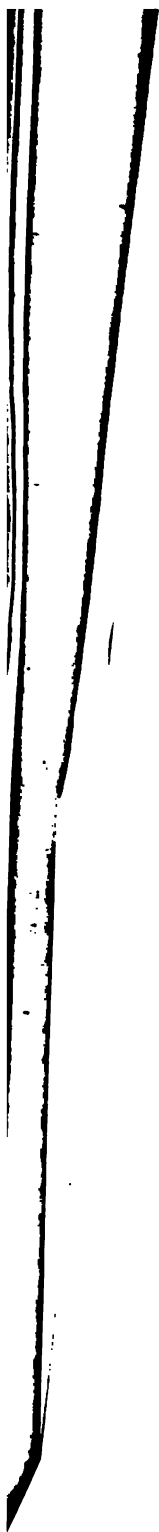
Recapitulation of elopements during the year 1871.

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
April.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
May.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
June.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
July.....	8				8
August.....	4				4
September.....	1				1
October.....	1				1
November.....	1				1
December.....	4				4
Total.....	28				28

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FREE LABOR & INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE OF FREE LABOR AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU,
Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton Place,
NEW YORK, December 31, 1871.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR.—I have the honor to present the following report of the business transacted at this Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1871.

During the year there have been fifty thousand three hundred and fourteen (50,314) persons, male and female, who have applied at this office to obtain employment, of which number forty-three thousand and fifty-eight (43,058) were supplied with situations, as by a reference to the accompanying tables hereto annexed, marked respectively "A" and "B," will more fully and particularly appear. Table "A" showing the number of applications for employment, the number of applications by employers, and the number of situations furnished, males and females, in and out of the city for each month of the year ; Table "B" showing the kinds of employment sought by the applicants, the number furnished to the various pursuits therein named, together with the grand total for the year. During the year 1870, situations were furnished for 34,804.

Particular attention has been given to the enforcement of that rule requiring servants, male and female, to bring references with them, to be respectful in their language and demeanor, and to faithfully fulfil their engagements.

For violating the foregoing rule, and upon complaints of employers,

there have been two hundred and eighty-two (282) persons, ~~male~~ female, expelled from the office during the year, of which there were

For intoxication.....	44
For disappointing employers.....	56
For disorderly conduct.....	73
For theft.....	19
For impertinence to employers..	70
Too hard to suit in situations.....	20
Total.....	282

Of the above nineteen (19) charged with theft, ten (10) were ~~tried~~ convicted, and punished, and for lack of sufficient legal proof nine (9) were not prosecuted criminally, but were expelled from the office ~~and~~ on account of the charges made against them.

By constant watchfulness, a strict enforcement of the rules, and a prompt infliction of the penalty for violations thereof, the percentage of complaints has been materially decreased.

In all cases of complaints for non-payment of wages it is still the rule of the office to communicate with the parties making default in such payment, through which means the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$583 00) has been collected and paid over during the year, and much unpleasant petty litigation avoided. There have been very few instances in which a written request to pay wages has failed to accomplish its object.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express to the several members of the Board of Commissioners my thanks for the kindness and courtesy which they have extended to me: the great success which has attended the Bureau is mainly due to their valuable suggestions and assistance, and to the prompt manner in which they have responded to all calls made upon them for supplies, etc. My thanks are also due to the clerks, and attaches of the Bureau for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their various duties.

Respectfully,

JAMES DONAHUE.

Superintendent.

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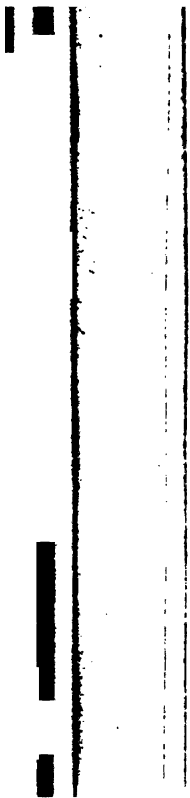
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REPORT OF GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

STORE DEPARTMENT, B. I.,
NEW YORK, January 1, 1872.

HON. ISAAC BELL,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR.—The usual report of the Store Department for the year 1871, with such statements of the transactions of the same as have taken place, is herewith presented, the recapitulation of which is as follows :

Amount on hand January 1, 1871.....	\$43,333 35
Received on requisitions :	
From City.....	\$597,533 73
“ Departments.....	239,473 16
	\$837,006 89
	\$880,340 24
Amount distributed.....	\$854,566 15
Balance (stock on hand).....	25,472 88
Loss on stock.....	301 21
	\$880,340 24

Trusting the same may meet your approval, and renewing my thanks for your continued confidence,

I am yours respectfully,

JOHN E. FLAGLER,

General Storekeeper.

*Balance-sheet of Accounts at General Store Department, Blackwell
Island for 1871.*

Amount on hand January 1, 1871\$ 43,333
 " received from City, as per Invoice Book 597,533

Amount received from Departments, viz :

Alms-house	\$11,300 37	
Work-house	5,721 72	
Penitentiary	2,197 50	
Lunatic Asylum.....	6,947 27	
Charity Hospital.....	8,556 13	
Randall's Island Nursery.....	8,841 36	
Randall's Island Hospital.....	34 45	
Infants Hospital.....	1,749 97	
Inebriate Asylum.....	2,071 61	
Soldiers' Retreat.....	12 98	
General Drug Department.....	21,226 93	
Industrial School.....	3,257 70	
Bellerue Hospital.....	575 50	
Ward's Island Farm.....	1,992 18	
Bakery.....	116,404 91	
Stable.....	2,736 77	
Garden.....	12,900 04	
Island improvement.....	36 10	
Clothing Bureau.....	25,941 47	
Gas-house	2,223 56	
Store expenses	122 52	
Small-pox Hospital	44 62	
Asylum for Insane	133 75	
Island improvement, Ward's Island	119 20	
Fever Hospital	3,657 86	
School-ship " Mercury "	666 59	
		\$259,473
		\$580,340

Amount Distributed, viz :

Alms-house	59 551 18	
Work-house	52 994 89	
Penitentiary	55 512 90	
Forward		\$168,367

General Store Department.—Continued.

Brought forward		\$168,367 92
Lunatic Asylum.....	\$122,933 32	
Charity Hospital.....	96,931 18	
Randall's Island Nursery.....	39,645 64	
" " Hospital	29,370 69	
Infants Hospital.....	36,536 41	
Inebriate Asylum.....	28,084 31	
Soldiers' Retreat.....	19,722 80	
General Drug Department.....	33 46	
Industrial School.....	22,961 66	
Bellevue Hospital.....	20,764 86	
Ward's Island Farm.....	3,302 14	
Incurable Hospital.....	9,959 50	
Blind Asylum.....	6,210 73	
Steamer "Hope".....	1,696 38	
" " Minnahanonck "	7,940 96	
" " Bellevue "	5,869 94	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	9,259 95	
Bakery	112,737 99	
Stable	2,736 77	
Garden	2,107 77	
Island improvement.	6,612 51	
Clothing Bureau.....	25,941 47	
Central Office.....	1,646 19	
Sales, groceries.....	3,766 98	
Gas-house	3,260 57	
Ferry-house, (26th street).....	178 99	
City Prison.....	6,180 94	
Small-pox Hospital.....	11,493 04	
Store expenses....	1,805 65	
New York Asylum for Insane.....	11,747 21	
Ward's Island improvement.....	119 20	
Fever Hospital.....	1,622 50	
School-ship "Mercury".....	33,016 52	
Loss on stock.....	301 21	
Balance on hand	25,472 88	
		\$711,972 32
		\$880,340 24

Balance Sheet of Inmates Labor for 1871.

CR.

Alms-house.....	\$ 1,328 40	
Work-house	36,781 70	
Penitentiary.....	23,546 00	
Charity Hospital.....	2 80	
Stable.....	9 60	
Ward's Island Improvement.....	1,257 60	
		\$62,926

DR.

Alms-house.....	\$1,487 50	
Work-house		
Penitentiary		
Lunatic Asylum	3,494 40	
Charity Hospital.....	3,267 00	
Randall's Island Nursery.....	2,258 10	
" " Hospital.....	2,446 00	
Infants Hospital.....	8,656 40	
Inebriate Asylum.....	3,500 00	
Industrial School.....	4,228 30	
Bellevue Hospital.....	2,636 70	
Ward's Island farm.....	975 70	
Incurable Hospital.....	241 20	
Bakery.....	2,633 80	
Steamboat "Bellevue".....	1,076 70	
" " Minuahanonck ".....	1,608 00	
Stable	9 60	
Garden Bureau.....	5,155 50	
Island improvement.....	11,068 40	
Store expenses	1,555 90	
Small-pox Hospital.	250 20	
Asylum for Insane.....	5,119 30	
Ward's Island improvement.....	1,257 60	
		\$62,926

Inventory of Goods on hand in Store, December 31, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

44 yards	Brown Muslin.....	\$	5 50
1,787 "	Osnaburg do.		311 68
6 "	Bleached do.		93
1,513 "	Shroud do.		158 86
618 "	Awning Stripes.....		154 50
324 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Linen Sheeting.....		113 65
313 "	Burlaps.....		60 84
328 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Crash.....		49 31
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Huckabuck.....		54
338 "	Linen Drapery.....		36 43
547 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Farmers' Linen.....		92 30
280 "	Cottonades.....		42 00
290 "	Black Kersey.....		47 85
1,244 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Gray Statinets.....	1,447	99
116 "	Fancy Cassimere.....		113 10
550 "	Plaid Lining.....		88 00
40 "	Tailors' Canvass.....		2 80
118 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	White Duck.....		99 09
15 "	Silesia.....		3 71
1,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Broadway Plaids.....		357 10
169 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Calico.....		15 80
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Petersham.....		6 15
717 "	Nankeens		161 32
7 "	Beaver		21 00
256 "	Delaines		51 20
257 "	do.		64 20
487 "	Fern Check.....		121 75
97 "	Apron do.		19 40
138 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	White Flannel.....		41 62
72 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Blue do.		46 97
38 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Ginghams.....		6 31
103 "	Twilled Muslin		20 60
385 lbs.	Knitting Cotton.....		202 12
65 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	Prison Cloth.....		137 84
1,800 "	Blue Denims.....		407 03
75 "	Bunting.....		27 25
8 pieces	Mosquito Netting.....		5 73
Forward.....			\$4,542 49

Groceries.

	Forward.....	\$4,542 4
21,124	lbs. Brown Sugar.....	\$2,112 40
386	" Crushed "	55 35
438	" Granulated Sugar.....	61 02
111	" Powdered "	14 52
500	" Fine Meal.....	9 15
45	Bushels Rye.....	47 25
385	lbs. Burned Rye.....	8 70
338	" Coffee.....	74 36
270	" Burned Coffee.....	64 80
4,556	" Rice	332 28
1,089	" Barley	45 82
70	Bushel Peas	149 92
492	Gallons Vinegar	122 00
8	Sacks Salt, ...	7 50
7	Barrels Oatmeal.....	57 81
771	lbs. Farina	113 02
359	" Corn Starch.....	23 00
686	" Crackers	48 03
336	" Cocoa.....	116 96
115	" Butter	29 90
5	" Ginger	1 09
30½	" Saleratus	2 87
23	" Allspice.....	5 18
101½	" Starch	8 02
27	" Chickory	2 70
846	" Tea.....	450 32
506	" Pepper	110 92
1,286	" Lard	192 90
30	Gallons Sperm Oil.....	54 01
22	" Neat's Foot.....	33 85
28	" Boiled Oil.....	14 00
136	" Raw "	93 93
40	" Lubricating Oil.....	30 00
19	" Turpentine.....	5 00
1,578	lbs. Soap.....	94 68
70	" S. W. Soap.....	5 74
4,045	" Turtle Stock.....	202 25
6	Barrels Pickled Fish.....	48 00
42	" Salt Beef	483 00
	Forward.....	\$14,428 1

GROCERIES.—Continued.

Forward.....		\$14,428 89
1½ Barrels Salt Pork.....	\$ 22 50	
1,063 lbs. Tobacco	1,900 63	
39 Doz. Brooms	156 00	
22 Only Dust Brushes	15 60	
6 Pope's Head "	6 30	
5½ Doz. Window "	44 84	
3,357 lbs. Straw	33 57	
13 Bags Bran.....	10 35	
155 Bushels Oats.....	88 24	
169 lbs. Chalk	3 38	
26 " Lamp-black	5 92	
12 Bath brick	60	
116 lbs. Glue	13 32	
73,392 " Salt Fish	2,541 88	
1,098 Barrels Potatoes.....	1,676 95	
141 " Onions	246 75	
2,130 " Turnips	639 00	
		\$17,302 23

SHOE FINDINGS.

Forward.....		\$17,302 23
58 lbs. of Shoemakers' wax.....	\$ 4 72	
5½ Bushel Pegs	5 60	
1½ Sheep, Morocco.....	10 84	
6 lbs. of Shoe thread.....	4 93	
48 " " Nails, copper.....	17 28	
2½ Gross of Lasting tacks.....	10 83	
3½ Doz. Shoe rasps	15 41	
5½ " patent awl hafts.....	8 37	
½ Gross of Shoe binding....	1 75	
6½ " Peg awls.....	8 70	
3½ " Sewing awls.....	9 12	
50 Sand stones.....	4 50	
44 lbs. of Shoe nails.....	4 90	
251 Peg awl hafts.....	8 70	
134 Sewing "	4 99	
Forward		\$17,422 87

STATIONERY.

Forward		\$17,422
7 Ream of cap paper.....	\$ 17 50	
2 " note "	4 00	
1 M. Letter envelopes.....	2 00	
4 " Document "	10 00	
7½ Doz. lead pencils.....	1 87	
½ " pen-holders.....	18	
1 " memorandum books	2 00	
1 only ink-stand.....	50	
42 Sheets of blotting paper.....	2 10	
23 Bottles of black ink.....	15 95	
55 " red "	8 94	
4½ Doz. carpenters' pencils.....	2 75	
		\$17,490

HARDWARE.

Forward		\$17,490
20 Sets door buttons.....	\$ 69	
3 Flush bolts.....	48	
7 Wood rasps at 5 c. each.....	3 50	
4 10-inch half round bastard files.....	2 00	
5 Doz. Saw files (assorted).....	15 98	
45 Lbs. Saucepan handles.....	9 00	
10 Papers 1½ lbs. rivets.....	6 60	
1 " 14 " "	2 24	
1 Doz. 6-inch fast butts.....	2 00	
¼ Gross ¼-inch screw rings.....	75	
3 " chest locks.....	1 80	
4 " wardrobe "	3 00	
4 " rim "	5 32	
12 Bell cranks,.....	48	
½ Gross kettle ears.....	1 86	
18 " papers brads.....	1 26	
64 Papers 12 oz. tacks.....	3 30	
2 " 10 " "	90	
5 " 8 " "	1 75	
11½ Gross table spoons.....	65 31	
Forward.....		\$17,618

HARDWARE.—*Continued.*

Forward.....		\$17 618 79
3½	Gross tea spoons.....	\$ 11 64
264	Sheets emery paper.....	15 46
3	Pair 6-inch spiral spring butts.....	10 50
2	“ 4-inch “ “	4 00
16	Brass socket castors.....	3 20
6,313	Lbs. cut nails.....	276 19
45	“ wrought nails.....	3 40
38	Coal hods.....	47 00
9	Crowbars.....	26 24
30	Iron bedsteads.....	150 00
34	Striking hammers.....	98 54
4	Sledge “	14 50
2	Hump back pumps.....	100 00
16	Door mats.....	17 60
123	Lbs. rope.....	26 26
56	“ coarse twine.....	13 44
134	“ roton stone.....	9 38
3	Hospital stretchers.....	11 25
3	Gross clothes pins.....	90
21	“ screws	5 80
4	Wash-boards.....	66
17	Hand-barrows... ..	17 00
43	Wheel-barrows.....	107 50
1	Box 9x13 glass... ..	3 00
12	Lbs. sail twine.....	7 42
4½	Doz. ash shovels.....	10 33
77	Tin dust pans.....	9 62
8	“ hand lanterns.....	8 00
13	“ bath tubs (small).....	6 50
72	“ wash-basins.....	10 80
23	“ dish-pans.....	8 05
74	“ dippers.....	11 10
91	“ cups.....	9 10
Forward.....		————— \$18,673 67

NOTIONS.

	Forward.....		\$18,673
17	Gross *hooks and eyes.....	\$ 2 08	
4 $\frac{4}{12}$	Doz. spool cotton.....	8 52	
5	" cap fronts.....	12 00	
1 $\frac{4}{12}$	" shaving brushes.....	3 37	
$\frac{1}{2}$	" razors.....	3 25	
1	" barbers' shears.....	7 69	
$\frac{7}{12}$	" $\frac{5}{8}$ paint brushes.....	18 62	
1	" *7 sashtools	8 18	
$\frac{2}{12}$	" *5 " "		
1 $\frac{1}{12}$	" *3 " "		
1 $\frac{6}{12}$	" mane combs.....	1 77	
6	" fine ".....	7 35	
18	" coarse and fine combs.....	12 56	
5	" $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tape.....	1 00	
4	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " ".....	1 40	
$\frac{1}{2}$	Gross alpacca braid.....	3 50	
2	" thimbles.....	6 00	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" knitting needles.....	2 07	
7	Papers darning ".....	26	
20	Gross porcelain buttons.....	2 50	
10	" suspender ".....	1 02	
84 $\frac{9}{12}$	" A22 ".....	11 85	
11	" rubber ".....	8 80	
120	Lbs. linen thread.....	55 27	
6,000	Needles.....	7 98	
112	Gross cotton laces.....	23 92	
10	Hanks basting cotton.....	6 00	
4	Razor strops....	56	
			\$18,891

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

	Forward.....		\$18,891
2	Plaid Shawls.....	\$ 5 25	
68	Adult Shrouds.....	13 60	
22	Doz. Boys' Socks.....	66 00	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Womens' Stockings.....	18 75	
950	Seamless Caps.....	285 00	
2,281	Forage do.	136 86	
Forward.....			\$19,416

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.—Continued.

	Forward.....		\$19,416 65
118	Hospital Gowns.....	\$ 106 60	
150	Overcoats.....	750 00	
389	Pair of Mens' Shoes.....	564 05	
194	“ Womens' Shoes.....	261 90	
141	“ “ Slippers.....	100 98	
180	“ Boys' Shoes.....	83 54	
66	“ Girls' do.	285 72	
4	Oiled Coats.....	4 00	
8	“ Pants... ..	8 00	
85	Uniform Pants.....	219 44	
185	“ Coats.....	222 00	
			\$22,022 88

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Forward		\$22,022 88
8	Packages of pins.....	\$ 5 12	
45	Lbs. of cotton wick.....	12 81	
31	Bundles of leather laces....	20 96	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Doz. of shoe brushes.....	33 45	
38	Rubber covers.....	61 10	
2	Doz. root scrubs.....	6 00	
5	Gross of matches.....	16 50	
68	Lbs. sash cord.....	45 42	
50	Palm fans.....	3 00	
2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Doz. White-wash brushes.....	43 71	
11	Glass salt-cellars.....	55	
17	Lbs. yellow ochre	2 04	
10	Horse brushes.....	14 40	
$\frac{1}{2}$	Lb. Sponge	50	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Doz. straw hats.....	14 25	
21	Cords of wood.....	131 25	
347	Tons of coal.....	1,923 00	
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ smiths' coal.....	123 21	
683	Barrels of charcoal.....	573 14	
1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Doz. shoe blacking.....	69	
	Provision bills omitted from December account....	413 90	
			\$25,472 88

*Articles supplied from Clothing Bureau during the Year ending
December 31, 1871.*

4,178.....Men's Pants.	336.....Girls' Chemise.
562....." Jackets.	1,562....." Aprons.
4,336....." Shirts.	540....." Dresses.
113....." Vests.	337....." Petticoats.
6....." Undershirts.	100....." Night-gowns.
258....." Caps.	487.....Infants Shirts.
2....." Drawers.	25....." Drawers.
9....." Suits.	150....." Night-gowns.
1,979....." Boys' Shirts.	212....." Petticoats.
1,799....." Pants.	200....." Aprons.
874....." Jackets.	18....." Suits.
694....." Undershirts.	100....." Dresses.
570....." Drawers.	4,099.....Sheets.
216....." Overshirts.	2,439.....Pillow Cases.
207....." Overalls.	1,150.....Bed Ticks.
200....." Cap Covers.	656.....Pillow "
200....." Suspenders.	6.....Bolster Cases.
3,579.....Women's Chemise.	100.....Crib Sheets.
2,043....." Dresses.	100....." Spreads.
1,598....." Petticoats.	100....." Pillow Cases.
400....." Aprons.	117.....Bed Spreads.
287....." Night-gowns.	100.....Diapers.
150....." Hoods.	1,389.....Towels.
273....." Caps.	465.....Shrouds, Infants.
32.....Strait Jackets.	1,999....." Adult.
281.....Mattress Covers.	17.....Table Covers.

Total 42,650
Value \$22,941 47

GARDEN BUREAU.

GARDEN BUREAU, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK, February, 1872.

*To Hon. Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN.—I respectfully submit my Annual Report for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, with the following remarks.

Having been informed that reports have been made to you that the amount of labor used by me in this Bureau exceeded the value of the crop raised, I deem it only just to myself to state that a large amount of the labor charged to me as gardener, was actually used on account of Island improvement, such as sodding, grading, etc. I commenced grading and sodding in November, 1870, and have graded and partially sodded the piece of land lying between the Penitentiary and Charity Hospital from river to river. Last spring I took out over two barge loads of stone at where I reside, and also done a large amount of grading, banking, and sodding. I also graded, banked, and sodded a piece of ground lying between the Alms-house wall and the Bake-house. This grading was done by Penitentiary men, with the exception of three or four Alms-house men, who did the blasting. At present I am averaging twenty-five men at grading alone, while I have but seventeen men picking, barreling, and delivering vegetables to the different institutions, and manufacturing and turning manure. I have also several thousand barrels of potatoes in my charge which require considerable labor to pick, barrel, and deliver. In the spring of 1871, I had to put in all the crop at the Alms-house, in addition to ploughing, drawing the larger part of the manure, and getting the greater part of the land ready with my regular Penitentiary help. The laborers received from the Alms-house were frequently unable, from disability, to perform the work required. Occasionally I had from 9 to 15 men, and very frequently none at all, except in the fall, when I had from 15 to 20 men to top vegetables for the pits. At the Work-house I had

from 10 to 15 men per day, and they were 2d class men. I frequently sent men, who were not fit to work in the garden, back to the Work-house, and they were returned to me with the statement, that they must stay out whether they worked or not. At the Lunatic Asylum I had three men some days, five men on other days, and very often but one man.

The crop for the past season does not amount to as much as that of the preceding years, the reason for which is, that on the Work-house grounds the top soil was removed to the depth of eight or ten inches, and thus rendered unfit for the cultivation of small vegetables, excepting a small plot, from which I raised about 100 barrels; I was, therefore, compelled to crop this land with potatoes, which produced about 400 barrels. This ground I had to plough, manure, open drills, and dig the potatoes from with my gang of Penitentiary men. I tried to have the potatoes dug with Work-house labor but found they destroyed more than would pay. By direction of your Honorable Board I seeded down with grass between three and four acres of good tillable land, thereby reducing my available land for crops to that extent. From or about the 1st of November I have not employed any Work-house help, excepting ten days, when I had 12 men per day cleaning out the hog-pen at the Alms-house. I had assistant gardeners for the year 1871 as follows: Mr. Drew was at the Lunatic Asylum until the 5th of July, when he was discharged, and Mr. Kenny took his place, where he still remains. Joseph Cummings, from April 14th until June, when he commenced running the mowing machine on Blackwell's Island. He also spent some time on Randall's Island. He was discharged on the 1st of October.

If your Honorable Board will examine my reports for the last four years you will find that the Garden Bureau has been a profitable institution, considering the many disadvantages under which I labored.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL RUTH,

Chief Gardener.

Report of Crop grown on Blackwell's Island, season of 1869, by the Chief Superintendent of Garden Bureau, Mr. SAMUEL RUTH, and supplied to the Institutions of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, from May 1 to December 31, 1869.

Quantities.	CROPS.	Price.	Value.
ISSUED FROM MAY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1869.			
28,653 Heads	White Cabbage.....	\$ 10	\$2,865 30
171 "	Red "	10	17 10
1,412 "	Turnip "	10	141 20
1,540 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bush.	Carrots.....	50	770 38
1,724 Heads	Cauliflower.....	25	431 00
518 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bush.	Beets.....	50	259 62
987 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Onions.....	1 00	987 75
316 "	White Squash.....	10	31 60
548 Lbs.	Marrow "	05	27 40
1,159 "	Egg Plants.....	15	173 85
83 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bush.	String Beans.....	75	62 81
124 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Lima "	1 00	124 75
235 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Tomatos.....	60	141 45
315 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Parsley.....	3 00	947 25
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Celery Greens.....	2 00	201 00
84 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ruta Baga Turnips.....	50	42 38
348 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	White Turnips.....	50	174 38
86 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Green Peas.....	1 00	86 75
13,102 Ears	Green Corn.....	01	131 02
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Sweet Potatoes.....	1 50	44 25
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Green Tomatoes for Pickling.....	1 00	3 75
515 "	Musk Melons.....	05	25 75
273 Bush.	Spinach.....	60	163 80
124 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Kale, Green.....	50	62 38
74 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cabbage Greens.....	50	37 25
97 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Beet Greens.....	50	48 75
9,103 Heads	Salad.....	01	91 03
263 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bush.	Radishes.....	1 00	263 25
206 "	Parsnips.....	60	123 60
953 "	Oyster Plant.....	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 29
2,252 Pods	Okra.....	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 25
203 Sticks	Horse Radish.....	03	6 09
8,588 Stalks	Rhubarb.....	02	171 76
276 Bush.	Asparagus.....	25	69 00
374 "	Cucumbers.....	01	3 74
39 Bush.	Leeks, Small.....	50	19 50
13,755 "	" Large.....	9,10	123 75
327 Bush.	Eschalots, Small.....	50	163 50
687 "	Red Peppers.....	03	20 61
342 "	Green Peppers.....	03	10 26
3,161 Heads	Celery.....	05	158 05
4,232 Lbs.	Pumpkins.....	05	211 60
2,121 Bush.	Potatoes.....	60	1,272 60
25 Bunch.	Sage.....	20	5 00
50 "	Thyme.....	20	10 00
ON GROUND AND IN PITS JANUARY 1, 1871.			10,748 80
250 Bush.	Beets.....	50	125 00
312 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Carrots.....	50	156 25
125 "	Parsnips.....	60	75 00
125 "	Turnips.....	50	62 50
50 "	Onions.....	1 00	50 00
125 "	Parsley.....	3 00	375 00
62 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Oyster Plants.....	1 00	62 50
50 "	Cabbage Greens.....	50	25 00
150 "	Spinach.....	60	90 00
8,000 Heads	Cabbage.....	08	640 00
12,000 "	Leeks.....	9,10	108 00
25,000 Bunch.	Eschalots.....	03	750 00
4,000 Heads	Celery.....	05	200 00
1,500 Lbs.	Pumpkins.....	05	75 00
Carried forward.....			2,794 25
			\$13,543 05

Report of Crop, Season of 1869—Continued.

Quantities.	CROPS.	Price.	Value.
MANURE, HAY, ETC.			
Brought forward.....			
2,000 Loads	Manure.....	\$ 50	\$1,000 00
15 Tons	Oats in the sheaf.....	20 00	300 00
60 "	Stable Hay.....	20 00	1,200 00
125 "	Salt Meadow Hay.....	10 00	1,250 00
Total Value of Crops.....			\$17,225 1

*Report of Crop grown on Blackwell's Island, Season of 1870; from
May 1 to November 13, 1870.*

Quantities.	CROPS.	Price.	Value.
ISSUED FROM MAY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.			
165 1/2 Bush.	Spinach.....	\$ 60	\$ 99 30
553 3/4 "	Radishes.....	1 00	553 75
150 "	Parsley.....	3 00	450 00
342 "	Onions.....	1 00	342 00
30 "	Green Peas.....	1 00	30 00
803 1/2 "	Beets.....	50	401 75
732 "	Potatoes.....	80	585 60
856 1/2 "	Carrots.....	50	428 25
612 1/2 "	Tomatoes.....	90	551 02
110 "	Lima Beans.....	1 00	110 00
97 1/2 "	String Beans.....	75	73 12
39 3/4 "	Parsnips.....	60	23 85
920 1/2 "	Turnips.....	50	460 13
4 1/2 "	Sweet Potatoes.....	2 50	11 87
54 1/2 "	Scotch Kail.....	53	27 13
11 "	Celery Greens.....	2 00	22 00
97 1/2 "	Beet Greens.....	50	48 87
594 1/2 "	Cabbage Greens.....	50	297 38
10,595 Heads	Salad.....	01	105 95
2,520 "	Cauliflowers.....	25	630 00
4,998 "	White Cabbage.....	10	499 80
12 "	Red Cabbage.....	10	1 20
236 "	Turnip Cabbage.....	10	23 60
25,583 "	Leeks.....	0 1/2	191 86
7,956 Stalks	Rhubarb.....	02	159 12
11,306 Bunch.	Eschalots.....	01	113 06
377 Doz.	Asparagus.....	25	94 25
418 "	Cucumbers.....	01	4 18
14,300 Ears	Green Corn.....	01	143 00
1,306 Doz.	Okra.....	06	78 36
767 "	Egg Plant.....	15	115 05
143 Doz.	Peppers, Large.....	40	57 20
24,480 Lbs.	Pumpkins.....	05	24 00
40,710 "	Squash.....	05	35 50
381 "	Melons.....	05	19 05
ON GROUND AND IN PITS NOVEMBER 13.			6,820 1
390 Bush.	Beets.....	50	195 00
785 "	Carrots.....	50	392 50
350 "	Parsnips.....	00	210 00
500 "	White Turnips.....	50	250 00
300 "	Aberdeen Turnips.....	50	150 00
125 "	Spring Onions.....	1 00	125 00
100 "	Parsley.....	3 00	300 00
760 "	Spinach.....	60	456 00
Carried forward.....			\$2,073 50
			\$5,620 1

Report of Crop, Season of 1870—Continued.

Quantities.		CROPS.	Price.	Value.	
		Brought forward.....		\$2,078 50	\$6,830 29
125	Bush.	Scotch Kail.....	\$ 50	62 50	
100	"	Celery Greens.....	2 00	200 00	
19,300	Heads	Soup Cabbage.....	05	965 00	
6,000	"	White ".....	10	600 00	
2,000	"	Red ".....	10	20 00	
60,000	"	Leeks.....	0 1/2	450 00	
16,000	Bunch.	Eschalots.....	01	160 00	
6,400	Heads	Celery.....	08	512 00	
2,100	Lbs.	Pumpkins.....	05	105 00	
800	"	Squash.....	05	40 00	
100	Bunch.	Sage.....	20	20 00	
50	"	Thyme.....	20	10 00	
		MANURE, HAY, ETC.			5,223 00
2,000	Loads	Manure.....	50	1,000 00	
150	"	" to Hart's Island.....	50	75 00	
60	Tons	Stable Hay.....	30 00	1,800 00	
160	"	Salt Meadow Hay.....	15 00	2,250 00	
10	Cords	Wood.....	7 50	75 00	
		Fruit during the year.....		250 00	
3,350		Privet to Ward's Island.....	10	335 00	
100		Shrubs to ".....	25	25 00	
1,500		Privet to Randall's Island.....	10	150 00	
600		Cabbage Plants to Hart's Island.....	0 1/2	3 00	
200		Cauliflower ".....	01 1/2	2 00	
200		Tomato ".....	0 1/2	1 00	
200		Cauliflower Plants to Ward's Island.....	01 1/2	2 00	
900		Cabbage ".....	0 1/2	4 50	
		SEED ON HAND.			5,972 50
25	Lbs.	Onion.....	5 00	125 00	
15	"	Beet.....	1 00	15 00	
15	"	Salsify.....	4 00	60 00	
7	"	Carrot.....	1 25	8 75	
7	"	Leek.....	4 00	28 00	
20	"	Curled Parsley.....	1 50	30 00	
7	"	Radish.....	75	5 25	
7	"	Parsnip.....	75	5 25	
1	Bush.	Bush Bean.....	7 00	7 00	
1 1/2	"	Refugee Bean.....	6 00	9 00	
1 1/2	"	Lima ".....	14 00	21 00	
5	"	Soup ".....	4 00	20 00	
		Total Value of Crops.....			\$18,343 95

Report of Crop grown on Blackwell's Island, Season of 1871, from May 1 to December 31, 1871.

Quantities.		CROPS.	Price.	Value.	
		ISSUED FROM MAY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1871.			
215	Doz	Asparagus.....	25	\$ 53 75	
1,792	Bush.	Beets.....	50	896 00	
247	"	Beet Greens.....	50	123 50	
21,937	Heads	White Cabbage.....	10	2,193 70	
217	"	Red Cabbage.....	10	21 70	
630	"	Turnip Cabbage.....	10	63 00	
2,781	"	Cauliflowers.....	25	695 25	
1,944	"	Celery.....	8	155 52	
		Carried forward.....		\$4,202 42	

Report of Crop, Season of 1871—Continued.

Quantities.	CROPS.	Price.	Value.
Brought forward.....			\$4,202 42
647	Cucumbers.....	\$ 1	6 47
16,676	Ears Corn.....	1	166 76
2,319	Bush. Carrots.....	50	1,159 50
1,287	" Cabbage Greens.....	1 00	1,287 00
151	" Celery Greens.....	1 00	151 00
1,066	Egg Plants.....	10	106 60
12,480	Eschalots.....	5	624 00
1,106	Bush. Green Onions.....	50	553 00
60	" Green Peas.....	75	45 00
40,798	Leeks.....	0 1/2	305 98
100	Bush. Lima Beans.....	1 00	100 00
20	" Leek Tops.....	50	10 00
278	" Musk Melons.....	5	13 90
10,940	Pods Okra.....	0 1/2	54 70
440	Bbls. Potatoes.....	1 88 1/2	827 20
75	Bush. Parsley.....	2 50	187 50
163	" Parsnips.....	60	109 80
2,485	Lbs. Pumpkins.....	5	124 25
3,336	Stalks Rhubarb.....	2	66 72
363	Bush. Radish.....	80	290 40
1,630	Dos. Red Peppers.....	25	407 50
1,852	" Salad.....	18	336 36
416	" Squash.....	5	20 80
324	Bush. Spinach.....	1 00	324 00
63 1/2	" String Beans.....	75	47 62
6 1/2	" Sweet Potatoes.....	2 50	16 88
759	" White Turnips.....	40	303 60
312	" Tomatoes.....	1 00	312 00
284 1/2	" Onions.....	1 00	284 62
			12,442 39
IN PITS AND ON THE GROUND JANUARY 1, 1872.			
471	Bush. Beets.....	50	235 50
1,170	Heads White Cabbage.....	10	117 00
73	Bush. Cabbage Greens.....	1 00	70 00
2,060	Heads. Soup Celery.....	0 1/2	10 00
3 1/2	Bush. Celery Greens.....	1 00	3 25
233	" Carrots.....	50	116 50
237	" Parsnips.....	60	142 20
250	Bunchs. Salsify.....	15	37 50
60	Bush. Onions.....	1 00	60 00
15,260	Bunchs. Eschalots.....		
61,874	Leeks.....		
			791 96
SEED ON HAND.			
6	Bbls. Early Rose Potatoes.....	4 00	24 00
1 1/2	Bush. String Beans.....	4 00	6 00
1	Bbl. Sweet Corn.....	2 50	2 50
15	Lbs. Extra Curled Parsley.....	1 50	22 50
20	" White Onions.....	5 00	100 00
			155 00
SENT TO ISLANDS.			
750	Privet.....	10	75 00
130	Willow Trees.....	25	32 50
600	Cabbage Plants.....	0 1/2	3 00
115	Cauliflower.....	1 00	1 15
250	Tomato.....	0 1/2	1 25
			112 30
MANURE, HAY, ETC.			
1,000	Loads Manure.....	50	500 00
30	Tons Stable Hay.....	30 50	900 00
8	" Salt.....	15 00	120 00
	Grass for five Cows, six months each—30 months, @	2 00	60 00
1 1/2	Tons Rye Straw.....	20 00	30 00
20	Bush. Rye.....	1 00	20 00
8	Cords. Fruit during the Season.....		250 00
	Wood.....	7 50	60 00
			1,940 00
Total Value of Crops, etc.....			\$15,442 44

BAKERY.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK, December 31, 1871.

*To the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to present my Annual Report of the Bakery Department for the year 1871. The inventory and statistics exhibit the entire proceedings of this Department during the past year, and render any extended remarks from me unnecessary.

Considerable repairs and renovations have been made during the year, and the buildings, ovens, and general plans of the establishment are all at this time in efficient working order and condition.

Very respectfully submitted,
ALFRED CHANCELLOR,
Baker.

Debit and Credit Account of the Bake-house for the year 1871.

DR.	
To Inventory, 1870	\$ 5,382 80
Store bills, 1871	115,366 39
Salaries	1,718 00
Balance	885 90
Total	<u>\$123,353 09</u>
CR.	
By Bread and flour supplied 1871	\$115,596 83
Christmas and New Year's cake	368 76
Gingerbread, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving	147 70
Barrels to City	1,905 14
Cash from officers	118 00
Sweepings to hogs	192 00
Yeast furnished to institutions	111 25
Malt and hops "	12 37
Inventory December 31, 1871	4,901 04
Total	<u>\$123,353 09</u>

*Return showing the quantities of the various articles used in the
production of Bread, 1871.*

Barrels of flour.....	14,487
Pounds of meal.....	15,200
Sacks of salt.....	134
Bushels of malt.....	39
Pounds of hops.....	506
Bushels of potatoes.....	35

FLOUR ACCOUNT.

On hand January 1, 1871.....	689	
Received during the year.....	15,450	
		16,139
Barrels of flour consumed for bread.....	14,587	
“ “ cake and gingerbread.....	18	
“ “ distributed to institutions.....	1,039	
“ “ sold to officers.....	5	
		15,649
On hand December 31, 1871.....		490

BREAD ACCOUNT.

Pounds of bread on hand January 1.....	6,387	
Baked during 1871.....	3,697,365	
		3,703,752
Pounds distributed during 1871.....		3,698,802
On hand December 31, 1871.....		4,850

The average product of one barrel of flour was 253 pounds 8 ounces. The average price of bread, as supplied to the institutions, was two cents eight mills and seven-tenths of a mill, (2 cents 8.7).

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

Coal.....	166 tons.
Wood, old lumber, etc.....	4½ cords.
Gas.....	61,800 feet.

CITY CEMETERY.

HART'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK, December 31, 1871.

*To the Hon. the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN.—As usual I have the honor to submit to your Honorable Board the annual report of City Cemetery, for the year 1871.

The total number of burials for the whole year is 3,502. The annexed table will give you the details of number buried each month, and whence they have been received.

Thirteen bodies have been delivered to their respective relatives, for removal, on proper permits of the Board of Health, and seventy-three more have been, by order, buried in separate graves, there to await the disposal of their friends.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

LAURENCE DUNPHY,
Warden.

Table showing the number of Burials in City Cemetery, Hart's Island, and where from received, during year 1871.

Month.	FROM CITY.										FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.							FROM WARD'S ISLAND.				Total.	
	Out-door Poor.	City Prison.	Centre-street Hospital.	St. Luke's Hospital.	St. Francis Hospital.	German Hos- pital.	Colored Home.	Nursery Child's Hospital.	Foundling Asylum.	Castle Garden.	Morgue.	Bellevue Hospital.	Charity Hospital.	Small-pox Hospital.	Fever Hospital.	Penitentiary.	Alms-house.	Work-house.	Lunatic Asylum.	Soldiers' Retreat.	Emigration Hospital.		From Hart's Island.
January.....	59	3	3	1	3	1	10	7	39	1	6	32	10	12	2	1	1	1	1	....	27	....	220
February.....	55	1	7	....	3	1	6	6	24	....	10	15	10	18	4	1	5	1	1	1	18	....	187
March.....	60	1	2	....	1	4	9	4	55	1	16	41	34	62	4	....	9	5	6	2	25	....	338
April	63	1	3	2	2	1	9	6	66	1	16	49	38	63	1	....	6	2	8	1	16	....	354
May.....	80	3	8	2	6	2	11	4	67	....	17	51	59	41	2	....	4	....	13	3	18	....	389
June.....	62	1	6	....	2	....	14	4	74	1	12	45	35	50	3	....	6	2	9	....	24	....	350
July.....	93	4	4	....	3	....	14	9	83	2	14	39	34	45	3	....	12	....	7	1	35	....	402
August.....	79	....	5	1	6	....	9	2	70	2	28	41	31	32	1	....	13	1	5	....	53	....	379
September.....	76	1	3	....	3	2	8	3	55	3	14	28	27	11	2	....	6	1	6	1	21	1	272
October.....	49	1	3	1	3	2	4	4	51	1	14	23	23	10	....	....	4	....	2	1	29	....	225
November.....	35	....	2	....	1	2	3	3	31	1	2	23	6	7	....	....	3	2	1	....	34	....	156
December.....	59	1	4	....	2	....	13	5	37	2	7	20	7	25	4	1	7	1	....	37	....	230	
	770	17	50	6	35	12	110	57	652	15	136	407	314	376	24	3	76	16	59	10	337	1	3,502

COLORED HOME.

COLORED HOME,

NEW YORK, November 1, 1872.

To the Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN.—There are so few changes from year to year in the routine life of a public institution that an annual report must, in a great measure, be a repetition of those which have preceded.

During the past year nothing worthy of special note has occurred in the condition of the Colored Home ; the general health of the inmates has been good, and no zymotic diseases have prevailed.

In almost every report I have called attention to the fact that our Hospital Department has two serious defects—the want of properly regulated diet, and of thoroughly qualified nurses. These defects frequently retard, if they do not prevent, beneficial results in the treatment of disease.

It is impossible to make the needful changes upon the present pecuniary basis of the Institution, and I refer to the matter again in this report to call your attention to a subject which has probably escaped your notice.

For many years the Colored Home was considered simply an Almshouse, and the City paid only *pauper* rates for the board of the inmates. In the year 1866 the fact was represented to you that considerably more than half of our inmates were hospital patients, who were afflicted with such diseases and were generally so debilitated by exposure and dissipation that in treating them more than the usual outlay was necessary for medicine, diet, and nursing.

At that time you agreed to allow the Managers of the Colored Home what it cost you to support the same classes in the institutions under your charge. You accordingly advanced the rate from one

dollar per week for each inmate to twenty-six cents per day for hospital patients, and to fifteen cents per day for paupers, this being about what it then cost you in Charity Hospital and in the Alms-house respectively.

You will see by the following table, formed from your Annual Reports, that since the year 1866 it has cost you considerably more *per diem*, especially in your hospitals, than you have allowed the Colored Home.

Cost per diem in different Institutions.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	c. m.	c. m.	c. m.	c. m.	c. m.
Charity Hospital	26 0.3	28 7.3	33 6.	33 0.1	35 6.
Bellevue "	33 2.3	28 7.3	33 8.7	33 8.4	31 9.
Colored Home Hospital . .	26	26	26	26	26
Alms-house (City)	13 3.6	16 6.8	18 0.7	16 4.6	16 9.2
Colored Home "	15	15	15	15	15

The difference amounts to an average of six cents per day in the Hospital Department, and over one cent per day in the Alms-house Department for the period of the last four years, making an annual aggregate of about four thousand dollars, and a total of about sixteen thousand, which in equity the Home should have received.

In view, therefore, of the understanding existing between your Board and our Managers, in view of the urgent need of those who should have been the recipients of greater care, and in view of the clear justice of the claim, I would earnestly and respectfully solicit that you give the matter your serious attention.

Appended please find the usual statistical tables.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL WHITALL,

Resident Physician.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM,
NEW YORK, December 1, 1871.

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum present their Report for the past year, feeling that they have especial cause for gratitude that their work has been so greatly blessed and prospered. The health of the children has been generally good, our schools have been well maintained, and we rejoice that our institution has been a blessing to so many little ones, physically, mentally, and morally.

We are glad to inform those who regard our work with interest, that we are now, by our charter, able to afford shelter to destitute children not actually orphans, but having parents unable to provide for them through sickness and poverty, or those who are but a shame and a disgrace to them.

We have been cheered many times during the past year by the many encouraging reports of our children which we have received from their employers; also by the many grateful and affectionate letters written by the children to those who cared for them and instructed them while in the institution.

During the past year we have placed a high fence on the outside boundary of the children's play-ground, to screen them more effectually from pernicious influences.

We have also placed a fine open balcony on the nursery front, where the very young children may have the fresh air and sunlight.

Some of these children come to us in so feeble a state, that every care is needed to preserve life. One case we mention as particularly sad—that of a child brought to us by its grandmother, the father being in prison for the murder of the mother. Every exertion was made to save this child; but poverty and neglect had done their work, and it died in a few weeks.

We have now in our institution no accommodation for children under two years of age, but we look forward to the time when a generous public will enable us so to enlarge our work, that we may not be obliged to turn from the shelter of our home this very helpless class of infants.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution, June 9, 1837	1,782
Number of Children, December 1, 1870	263
Since admitted : 39 boys, 27 girls	66
Whole number during the year	329
Released by indenture	20
Returned to friends	33
Left without permission	1
Transferred to Bellevue Hospital	2
Deaths	7
	72
Present number : Boys, 166. Girls, 91	257

The following table shows the ages of the children admitted during the year :—

6 at two years old.	9 at eight years old.
10 " three "	4 " nine "
1 " four "	8 " ten "
7 " five "	2 " eleven "
8 " six "	1 " twelve "
10 " seven "	Total 66

Several children who were unable to read, and were too old to be admitted under the rule, have been received by special permit of the Managers, that they may have the advantages of our school.

The health of the children during the last three months has been almost uninterruptedly good, and at this time no child is sick in bed.

The largest boys have been taught to work upon the grounds, and in the garden, which has supplied the family with fresh vegetables during the season. The grounds about the buildings have been enriched, and nearly 100 shrubs and ornamental trees have been set. The older girls have, as usual, been instructed in housework, and in the making and mending of clothes.

The Sabbath exercises have been continued as heretofore. The morning service of an hour has been regularly conducted by persons connected with the New York Sabbath School Association. In the afternoon an hour is given to Sabbath School exercises. We are well supplied with teachers from the neighborhood and our own family.

Every child that can read well enough learns during the week a few verses from the Bible for their Sunday School lesson. The exercises on the first Sabbath of each month are of a general character, consisting of singing and concert recitations by the children, and addresses by the teachers and other interested persons.

The school has been well supplied with children's papers, through the kindness of their S. S. teachers and other friends, and the children have shown an increased pleasure in reading during the year.

A number of our former children, whose term of apprenticeship has expired, have visited us during the year, showing by their appearance that they have been well brought up, and were starting right in life. We have also received many pleasant and encouraging letters, both from children and the persons with whom they live.

Respectfully,

O. K. HUTCHINSON.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number of children taught during the year.....	281
“ “ now receiving instruction.....	229
Alphabet class.....	17
Spell only.....	18
Read imperfectly.....	31
“ with ease.....	163
Definitions.....	116
Writing in books.....	77
“ on slates.....	119
“ from dictation.....	97
“ composition.....	77
Reduction of fractions.....	11
Simple rules of arithmetic.....	152
Mental arithmetic.....	116
Geography from books.....	77
“ “ maps.....	116
Physiology.....	14

Of fifty-seven children admitted into the schools this year, including eleven from the nursery, thirty-two did not know the alphabet.

J. A. PEARSON

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1871.

To the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum:

DEATHS.

MALE.		FEMALE.	
Pulmonary Consumption,	4	Pulmonary Consumption,	1
" with Tubercular Meningitis,	1	Tubercular Peritonitis,	1

DISEASES REQUIRING OTHER CARE THAN THAT OF NURSE.

Fever, Typhoid,	1	Small-pox,	4
" Intermittent,	18	Onychia,	2
" Remittent,	5	Fracture at elbow-joint,	1
Intermittent Neuralgia,	3	" of radius,	1
Measles,	32	Strangulated Hernia,	1
Bronchitis,	4	Caries,	2
Pneumonia,	10	" of hip,	1
Pleurisy,	2	Abscess,	5
Croup,	3	OF THE EYE AND EAR.	
Pulmonary Consumption,	6	Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal,	12
Pharyngitis,	1	" Phlyctenular,	4
Quincy,	2	" Purulent,	1
Dysentery,	3	Trachoma,	3
Peritonitis, Tubercular,	1	Keratitis,	2
Meningitis (of brain),	1	Iritis,	1
Rheumatism,	2	Myringitis,	3

In my last annual report I noticed the certain prospective fate of a number of tubercular children. They are all included in the above death record, leaving the outlook for the coming year more promising.

The epidemic of measles, though quite severe, has, under the general good management and nursing, shown as yet none of those serious pulmonary results which so frequently follow. Most of the pneumonias occurred in other than measly patients.

Since last spring very few of the young children have fallen under my professional observation. This improvement may be, in part at least, attributed to the free exposure to sunlight and air afforded by the new nursery balcony.

Comparative freedom from diseases of the eye is due, I think, to favorable atmospheric influence, as I find the same immunity enjoyed by other public institutions with which I am professionally connected.

During the summer, a child from down town was attacked with fever two days after admission, and in due time developed small-pox. Though immediately removed to Blackwell's Island, the disease attacked three others, who were likewise removed. When convalescent they returned to the house.

Respectfully,

WM. FROTHINGHAM.

St. NICHOLAS Av., 157th St., Nov. 30, 1871.

TABLE A.

Diseases treated during the year 1871, according to age and sex.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																				Total.			
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.				90 to 100.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Apoplexy.....														2		1		1						4
Aneurism, Arch Aorta.....																1							1	
Abscess, Pelvic.....																								2
Abscess.....							2	1						1									2	2
Adenitis.....							1	2															2	1
Abscess of Liver.....														1									1	1
Amyloid degeneration of Liver														2										2
Ascites.....														1									1	
Anemia.....								1															1	1
Arthritis, Chronic.....								2					1										3	1
Bright's Disease.....						5		2	3	1	5	1	3	1	4	2	1				1		12	17
Bronchitis, Acute.....						1		2	1														5	1
do. Chronic.....	2													2		1		1					3	3
Bed-sore.....									1	1				1										1
Chorea.....																								
Contusion.....						1	1	5	3	1	1		2	2	1			1					9	8
Cerebral Softening.....													1										2	1
Congelation.....						2	1	1				1	1		1								5	2
Conjunctivitis.....								1															1	
Calculus, Vesical.....									1														1	
Chancroids.....																								1
Cancer of Omentum.....						2		2					1										4	
“ Breast.....																								1
“ Lymphatics.....																	1							1
Diarrhoea, Acute.....						1																		1
“ Chronic.....										1			1										1	1
Delirium Tremens.....											1													1
Dislocation of Hip.....						1																	1	
Dyspepsia.....												1												1
Epilepsy.....								2						1									4	
Eczema, Chronic.....																								1
Erysipelas.....								1																2
Epididymitis.....									1														1	
Febricula.....								2				2											2	4
Fibromata Uteri.....												1												1
Fever, Typhoid.....								1																1
“ Intermittent.....								2	3	2	2		2	1			1						6	7
“ Puerperal.....									1		1													2
Fractures.....								1		1													2	
Fistula, Urinary.....													1											1
Gastralgia.....																								
Gastritis, Chronic.....												1												1
Gummy tumor of Dura-mater																								1
Gangrene, Senile.....													1										1	
Hernia, Ventral.....																								1
Hemiplegia.....								1		1	1	1		1	1								5	5
Hysteria.....									4															4
Hernia, Inguinal.....									1														1	
Iritis.....									2														2	
Insanition.....																							1	
Imbecile.....											1												1	
Leucorrhoea.....												1		1										2
Locomotor Ataxia.....											1												1	
Metrorrhagia.....												1												2
Mania, Puerperal.....												2												2
Carried forward.....	3	1	1		18	12	27	25	10	16	6	13	10	10	5	5	1	6	1	1	1		91	85

TABLE A—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																				Total.			
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.				90 to 100.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brought forward.....	3	1	1		18	13	27	25	10	16	6	13	10	01	5	5	1	6	1	1	1		91	50
Morbus Coxarius.....			2																				2	
Meningitis, Tubercular.....				1		1																	1	
" Chronic.....								2		3				1									1	4
Measles.....																							1	
Mercurial Tumor.....											1												1	
Necrosis.....								1	1					1									1	1
Neuralgia, Malarial.....													1										1	1
Ophthalmia.....					1	1															1		2	1
Pneumonia.....					2	3	4	1	1				2	1									47	26
Phthisis, Pulmonalis.....				1	3	4	22	13	13	4	3	5	1	2	4	1	1						1	1
Pleurisy, Hemorrhagic.....									1															1
Paralysis, Agitans.....															1								2	28
Paraplegia.....			1		1																		1	1
Pregnant.....					31		23		4														1	1
Potts' Disease.....					1																		1	2
Pharyngitis.....								1	2														1	1
Prolapsus Uteri.....								1															1	1
Peritonitis, Tubercular.....				1					1														1	1
Pyæmia.....																1							15	9
Rheumatism, Acute.....						3	2	7	4	3	1	1	1	1									17	6
" Chronic.....									1	3			8	2	2	2	3			1			1	1
Scrofula.....					1																			
Synovitis, Acute.....								1					1											3
" Chronic.....													1										45	29
Secondary Syphilis.....					7	3	19	11	11	5	5	1	2		1								4	1
Stricture, Urethral.....				2			1						1										1	1
Scurbutus.....										1				1										
Sclerosis of Brain.....																								
Ulcer, Chronic and Specific..					1	2	5		2	4	1	9	1	1	3	1		2					13	19
Urticaria.....					1																		1	
Uterus, Antelexion of.....						1			1															2
Ustio.....							2										1						2	2
Valvular Disease of Heart....						2	1	1	5	4	2	3	3	1	1	1							12	16
Vaginitis.....						2		1						5										3
Wounds, Incised.....							1		1														2	
Total.....	3	1	4	3	41	66	91	89	52	39	20	35	31	23	16	11	5	8	1	2	2		266	277

TABLE B.

Deaths during the year 1871, according to age and sex.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																				Total.			
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Apoplexy	1													3		1		1				1	5	
Amyloid degeneration of liver											1	1											1	
Abscess of liver															1								1	
Aneurism, arch aorta																1						1	1	
Abscess of spleen																	1						1	
Bed-sore																								
Bright's disease					1	2	2		3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2						12	12	
Cerebral softening											1	1											1	
Cancer of omentum												1											1	
" breast																1							1	
" lymphatics																							1	
Cystitis, chronic									1														1	
Diarrhoea										1				1									1	
Erysipelas					1				1													1	2	
Epilepsy						1							1										1	
Fever, typhoid							2																1	
" puerperal							2																3	
Gummy tumor of brain									1													2		
" stomach															1							1		
Hemiplegia											1						2					2		
Hemoptysis																						1		
Hematoma of dura mater																	1					1		
Hæmorrhage, secondary																1						1		
Hæmorrhagia neonatorum	1																					1		
Inanition	1																					1		
Marasmus									1					1									1	
Measles																							1	
Meningitis, secondary																	1					1		
" tubercular					1	1			1													1	2	
Morbus coxarius					1																	1		
Old age																						1		
Pneumonia	1		1		1		1		2		2	4		1	3		1					5	1	
Phthisis pulmonalis		1	1		7	1	12	7	7	1	2	2		1	3							28	16	
Peritonitis tubercular			1					1														2		
Pyelitis													1									1		
Premature birth		1																					1	
Pleurisy, hæmorrhagic									1													1		
Potts' disease					1			1														1	1	
Rheumatism, acute											1											1		
Scorbutus										1												1		
Syphilis	2							1	1													3	1	
Still-born		3																					3	
Tuberculosis, general						1																1		
Valvular disease of heart							2		2	1		2										3	4	
Total	6	5	4	1	6	6	16	15	17	8	4	12	7	11	11	5	2	4			1	72	68	

TABLE C.

*Admissions, discharges, and number remaining in Institution
December 31, 1871.*

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hospital	226	186	412
Alms-house	48	92	140
Remaining December 31, 1870.....	85	137	222
Total for the year.....	359	415	774
Discharges and deaths.....	261	262	523
Remaining in Institution, of which 143 are Hospital and 108 Alms-house.....	98	153	251

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with SUSAN H. LANDON, Treasurer.

Dec. 1st, 1870.		EXPENSES.	
By Balance on hand last report.....	\$5,699 56	Dec. 1st, 1870.	
RECEIPTS.		To Cash paid for Repairs.....	\$1,450 37
By Cash from Commissioners of Charities....	\$5,472 00	" " " Clothing.....	1,721 79
" " Donations.....	741 00	" " " Shoes.....	632 50
" " Subscriptions.....	1,383 00	" " " Coal and Wood.....	2,924 14
" " Board-money.....	2,220 35	" " " Hospital.....	216 50
" " Appropriations from State.....	5,000 46	" " " Insurance.....	450 55
" " Proceeds of Fair.....	225 25	" " " Printing.....	92 94
" " Board of Education.....	1,131 50	" " " Salaries and Wages.....	4,446 47
" " Interest on Bonds and Stocks..	8,092 72	" " " House Expenses.....	13,530 74
		" " " Salaries of Teachers.....	1,079 69
FROM LEGATORS.			
Mrs. Susan Ostrander.....	\$100 00	To Cash Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.....	\$26,545 70
" Abby Hanson.....	404 47	" " Union Trust Company.....	4,000 00
John and George Lowrie (of Scotland).....	1,120 00		
		Balance to new account.....	\$42,000 00
By Cash received from Sale of Bonds.....	39,218 85		2,263 01
			\$70,808 71
	\$70,808 71		

December 1st, 1871.—By Balance brought forward..... \$2,263 01

We have examined the above account, with the vouchers, and find the same correct.

SAM. WILLETS,
WM. F. NOTT.

SUSAN H. LANDON, Treasurer.

SARAH F. UNDERHILL, *Treasurer of the Stipend Fund, in account with the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.*

Dr.		Cr.
To Balance on hand, as per last report.	\$110 98	By amounts deposited in Savings Bank and Paid to chil-
Interest received.	187 00	dren.
Received from Masters.	474 00	By amount paid for repairs and expenses by Board of
		Managers.
		Cash on hand.
	<u>\$771 98</u>	<u>7 73</u>
		\$771 98

SARAH F. UNDERHILL.

The above account has been examined, compared with the vouchers, and found correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is \$7.73.

New York, 12th mo., 7th day, 1871.

AUGUSTUS TABER.

